

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XIII.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1863.

NUMBER 33.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

GORDON M. FISK & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance; One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents if payment is delayed till the end of the year. For six months, seventy-five cents; for three months, thirty-eight cents; for one month, fourteen cents; single copies, four cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms. JOB PRINTING, of all kinds, executed in the best style and at short notice.

G. M. FISK. JAS. McLAUGHLIN.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—A case of unusual interest has been on trial before the Supreme Court of Maine, sitting at Augusta, in which Miss Sarah A. Lee, of Vassalboro, sued Mr. Andrew Morse, a wealthy gentleman of Bath, for damages, to the extent of \$10,000, for breach of promise of marriage. The merits of the case are thus narrated by a correspondent of the Bangor Courier:

It appears that Miss Lee is a niece of the defendant's first wife, and lived with her two years just previous to her death. She continued to live with defendant, as his housekeeper, for about six years afterwards, under the promise of marriage, made, as she alleges, about three months after the death of his wife. The fulfillment of this promise was put off by the defendant, for various reasons, from time to time, as she alleges, until his marriage with another woman. Circumstantial evidence, which we know is, in most cases, the strongest kind, went to show, quite conclusively, a marriage promise or agreement of some kind on the part of Morse. At least, the jury so thought; for, after due deliberation, they brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, giving her damages to the tune of "five thousand five hundred dollars," which Judge Appleton informs me is the largest amount ever awarded in such a case in this State, and which I should think might, in these times, carry joy and comfort into almost any heart, unless it was very badly damaged indeed.

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF SUPERSTITION.—A singular story is told by an English paper. It seems that a vessel was chartered to go from Swansea, Eng., to Cobia, on the western coast of South America, and left on the 12th of April last. Everything proceeded well until rounding Cape Horn, where, for seven successive days, the master and men contended with the elements, but the ship made no progress. The captain solemnly declared that, when the storm was at its height, God appeared to him in the form of a man, and told him that, if the ship proceeded any further, the vessel and all hands would be lost. Though the officers endeavored to convince the captain of the impossibility of such an occurrence, the captain immediately gave orders to "hoist ship," and proceeded back to England. The ship now lies at Newport, with the same identical cargo which she shipped at Swansea, having proceeded many thousands of miles on a fruitless voyage.

SUCCESS.—A single effort will not make man successful in any undertaking. He must wait patiently, but not in listless idleness nor in useless pastime, but in constant, steady, and cheerful endeavor; always willing to fulfill cheerfully his allotted task; that when the occasion comes he may be equal to it. The talent of success consists in doing well what you can do; and if you are successful, it is because you deserve it and not because you seek it—success is no game of chance. It is a very indiscreet and troublesome ambition which cares so much about fame; about what the world says of us—to be always looking into the face of others for approval, to be always anxious about the effect of what we say or do. Such a course will never secure a lasting success. The only sure way of becoming entirely successful is to be honest—to do what we think is right, regardless of the opinion of others.

THE WILL AND THE WAY.—I learned grammar when I was a private soldier, on the pay of sixpence a day. The edge of my berth, or that of my guard-bed, was my seat to study in; my knapsack my bookcase, and a bit of board lying on my lap was my writing-table. I had no money to purchase a candle, or oil; in winter it was rarely that I could get any light but that of the fire, and only my turn of duty to a pen or piece of paper, I was compelled to forego some portion of my food, though in a state of half starvation. I had not a moment of time that I could call my own; and I had to read and write amid the talking, laughing, singing, whistling and bawling of at least half a score of the most thoughtless men—and that too, in their hours of freedom from all control. And I say if I, under those circumstances, could encounter and overcome the task, is there, can there be in the whole world, a youth who can find an excuse for the non-performance?—Cobbett.

A COWHINDING AFFAIR.—Quite an excitement was created in Philadelphia recently in consequence of a cowhinding affair, in which a married man and a single lady were the principal actors. It seems that the married individual became enamored of the single young lady, and was in the habit of calling upon her very often. He represented himself as a widower, but was soon found out, his wife sought, and the whole story told her by the young lady whom he had endeavored to dupe. Out of revenge the husband slandered the character of the young lady, who procured a good cowhide and laid in wait for the object of her hate. An opportunity affording, she availed herself of it, and beat her slanderer most unmercifully, since which time he has not troubled her.

ABOUT FEET.—The French foot is meagre, narrow, and bony. The Spanish foot is small and elegantly curved, thanks to its Moorish blood, corresponding with the Castilian pride, "high in the instep." The Arab foot is proverbial for its high arch; "A stream can run under the hollow of his foot," is a description of his form. The foot of the Scotch is large and thick. The foot of the Irish is flat and square. The English foot is short and fleshy. The American foot is apt to be disproportionately small.

Some ardent devotees of trade would go to hell itself if they could get bargains there. Their first salutation on meeting with the devil, would be, "Well, old boy, bow's sulphur?"

Dirge for the Year.

Orphan hours, the year is dead;
Come and sigh, come and weep!
Merry hours, smile instead,
For the year is but asleep.
See, it smiles as it is sleeping,
Mocking your untimely weeping.
As an earthquake rocks a coast,
March with grief doth day,
So white winter, that rough morn,
Rocks—the death-cold year to-day;
Solemn hours, wail aloud,
For your mother in her shroud.

As the wild air stirs and sways
The tree-swinging cradle of a child,
So the breath of these roder days
Rocks the year;—be calm and mild,
Ye trembling hours, she will arise,
With new love within her eyes.
January-gray is here,
Like a sexton by her grave;
February bears the bier,
March with grief doth howl and rave;
And April weeps—but, O, ye hours,
Follow with May's fairest flowers!

THE NEW YEAR'S PARTY.

BY MRS. H. M. L. WARNER.

The New Year was fast approaching, and preparations for festivity were being made by the enterprising people of the village of H—. They had garlanded the new Hall, and decorated the dining-room, for a party *par excellence*. The young ladies were in a flutter of expectation, with visions of music, collations, confectiories, and cavaliers, floating before them. The young gentlemen were frequently grouped suspiciously together, holding mysterious consultations.

One bright morning, about a week prior to the great event, two very pretty young ladies were seated in a cosy back parlor, apparently discussing some very interesting topic. After a momentary pause in the conversation, the younger exclaimed:

"I do hope Madge will have the sense to stay at home. Father told me, this morning, that twenty-five dollars was all he could possibly disburse. A charming outfit, truly, that will purchase for three girls!"

"But you know mother will insist on her wearing what we wear and going where we go," interposed Mary, the older sister; "and, though it is, no doubt, very commendable in mother, I acknowledge it is rather annoying at times. Twelve dollars and a half would ensure a very respectable party dress. As it is, I see no alternative but to remodel our old muslins."

"I never will do it!" cried Effie, emphatically. "We have worn them at least a dozen times. I heartily hope our relatives, in future, will either die rich, or leave their offspring to some one else."

The window recess curtain lifted, and a graceful girl stood quietly before them.

"I do not wish to attend the party," I am told, out of the kindness of her heart, ever opened her doors to me. I shall go out from them as soon as possible!" and little Madge Willis hurried up to her room, to weep the tears that were striving to come forth.

Mr. Warren was a lawyer of some reputation, living up to his means; Mary and Effie were showy girls, fond of display and admiration; but Madge Willis, their mother's orphan niece, was exquisitely beautiful. She was gentle, quiet, womanly, and forgiving; but the unkind words she had quite unintentionally overheard, established a resolution long in embryo, of going into the world to labor with its workers.

The next day, Mr. Warren put twenty-five dollars, in notes, into his wife's hands, which she distributed among the three girls, as usual. As soon as Mrs. Warren left the room, Madge laid her dividend on the table, quietly remarking that she had no claim to it. The girls felt really rebuked and embarrassed; but their vanity soon conquered their scruples, and they pocketed the money, after some little hesitation. That afternoon, they sallied out to make their purchases. Mary, being a blonde, chose a blue carriage, while Effie selected a *couleur de rose*, as more suited to her black eyes and brown complexion. Madge was remembered in a cheap set of hair ornaments.

Her taste and nimble fingers were constantly taxed until everything was completed, and the young ladies did really look charming, with their fleecy overskirts looped up with festoons of flowers, tastefully arranged hair, and faces radiant with expectation.

Poor Madge saw them drive from the door with an aching heart. Not that one desire crept in to be one of the party. She was too sad for that; but she was about to go out into the great world, alone. At first she meditated teaching, but shrank from the drudgery. She would sew. She knew she could obtain a livelihood—she had obtained work, and would go from house to house as a hired seamstress.

She went into the cosy back parlor, turned down the lamp to almost twilight, seated herself on a foot-stool, pressed her face close to her hands, and was soon lost in a misery of thought. The clock struck eight, nine, ten—she must have slept; she was dreamily conscious of hearing her name pronounced; then her head was gently lifted up, and a pair of surprised eyes looked mysteriously into her startled ones. Then she remembered that the voice and eyes belonged to Clarence Wilde, Effie's alleged lover. He had frequently engaged her in conversation, and she had thought him so pleasant and talented.

"What could he wish? why was he there? and then she remembered the time and place, and, starting away from him, she demanded an explanation. He smiled, and replied, that he had missed her at the festival, and, seeing the glimmer of the lamp, he could not deny himself the opportunity of seeking her, and broaching a subject which had long laid near his heart. Madge looked puzzled.

"Perhaps you never, for a moment, suspected that I loved you, Madge," he continued.

"Why, I supposed you were Effie's lover," Madge interrupted, in a bewildered way.

"Effie knows better," said he. "I feel no compunctions for the solicited attentions I have paid her, and believe me, when I assure you my visits here were influenced by a desire to be near you."

Madge had never listened to love words

before, and the tones were so persuasive, and the arguments so pleasing, no wonder that, before he left, she had promised to be his.

No doubt, the sisters were chagrined when they learned that the most eligible match in the village had formally proposed for the hand of their cousin; but they had the good sense to assist at the wedding and appear pleased at their cousin's good fortune.

If you will go with me to a little bower of a place, where its beauty breaks on the beholder in a bewitching way, reminding one of the Arabian tales or a Mussulman's description of Paradise, where singing birds and singing waters warble together; where the odor of every sweet flower is wafted not the air; where the poor are welcomed and the orphan made happy—there you will find Clarence Wilde, and his gentle wife, whom he always calls his New Year's gift.

SUNRISE.

How beautiful the scene! pen cannot paint or eye that has not seen, imagine the splendor of the morn. On one side piles of rich crimson clouds recline upon a bed of brilliant purple; on the other the sky of the most delicate blue that ever canopyed the heavens, is shaded with a delicate pink, while splendid arches, in form like heaven's own radiant bow, but glowing with a vivid rosy tint, seem to encircle earth and sky; two lovely stars, though rendered paler by the glare around, shine like diamonds in the azure sky; from yonder meads a silver mist ascends, veiling, not concealing the verdant turf, as if earth offered her morning incense to her Maker; while the gentle robin thrush, the beauty of the scene gladdened his little heart and bade him sing his matin hymn in louder tones. Look where you may on nature's face, the hand of her Creator is easily described; it is seen amid the glories of the breaking morn—visible when the shades of evening encircle the earth and sky, and seen amid the splendor of the storm, when the thunder's roar proclaims his power; the lightning flash, that comes, we know not whence, lighting for a moment earth and heaven, then flies we know not whither, speaks in plain language, an Almighty Maker. What are all the proudest wishes of man compared to the slightest of his Creator. The meaneast insect and the simplest flower proclaim his wisdom and portray his power. Morning, farewell! a scene like this may never meet mine eye again, but ne'er shall I forget it.

SOCIETY.—The pleasure of society depends more upon females than any one else. Gentlemen expect to be entertained. Children are out of the question, and therefore it rests upon women what society shall be. The pleasure of an evening's entertainment is graduated by the number of each other, and make them forget that their own identity is to be lost in efforts to make every one at ease. That is the great secret of true enjoyment. Some ladies will enter the drawing-room or social circle, where every person's neighbor appears like an iceberg and the whole atmosphere is chilly and constrained, and by their genial, well-timed playfulness, throw sunshine and warmth all over the room, till all mingle in that easy, yet dignified cordiality, that ever characterizes true geniality. As a lady applies expresses it, the hostess is a key note, and upon her depends the concord of sweet sounds and the sweetness of the melody.

CREDULOUS PEOPLE.—Young people are always credulous. It takes experience to make them otherwise. Belief, some one has said, was born blind, like a puppy, and must swallow whatever food is given it. When it can see, it caters for itself. Puppies, however, remain blind but nine days; whereas, nineteen years may be called a nearer approach to the period during which that species of ready belief remains blind which we call credulity. There are some people who never see distinctly in this respect. They never acquire the perfect use of the mental eye; and, unfortunately, there are no lenses out of which to fashion the kind of spectacles that will supply them with a better sight. They fancy that their vision is excellent. They conceive the incredulous to be uncharitable. They flatter themselves upon their own liberality of judgment and superior kindness of heart, and when perceived, find consolation in their own infirmity.

GLUE FOR READY USE.—To any quantity of glue use common Whiskey, instead of water. Pot both together in a bottle, cork it tight, and set it away for three or four days, when it will be fit for use, without the application of heat. Glue thus prepared will keep for years, except in very cold weather, when it should be set in warm water before using. To obviate the difficulty of the stopper getting tight by the glue drying in the mouth of the vessel, use a tin vessel with the cover fitting tight on the outside, to prevent the escape of the spirit by evaporation. A strong solution of isinglass, made in the same manner, is an excellent cement for leather.

Why is a cannibal, who has devoured a woman he hates, like a contender in the ancient amphitheatre? Because he's glad he ate her (gladiator).

To cure hams, first ascertain what is the matter of them. Then apply the proper remedies; and if you do not succeed in curing them, it isn't your fault.

A young woman, having told her lover that she would give him a penny for his affection, explained by saying it was "sentiment."

"I go through my work," as the needle said to the idle boy. "But not till you are hard pushed," as the idle boy said to the needle.

The secret of the world is, the tie between person and event. Person makes event, and event person.

It is not so unpleasant to a poor young woman to wait upon the gentleman, as it is to a proud old maid to be waiting for them.

Louis Napoleon, though not regarded as an editor, is the controller of a powerful press—the *Empress*.

AT THE GREAT MILESTONE—1862-3.

Life has often been called a way, a journey, a pilgrimage, and all mortals are pilgrims.—To-day, the Wandering Jew (who, in the nineteenth century, may be a peddler, with a pack or a patent on his restless shoulders), after all, stands by the wayside, and reads, upon the outworn face of some stone image, resting under the snow-veil of his bosom: "The Great Milestone—I am the Past—Weep!" But there seems a soul blossoming into a smile on the marble lips of the dreaming child, dreaming in marble; and a whisper grows into the heart of the pilgrim: "I am the Future! Smile!" Then the stone image of the old man and the dreaming child vanishes, and there is a lonely heart beating in solitude, and it whispers, "Regret not! the old year takes the mortal, Memory; but the new year gives the angel, Hope."

All of us are that pilgrim; humanity is the homeless one—ever on the threshold, but never passing over it. We all stand at the great milestone of time; we see the marble image—the old man, with the child nestled in the snow of his dead bosom, asleep; we all read the traceries of the wrinkled face, "I am the Past! Weep!" and translate the marble dreamer's soul, "I am the Future! Smile!" And so, on the great highway of the world, we pass the old life of the dead time and begin the new life of the living time—always the Present lighted with the soul of the Future.

Are there tolling bells, are there funeral trains, are there open graves, when we come to the Great Milestone? The year's closing is the type of a great death; the air is full of coming bells; the darkness is thronged with funeral trains of the vanished hour; the open grave of the year shows the coffins in the vault of our lives where the holy dead lie, beautiful; and from them arise—for the beautiful faces are only dust—like exhalations, phantom-like and ghostly, the souls of the Past. When we pause at the Great Milestone and read the inscription, "I am the Past! Weep!" these are the sounds we hear, or rather the ghostly sounds, for they are echoes of bells. That distance of recognition bereaves; and the spirits of the vanished hours, some with asphodels and some with anemone blooms, are the forms that follow the year whose memory is an old man, with a child's head in the drifted snow of his bosom. The silent companions of thought arise on the hushed stairways of our hearts.

Death hears the angel Life in his arms, as the marble Memory of the old years as sleep; the marble Hope of the new in its bosom; and Memory and Hope are the figures which make the pilgrim linger at the Great Milestone. He pauses, and lingers, and listens, and looks before and after, and pines for what is not.

He asks stern questions, but the angels will not answer; and the grave only echoes them. Behind him is the way he has come; before him is the way his footsteps were going; and he bends down and kisses the marble child, and whispers into his ear—"Whither?" and the child seems waking from its marble dream and smiling, "I am the Future! Smile!" Then the restless world goes on, "wailing, rejoicing, sorrowing."

We have all passed these Great Milestones before. All of us have seen on the outworn face, with a snow-fall of Time upon his bosom, and the child that dreams of Spring, under the snow-fall of Winter; he whose voice is silence—"I am the Past! Weep!" and he whose smile is language—"I am the Future! Smile!"

In the Roman Forum there was a gilded pillar, called the *Milliarum Aureum*, from which every distance was measured, in all directions, from this heart of the empire; and, sometimes, looking back, we see the Great Milestones transfigured in some holy light.

The light that never was on sea or shore, The concentration of the poet's dream—and the marble image has a halo about its brow, and is a divine form of immortal youth and glory. These are golden milestones in our lives, and all our dusty paths lead backward to them, and from them the distances are marked upon our brows and hearts; they are crowned with the transfigured Past—the angel, and not the mortal, Memory.

But when we leave the great Milestones, with their stone images of age, and weariness, and decay, the child that we leave, sleeping and smiling in the snow of the old man's bosom, steals from the arms of each and leaps before us; and, presently, we see, afar off, the breath of morning brings us the souls of divine flowers, the true golden milestones of our life standing; and the marble child, gleaming with a glory, and crowned with a sun-wreath, and lifted with wings, smiles from the Great Milestone that marks "the better years."

Ah, the better years! We pass the milestones of the mortal ebb and flow of Time; we "let the dead Past bury its dead;" we put our own dead, beautiful and loved, in that dead Past's hearth; and still we move on, and trust the smile and forget the tears; and still

"On the soul,
Bright from the hill-tops of the Beautiful,
Burns the attained goal."

he Golden Milestone of our longing; and we learn the lesson that between Here and There is life, and that the Great Milestones are but devices of the way. We are pilgrims between

HERE AND THERE.

Here, the weariness and pain,
The sultry toil, the dragging chain;
Here, in funeral array,
In his coffin goes To-day;
There, unknown of night or sorrow,
Coffin-cradled, smiles To-morrow!
The Memento life, so dumb to-night,
Sings against that morning light!

Here, the tolling feet, the eyes
Blindly feeling for the skies;
Here, the mountain paths of ice,
Crawling round the precipices;
Here, the endeavor of the soul;
There, aspiration and the goal—
The Ideal, from the sunny slope,
Like an angel kissing Hope!

Here, November bears the bier—
There, May goes singing the Green Year!
Here lies the statue, carved in stone—
There clings to a heart Pygmalion!
Here, the tears—the rainbows there,

Taking all this rainy air;
Here, the slough—the angels wait
There, at the Lost Eden's gate!
Between, how hails our life's despair!
Here, the Earth—the Heaven There!
"I am the Past! Weep! 1862." "I am the Future! Smile! 1863."

MRS. FOX AND HER "AFFINITY" IN TROUBLE.

The Hartford Times publishes the following:

A woman by the name of Fox—Mrs. Elizabeth H. Fox she calls herself—has been delivering "lectures" in what she terms the "trance state," at Union Hall, in this city, for several weeks past. Mrs. Fox claims to be a "medium" of spiritual utterances. She came from Boston in company with a tall, slender man, wearing a soft hat and a grey moustache, whose name is Henry Fininley. Mr. Fininley claims to be the spiritual "affinity" or "conjugal companion" of Mrs. Fox; albeit the lady has a husband living in Boston.

This latter party, hearing of the sojourn of Elizabeth and her affinity in Hartford, came on here to take an observation, and see how "things were working." He became wrathful, and some public notice was taken of the scandal in one of the papers; and the result was, that Mrs. Fox came out with a statement to the public, from which we take the following interesting extract. The lady is speaking of her uncongenial, earthly husband—

"For various reasons—among which, that of incompatibility of disposition is prominent—we did, many months ago, mutually agree to separate, promising never to interfere in each other's affairs again, and allowing each to choose such companions as may prove most congenial. Of this verbal agreement he has not slow to take the most complete advantage."

In accordance with this interesting arrangement, Mrs. Fox proceeded to "choose" Mr. Fininley for her "companion;" and the two were found, by the police, on Tuesday night, in bed together, at the house of the woman's father, in this city. The two were brought up before the police court, on a charge of adultery, which is a State Prison offence.

The "affinity" admitted the fact that they lived together as man and wife, but claimed that this was right and proper! In default of bail, they were committed to jail, to wait trial before the following highly spiritual card to her earthly husband:—

NOTICE.—Charles G. Fox, I left your bed, because it was dangerous, and your board, because we agreed on that. Fear not, my dear Charles; no one in Hartford would ever think of trusting me on your account. They are patiently waiting for you to pay the debts contracted long ago on your own account. I am sorry you are so weak as to be influenced so much by those who profess, but have never proved to be your friends.

ELIZABETH H. FOX.

THE GRAND MYSTERY.—The body is to die; so much is certain. What lies beyond? No one who passes that charmed boundary comes back to tell. The imagination visits the realm of shadows—sent out, from the window of the soul, over life's restless waters—but wings its way, wearily, back, with an olive leaf in its beak, as a token of emerging life beyond the closely bending horizon. The great sun comes and goes in the heaven, yet breathes no secret of the ethereal wilderness; the crescent moon cleaves her nightly passage across the upper deep, but tosses overboard no message, and displays no signals. The sentinel stars challenge each other as they walk their nightly rounds, but we catch no syllable of their "countersign" which gives passage to the heavenly car. Between this and the other life is a great gulf fixed, across which neither eye nor foot can travel. The gentle friend, whose eyes we closed in their last sleep long years ago, died with rapture in her wonder-stricken eyes, a smile of ineffable joy upon her lips, and hands folded over a triumphant heart; but her lips were past speech, and intimated nothing of the vision which enthralled her.—J. G. Holland.

WELL SPEAKING.—A pastor was making a call upon a parishioner, an old lady, who made it an habitual rule never to speak ill of another, and had observed it so closely that she always justified those whom she heard evil spoken of. Before the old lady made her appearance in the parlor, her several children were speaking of this peculiarity of their mother, and one of them playfully added:—

"Mother has such a habit of speaking well of everybody, that I believe if Satan himself were the subject of conversation, mother would find some virtue or good quality even in him!"

Of course this remark elicited some smiling and merriment at the originality of the idea in the midst of which the old lady entered the room, and on being told what had just been said, she immediately and involuntarily said:—

"Well, my dear children, I wish we all had Satan's industry and perseverance."

CONTROLLING THE INCLINATION.—It is hard work to control the workings of the inclination and turn the bent of nature; but that it may be done, I know from experience. God has given us, in a measure, the power to make our own fate; and, when our energies seem to demand a sustenance they cannot get, when our will strains after a path we may not follow, we need neither starve from inanition nor stand still in despair. We have but to seek another nourishment for the mind, as strong as the forbidden food it longed to taste, and perhaps, purer; and to bow out, for the adventurous foot, a road as direct and broad as the one Fortune has blocked up against us, if rougher than it.

POMPEII.—The diggings at Pompeii have led to excellent results lately. A Neapolitan paper states that the shop of a baker was discovered August 9. It contained three cases filled with grain, and about 600 pieces of copper money. The oven full of bread was untouched, just as it had been prepared in the moment of the awful catastrophe; it is unusually large, as no less than eighty loaves of bread and one cake were found therein, all beautifully preserved.

The Departed Year.

Bring the last December rose,
Frosted o'er with country snows;
Let the fading petals fall
O'er the Year's funeral pall.

From the wood some oak leaves bring,
While our fond ideas veer,
Ring the solemn midnight bells,
Ling'ring for the parted Year.

Let the bells upon their wheels,
While our fond ideas veer,
Ring the solemn midnight bells,
Ling'ring for the parted Year.

Hark! the peal has ceased to roll;
Silence reigns; but now a toll
Breaks upon the startled ear—
Gone forever, is the Year!

ANGELS IN THE HOUSE.—I know a man.—He is not a Christian. His daily life is not in accordance with even principles of morality. He has three beautiful, well-behaved children. The other day, he told me this incident of one of them, his little girl three or four years old:—

"Perhaps some people would think it sacrilegious, but I don't; but, for some time back, I have been in the habit of reading the Bible, and of having prayers every night, before the children go to bed. I have done it because it has a good influence on the children, and because I hope it may have a good influence on myself. Last night, I went to the 'Lodge' (he is a Mason), and did not go home till after eleven o'clock. The children, of course, were all abed, and I supposed, asleep. Before going to bed, I knelt down by my bed to pray, and had been there but a moment, when I heard Noble get up from her bed in the next room, and her little feet came pattering along the floor toward me. I kept perfectly still, and she came and knelt down beside me, without saying a word. I did not notice her; and, in a moment, speaking just above her breath, she said, 'Pa, pray loud.' I prayed; I kissed her, and she went back to bed. And I tell you, G—, I have had nothing affect me so for the last ten years,—I have thought of nothing else all day long, but just that little 'Pa, pray loud.'"

DEAFNESS OF THE AGED.—Nothing is more common than to hear old persons utter querulous complaints with regard to their increasing deafness; but, in the construction of the human body, Providence in constructing the human body. The gradual loss of hearing is effected for the best purposes, it being intended to give ease and quietude to the decline of life, when any noise or sounds from without would but discompose the enfeebled mind, and prevent peaceful meditation. Indeed, the gradual withdrawal of all the senses and the decay of the frame in old age have been wisely ordained, in order to wean the human mind from the concerns and pleasures of the world, and to induce a longing for a perfect state of existence.

INTERCOURSE WITH SUPERIOR PEOPLE.—It is the great event of life to find, and know, and love, a superior person; to find a character that prefigures heaven and the saints on earth. Such a one is left alone, as the gods are. In all the superior persons I have met, I notice directness, simplicity, truth spoken more truly, as everything like obstruction and malformation had been trained away.—What have they to conceal? What have they to exhibit? Between simple and noble persons there is always a perfect understanding. They recognize at sight, and meet on better ground than the talents or skill they chance to possess; namely, on their sincerity.—Emerson.

KITCHEN ACCOMPLISHMENTS.—Girls don't be ashamed to learn how to do housework.—Learn all you can, and be as proficient as you can, in every accomplishment, science, and department of knowledge, especially in the useful and social, but by all that you prize most on earth, a happy home, do not neglect the all-important part of every woman's education, the proper management of a household. Whatever your station, do not neglect any portion of the kitchen apprenticeship necessary to a thorough practical knowledge of housekeeping. None know how to command so well as those who have first learned to serve. Learn to do, then you will know how to direct.

An Irishman was fishing, and among other things that he hauled in was a large turtle. To enjoy the surprise of the servant girl, he placed it in her bedroom. The next morning the first thing that bounded into the breakfast-room was Biddy, exclaiming:—"Be jabbers, I've got the devil!" "What devil," inquired the head of the house, feigning surprise. "The bully badger that's been attein' the childer the last month—I've got him sure."

True love is based on a sound personal esteem—not on a gay and dashing freak of imagination. True love is the ripe fruit only of an admiration for another's excellent qualities, and once established, lasts forever, amid storms or sunshine, joys and sorrows, augmented by the one, perhaps, but never diminished by the other. That's just the difference, and it will pay you to remember it.

"If a word or two will render a man happy," said a Frenchman, "he must be a wretch indeed who will not give it. It is like lighting another man's candle with your own, which loses none of its brilliancy by what the other gains." If all men acted on that principle the world would be much happier than it is.

A lady and her husband going home one rainy night, in crossing a street, stepped into a deep gutter. The lady set up a pitiable lamentation, but the husband taking literally the expression "we two are one," to pacify her, said, "never mind, I've got boots on."

An Indian being asked his opinion of a cask of wine, said he thought it a juice extracted from women's tongues and lion's hearts, for when he drank a bottle of it, he could talk forever and fight like the d—!!

A man's boots and shoes get tight by imbibing water, but the man doesn't.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, JAN. 3, 1863.

Terms for the New Year.

As previously announced, the unparalleled increase in the cost of paper and other printing materials has rendered it necessary for us to discontinue the usual discount of 25 cents to advance subscribers, and, as there is little prospect that the expense of making newspapers will be any less for a long time to come, we feel obliged to make the terms of subscription \$1.50 in advance, or \$1.75 if payment be delayed till the expiration of the year. To clubs of twenty, the price will be \$1.25, and a copy of the Atlantic Monthly, or any other \$3 magazine, to the getter up of the club. To a club of ten, sent to one address, \$1.35, and a copy of Peterson's Magazine. To a club of six, sent to one address, \$1.37, and an extra copy to the getter up of the club; or, for a club of four, we will send, in addition, a copy of Mme. Demorest's elegant Mirror of Fashion, each number costing over \$1000 in its preparation. Also, to the person sending us twenty names for one year, with the money, \$25, we will present one of Mme. Demorest's running stitch sewing machine, a valuable thing for any lady or family.

These terms are lower than offered by any other newspaper in this part of the State. While others have increased their prices from 50 cents to \$1, we advance on this Journal but 25 cents. Though our sheet is not so pretentious in size as some, yet it contains, in a comprehensive form, all the news of the week, prepared in a vigorous style, together with a record of all the local news in this and the surrounding towns, which, alone, is worth more than the price of the paper to every reader. While the seeker of intelligence takes the Atlantic, for its solid and substantial reading, Vanity Fair, for its wit and humor, a metropolitan journal, for its foreign, commercial, and city news, he should not neglect to sustain and read his local paper, which is sure to furnish him with what interests him most—his local affairs. With this prospectus for the future, we promise our best efforts in carrying it into effect.

A New Year—1863.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR to you, reader!—THIRTY A HAPPY NEW YEAR! Old time has jogged along with you and us for another twelve-month, and here we are, on the threshold of EIGHTEEN HUNDRED SIXTY THREE! We trust the Old Year has dealt kindly with you, leaving few wrinkles upon your brow and fewer griefs within your heart. May the New Year find you happy and prosperous, and bear you safely through its changing scenes. Since our last New Year's greeting, it has been our sad duty to record, in our obituary column, the names of some of our readers, who were ours but we could not have kept them any longer. Dropping a tear over their memory, and bidding adieu to the past year, so full of events, saddening and afflicting, we welcome the New Year as the dawn of a brighter and happier era. With its advent hope plumes its wings for a new flight, and the heart gathers renewed strength for the encounters of life.

1863! Those figures look different from 1862. They show that we have passed another milestone in our journey—that we are "marching on" in the grand highway which is well worn by the millions who have gone before. Joy and happiness will be the portion of many as they journey through another revolution of the seasons, while the grave will lie across the pathway of others. Shall we pause upon the threshold, or press boldly on? "Life is real, life is earnest!" The years come and go, and we must welcome and part with them as friends. If they fill us with gladness, they fly the faster; if they overwhelm us with sorrow, they drag with heavy wheels. As the lark rises with a new song to greet the freshness of every morning, so should we enter upon every New Year with new purposes and new resolutions.

And now, kind reader, may you and we jog along together another year—you reading and profiting from our weekly budget of news and miscellany, and we laboring earnestly to please you. So, once more, we wish you a HAPPY, HAPPY NEW YEAR!

A CALIFORNIA STEAMER CAPTURED BY THE ALABAMA.—The Vanderbilt steamer Ariel, which arrived at New York, from Aspinwall, on Saturday night, on her outward trip, was captured by the pirate Alabama, on the 7th inst., near the east end of Cuba. She was detained until the 10th, and then allowed to proceed on her voyage, after giving a ransom bond in the sum of \$228,000. She was on board a quantity of arms and ammunition, which was taken out by the Alabama, and a detachment of one hundred and twenty marines, who were puzzled. Among the plunder taken was \$8,000 in "greenbacks," belonging to Wells, Fargo, & Co. The pirate seems to have overtaken the Ariel with the greatest ease. Such captures as this will stir the blood of our people a little, and, perhaps, influence a private enterprise for the capture of the pirate, as it is evident that our navy will never do it.

GREAT FRAUDS UPON THE GOVERNMENT.—Agents of the Government have discovered that parties in New York have swindled \$700,000 out of the treasury, on fraudulent accounts. The State of New York has, also, been cheated out of large sums of bounty money. Men have enlisted into half a dozen different regiments, drawing bounties each time, and the Government has lost them at last. Bills for boarding soldiers have been paid, ten times as large as the bills were originally made out; and, in some cases, the accounts were entirely bogus. More than a thousand persons have been implicated in this system of fraud, and some of them are under arrest. There is no doubt that millions of dollars have been thus defrauded from the Government. Honest people who pay taxes will not look upon such transactions unmoved.

NOT A YANKEE.—Gen. McNeill, of Missouri, whom the English editors are abusing as a "murderer," "barbarian," &c., for hanging guerrillas, is not a Yankee, but a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

The departure of Gen. Banks has long been a subject of speculation in the public mind. James River, North Carolina, Charleston, and Texas, have been named as his destination; but, for once, the secret has been kept, and, at length, we are surprised to find him at New Orleans, superseding Gen. Butler in the military government of that city. It is not clear why such a large outfit of transports and men should be necessary to escort Gen. Banks to New Orleans, and the wonder can only be reconciled with the belief that an enterprise of considerable moment is soon to be inaugurated in that quarter.

The change of military commanders at that post excites much comment. Gen. Butler was supposed to be the right man for the place, having brought order out of disorder, and instituted a healthy regime for the management of the rebel residents. His rigid discipline had, somewhat complicated our affairs with France, which recently sent a squadron to that place, to look after the interests of French citizens, and it may be that this difficulty influenced the Government in making the change. Gen. Butler, however, is not blamed by the Government, and his supercedure does not impair his standing with the powers at Washington. His leaving New Orleans knocks Jeff Davis' retaliatory message, so far as Butler is concerned, on the head, as he is left without officers on whom Davis can wreak his vengeance, and there is little likelihood of his catching Butler at present.

A Ferocious Threat.

Jeff Davis is becoming a blood-thirsty tyrant, and issues his threatening proclamations with the gusto of a Nero. His cause is a desperate one, and he makes use of desperate means to secure its ends. On the 23d day of December, he issued an edict against Gen. Butler, charging him with hanging one Mumford, of New Orleans, for pulling down the American flag, and directing that Butler and all his commissioned officers shall be hung as soon as caught. He exempts privates under Butler's command from the hanging operation, but dooms all slaves taken in arms, and all white officers commanding them, to the tender mercies of the authorities of the several States in which they are captured. This direct blow at Gen. Butler loses its force since the general has left his command at New Orleans, but it is also aimed at the Administration, which proposes to arm slaves for the purpose of subduing the rebels. This serious threat will not, however, delay President Lincoln in his plans for subduing the insurgents. Slaves will be played them to build fortifications but lend them against us in battle. Jefferson Davis is afraid that this Government will inspire the slaves with an idea of freedom; hence his proclamation. The time is at hand when the despot at Richmond will have occasion to carry into effect his threat against the slaves and their officers.

INCIDENT OF THE FREDERICKSBURG BATTLE.—A BRAVE SERGEANT.—It may be remembered that, at the battle of Chancellorsville, in July last, Sergeant Thomas Plunket, of West Boylston, Mass., a member of Co. E, 21st regiment, captured a rebel picket, himself being at the time, unarméd, and performed other acts of successful bravery, which were duly recorded at the time. The brave though unfortunate fellow was equally daring at the battle of Fredericksburg. While the 21st regiment was charging the enemy's batteries, on that sanguinary day, the color sergeant was shot, and the colors fell to the ground. Sergeant Plunket gallantly seized and bore them to the very front of the battle, where he, too, was shot. Both his arms have since been amputated, one above and the other below the elbow. A look in the breast pocket of his coat, saved him from instant death. His recovery is considered doubtful. This was the ninth battle through which he has passed, and he has done his duty bravely and nobly in them all. Should he survive, his merits should not be forgotten.

A GREAT PROJECT ON FOOT.—It is stated that, by constructing a canal, about three-fourths of a mile in length, from Big Stone Lake to Lake Traver, steamboats from St. Paul could navigate both the Minnesota River and the Red River of the North to Lake Winnipeg, a distance of 700 miles! The country traversed by these rivers is surprisingly fertile, and capable of sustaining a dense population. Lake Winnipeg is larger than Lake Ontario, and receives the Saskatchewan River from the west. The Saskatchewan River is navigable to a point (Edmonton House) near the Rocky Mountains, 700 miles west of Lake Winnipeg, and only 150 miles east of the celebrated gold diggings on Fraser River, in British Columbia. The digging of that one mile of canal would, therefore, enable a steamboat to run from New Orleans to pass into Lake Winnipeg, and from thence to Edmonton House, some 5,000 miles! A bill has been introduced into the Senate, which makes provision for the building of the canal.

GREAT FOOT RACE.—A foot race for \$200 came off at New York, last week Thursday, the runners being Mat. Cassidy and Young Gildersleeve. The race was a distance of five miles, or ten times around a muddy half mile track, which was won by Cassidy in thirty minutes. Young Gildersleeve, after the race, declared that he was under the impression that he had to run another mile, or else he would not have allowed so large a gap between himself and Cassidy. He ran round the course once more, to show that his wind was still good and that he had better speed in him than he exhibited on the last circuit.

ELI THAYER PROPOSES TO TAKE FLORIDA.—Eli Thayer proposes to take Florida, and to hold it, without the aid of troops, and asking no Government protection, whatever. Considering that Government, with all the means of war bestowed upon it by the people, has not conquered a single rebel State, perhaps it would be as well to let Eli try his hand at the work. Government being out of the way, he might succeed in his colonial scheme.

PREFER A DRAFT.—In one town in this State, which sold its surplus to Boston, and now finds its quota not quite full, the selectmen refuse to pay back the money to the city, saying they prefer to let the town stand the draft.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

THE PAST YEAR.

The New Year finds our forces still confronted by rebel arms in Virginia, and the capital of traitors still beyond the reach of our cannon balls and bullets. We did not expect this year ago, for everybody predicted an overthrow of the rebel dominion before this time. Still, there is much to encourage us, as the results of the last year's war. With the close of 1861, the rebels held the Mississippi River, from its mouth to within a few miles of Cairo. They held every Southern Atlantic port, from Norfolk to Texas, with the exception of Port Royal. They possessed a large share of Kentucky, the whole of Tennessee, and the greater part of Missouri. Up to the beginning of December, 1861, the rebels had won all the victories of any account, and the Federals had suffered all the defeats. Since then, the list of victories on our side embraces Port Henry and Fort Donelson, Island No. 10, Memphis, Nashville, Pea Ridge, New Orleans, Pensacola, Fort Pulaski, Roanoke Island, Newbern, Fort Mifflin, Norfolk, and the defeat of the rebel Merrimac. We have not much to show in Virginia, except the conquest of Norfolk; but, at the South and Southwest, the cause of the Union has slowly, yet steadily, progressed.

WHAT NOW?

The latest news from the army of the Potomac gives us to understand that the rebels are evacuating the heights beyond Fredericksburg, removing their heavy guns from their entrenchments. Gen. Lee is reported to have gone somewhere, and an important reconnoissance by our forces is taking place. It is pretty evident that the rebels are moving up the river towards Washington.

ANOTHER REBEL RAID.

Another raid by Stuart's cavalry commenced on Saturday last, by a dash upon Dumfries, where they made a haul of a few struggling soldiers, several outlaws, and a number of wagons. They continued on to Occoquan, from thence to Fairfax Court House, and on to Vienna, where, at the present writing, they were last heard of. At the first three places they encountered our troops, and were badly handled. A report that they had crossed into Maryland is incorrect. They seemed to go to escape to venture so far from the main army. We are sure that Stuart has escaped by way of Aldie and the Blue Ridge.

We are told that Burnside's army will not go into winter quarters, but be kept active through the winter. A new movement upon the rebels, with a good prospect of success, is hinted at. Gen. Burnside is disposed to try again, and the Government desires to have it. Burnside was evacuated by the rebels, last week, and occupied by our forces. Since then, it is reported that the rebels have re-occupied the place. Gen. Pleasanton, on the Peninsula, has captured 150 head of cattle, which were en route for the rebel camp. The citizens of the Peninsula say they have lost 10,000 contrabands of the war.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Gen. Banks no sooner takes his seat at New Orleans than a movement is made by Admiral Farragut to open the Mississippi. His expedition was to be aided by Gen. Sherman's naval force, which started down the Mississippi, from above Vicksburg, and both expeditions, with a land force to co-operate, will soon clear the river of obstructions, if they have not already done so.

THE SOUTHWEST.

That guerrilla chief, John Morgan, has made another raid into Kentucky. He entered Glasgow on Wednesday, with a force of three thousand cavalry. He was opposed by three companies of the 2d Michigan cavalry, but the latter finally fell back to Mumfordsville. On Thursday, the rebels, who had advanced to Bear Wallow, near Cave City, were attacked by a force of our troops, and driven off, after damaging the railroad to some extent at Glasgow Junction.

A battle has, probably, been fought, ere this, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., where the rebels have been massing their forces, intending to attack Nashville. Gen. Rosecrans, with his army, was in sight of the rebels on the 30th ult., and firing had commenced. Our forces were anxious to engage them.

Since the above was written we learn that Gen. Rosecrans has taken Murfreesboro, the rebels retreating without a battle. Gen. Rosecrans, however, lost a wagon train, which was following in his rear. Gen. Grant, it is now positively stated, has fallen back to the north side of the Tallahatchie River, the main body of his army having reached Holly Springs several days ago. It is now supposed that he will open the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Grand Junction and establish his base of supplies at Memphis. Over 100 tons of ammunition was shipped from Columbus, Kentucky, on Wednesday, Dec. 24, to the army of the Mississippi.

GENS. BLUNT AND HERRON, with a portion of the army of the frontier, have been doing a good thing in Arkansas. They marched over the Boston Mountains, captured Van Buren on the Arkansas River, drove Gen. Hindman across, took several steamboats and an immense amount of provisions, and almost destroyed Hindman's army, which was so demoralized by the movement that several regiments have deserted.

ON DEC. 14, Capt. Birch, with about one hundred men, succeeded in destroying the rebel salt-petre works at Yellville, Ark. He took Capt. P. S. McNamara and twenty-three men prisoners, destroying about thirty stand of arms, five hundred pounds of dried beef, and a complete supply of provisions for the winter for a full company, burning five good buildings, &c., &c., belonging to the works. The works cost the rebels \$30,000. They were completely destroyed, by order of Capt. Birch—the men wielding the sledge hammers with right good will, in breaking the enormous kettles and engines in pieces.

The rebel schooner Relief, 67 tons, five days from Mobile, arrived at Havana on the 21st ult., with cotton. She reports that the steamer Florida (alias Oreo) had got out of Mobile with 100 men on board, having passed the blockade during the night.

THE DAMAGE.—The damage to Fredericksburg by the shell of the Union batteries is estimated by the Richmond papers at seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

A WEEK of spring-like weather terminated on Tuesday evening with a snow-storm, which continued through most of Wednesday, furnishing a good body of material for sleighing.

Col. Bowler, of the 46th, has arrived home from Newbern, sick with the "shakes." He reports his regiment in good health.

An infant was born on the Providence steamboat train, Christmas morning, just before the train reached Olneyville. The mother and child passed through to Boston.

Two court martials are in full blast at Washington, examining into the conduct of Gens. Porter and McDowell. The reputation of several of our generals gets badly damaged by the investigation.

A criminal in Missouri was recently sentenced to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary, for some heinous offence, and afterwards to an additional eight years for horse-stealing.

Col. Lee, of the 27th Mass. regiment, from Springfield, is acting brigadier-general at Newbern, and a very good one he makes.

For a change, one should go to Canada, where change is so plentiful that its absence is almost as much of a nuisance as its presence is to us.

On the 31st ult. another colliery disaster occurred in England. Fifty-four miners were killed by an explosion of fire-damp in the Edmonds Main Colliery, Worsbrough Dale, near Barnsley.

The rebel cavalry continue to make dashes, the only kind of thing they can make. They are dashing fellows.

Patrick Boyle, a tailor, bent to death Mary Demarest, a girl of 19, at New York, Tuesday morning.

The loss by the recent gorging of the ice at the mouth of One Creek, Pa., is now estimated at \$350,000. One hundred and fifty boats were destroyed, and upwards of 30,000 barrels of oil lost.

The torpedo which destroyed the gunboat Cairo, on the Yazoo river, was nothing but a jug filled with powder, to which was attached a wire that ignited a little fulminating powder, when it came in contact with the boat.

A drunkard, hearing that the earth was round, said that accounted for his rolling over so often.

It is charged against Gen. Franklin that but for his inefficiency Gen. Burnside would have won the battle of Fredericksburg. There was inefficiency of something worse, somewhere.

TIME.

"Time past, and time to come are not—Time present is our only lot."

The Louisville Journal says the rebel dwellers on the lower Mississippi may soon learn to their cost that the military affairs of the United States are fast tending downward.

The popular vote of Missouri, this year, is only half as large as it was in 1860. The people are dead of indifference.

The western rivers are on the rise, and the country's hopes rise with them.

Says some one: If you are looking at a picture, you try to give it a good light. Be fair to your fellow creatures as you are to a picture.

The defunct Life-Saving (Co.) Bank is at last paying a dividend of 2 per cent.

The N. Y. Times says another job is threatened—the building of two 700 ton ships, iron-clad, in a manner which the whole prestige of Europe and America has proved defective, at \$1,200,000 apiece.

A man of 60 years was attacked in the streets of Brooklyn, N. Y., a few days since, and beaten.

Gen. Tom Thumb, it is said, having acquired a large fortune, contemplates matrimony.

Gen. Wool has returned home to Troy, N. Y., and Gen. Phelps, lately under Gen. Butler, to his old home at Brattleboro, Vt.

The elections of four of the Congressional delegation of Missouri will be contested before the next House of Representatives.

A rebel colonel and his negro servant were lately captured in Arkansas. The latter, describing the wretched condition of the rebel army in that State, said, "they just got plenty of miffin."

MISS. LEGISLATURE.—The annual session of the legislature commences next Wednesday. The only bone of contention in its organization seems to be the presidency of the Senate, which will be contested by Mr. Field of Berkshire and Mr. Brinley of the eastern part of the State. Mr. Brinley will probably get it, because he lives nearer the State House than Mr. Field. The House will have Mr. Bullock for Speaker, and Mr. Robinson (Warrington) for clerk, while Mr. Morley, now a Major in service, will be the choice of both branches for sergeant-at-arms. The session ought not to be a long one, but we cannot expect it to get through in less than one hundred days.

MEXICO.—Official information has reached Washington that the condition of the French army of invasion in Mexico is most critical. Its ranks are being thinned by sickness and the want of wholesome food, and it is said that agents have been sent to this country to obtain supplies—the furnishing of which has been protested against by the Mexican Minister. It is understood, however, that Secretary Seward declines to interfere.

A BAY JOHNSON HAND.—Congress has a committee inquiring into "the conduct of the war." It is lucky that it was not appointed to inquire into the misconduct of the war, for then its inquiries must have lasted until time should become merged in eternity—even from this day of no judgement unto the judgement day.

MORE FIGHTING AT HAND.—Letters from Washington state positively that a movement will be immediately made from Palmyra, which will probably result in another battle. The army is content to let Gen. Burnside "try again."

RELIEF FOR THE STARVING.—In England they have raised about \$4,000,000 for the relief of the suffering Lancashire operatives. There is more where that comes from, and it will be forthcoming if its coming forth shall be found necessary.

GOVERNMENT HORSES.—There are several hundred government horses now collected at North Cambridge, that have passed government inspection, and are awaiting transportation to the seat of war.

REDEMPTION OF STAMPS.—The redemption of sold postage stamps, in New York city, has, to date, amounted to the sum of \$150,000.

A Year of Freedom.

President Lincoln issued his proclamation on the first day of January, declaring that all slaves are free in those States which are in rebellion, excepting such portions of territory as are under the control of the Government. The border slave States escape the edict; also Western Virginia, which is knocking at the door of Congress for admission as a new State. The President offers protection to the slaves thus declared free, but enjoins upon them to abstain from all violence unless in necessary self defence, and recommends them, in all cases when allowed, to labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

The Year of Jubilee, as the colored people call it, has arrived, and the effect of the proclamation will be anxiously awaited. Sanguine expectations are entertained by some that a general rising of the slaves will follow, while others believe that the proclamation will have no practical effect. It will, certainly, prove a source of irritation to the rebel Government, and we may look for all sorts of retaliatory threats from Jeff Davis. Meantime, let us rejoice that the Government of the United States has cut itself loose from the fetters of slavery.

A REBEL FEMALE GUERRILLA.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following account of a rebel female guerrilla, lately exchanged, having been taken prisoner by a Federal detachment:—

Among the prisoners was a Mrs. Clark, of Breckinridge county, Ky., who was at first a guerrilla and afterwards a private in the rebel infantry for more than a year, and was wounded by the side of her husband (she says) also a private (who was killed) at the battle of Shiloh, and taken prisoner. Though badly wounded, she has entirely recovered; and had not her sex been discovered, declared she would soon be again in the field. She is most masculine in appearance and physical power, and is a shrewd, intelligent woman. She is to be exchanged for a Union woman, taken under similar circumstances in Virginia. Though, throughout the trip she was closely veiled, we are told she enjoyed her rations of whiskey and the weed with the gusto of a veteran.

A LOWER DEPTH IN CHINE.—The railroad cars between New York and the battle-fields of Virginia are infested with thieves, whose vocation is to rob sick and wounded soldiers of their money after they have undergone the hardships of the camp and the battle-field in defense of our country. It appears that no train reaches New York from Philadelphia, conveying soldiers, either sick or wounded, but brings to light cases of suffering caused by pickpockets. U. S. Marshal Murray has informed the Secretary of War of this state of things, and has recommended that detectives be placed on the road for the protection of our helpless soldiers.

DESERTERS FROM MASS. REGIMENTS.—The books in Provost Marshal Blake's office contain the names of twelve hundred and fifty deserters, embraced in the full returns of only seven regiments and occasional reports from companies. The desertions from the whole State are estimated at five per cent. of the enlistments, which is due, in part to the incompetency of officers, and in part to the general prevalence in the army.

BEWARE.—Two dunces or villains advertise, in the Springfield Republican, for an acquaintanceship with young ladies, with a view to matrimony, asking to have those who address them send their photographs. A fellow who will not court and wed a girl in the old fashioned way is either a numskull or a scoundrel, and we advise all young ladies who wish to preserve their good names to beware of them.

A PEACEFUL REVOLUTION IN TEXAS ANTICIPATED.—Gov. Hamilton, who sailed for Texas with Banks' Expedition, expects that, so far as this expedition shall operate in Texas, it will result in a peaceful popular revolution rather than in any brilliant operations. He believes most confidently that the Union forces will be welcomed as friends and deliverers. It is to be hoped that these pleasing expectations will be fully realized.

NO CARDS.—It is becoming quite common now in New York, to append to marriage notices in the papers, "No cards sent;" thus obviating the misunderstanding and offense which would, necessarily, arise among friends and acquaintances from a want of knowledge of the fact, and escaping the responsibility of the omissions and discriminations always incident to the custom.

A HANDSOME THIEF.—Large bundles of bales of new bandages and lint contributed by the people for army hospital purposes have been sold to paper manufacturers at Dalton, Mass., for paper tags, by some hardened thieves either in the employ of the Government or the Sanitary Commission.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.—The French government contemplates a long occupation of Mexico, as it has entered into contracts for two years' supplies for its army there. The Mexicans, we hope, will find occupation enough for that army, so that it shall not be an army of occupation in one sense.

RESPECT FOR THE DEAD.—An army correspondent, speaking of the condition of the country between Fairfax Court House and Fairfax Station, says: "Only one fence remains—that around a grave-yard—which stands entire, though large armies have camped all round and passed on."

NOT IDLE.—The Washington Star says that if the Confederates have entertained the idea that Burnside's army was too much crippled by the recent battle to resume active operations, they have probably learned better ere this.

WAR SHIPS FOR JAPAN.—The Japanese have ordered four ships-of-war from this country. We hope, for the sake of the country's credit, that they will get something better than most of the public vessels that have been made in America of late years.

SENSIBLE QUEEN.—The Queen of Spain says she is confident that there will be no interruption of the good understanding that exists between her country and the United States. She is a sensible woman, is Isabella Segunda.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

Look out for a sleigh ride, if the snow holds fast and nothing breaks.

DONATIONS.—The friends of the Rev. S. G. Smith, of the Baptist society, will make him a donation visit next Monday evening.

OUR list of business cards for the year 1863 will appear next week. Every business man in town should show his hand in that column.

WARTIME SCHOOL.—Wm. Sutcliffe of this village will open a Writing School at the School House next Friday evening. The young men and ladies should patronize him.

GOOD COWS AND A GOOD STORY.—Samuel D. Shaw of Palmer Center claims to have two cows that make at this season of the year twelve pounds of butter per week.

NEW YEAR'S came in on runners, and judging from the way people slid about the streets a good deal of New Year's happiness must have been enjoyed in that way.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.—We are in receipt of several late New Orleans papers, from Lieut. Milton Sargent, of Wm. A. full account of the ceremonies attendant upon Gen. Banks' assuming command of the city, is given.

RELIGIOUS service in connection with the Sturbridge Ministerial Conference will be held in the Baptist Church next Tuesday evening. Sermon by Rev. B. S. Morse of South Wilbraham. The public are invited to attend.

LADIES' FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the Congregational church will hold a Festival at their vestry next Wednesday evening, to which will be added an exhibition of tableaux. No one doubts that it will be a brilliant time.

LETTERS FROM THE BOYS.—Numerous letters from the Palmer boys in the 46th regiment arrived this week. They all feel proud of the part they took in Gen. Foster's expedition to Goldsboro, though they were held as a reserve and did not participate in the action.

IN HAD ON.—Government postage currency is getting so plenty that shopkeepers are beginning to be refused. Mr. Alexander's of Springfield being about the only ones not looked upon with suspicion.

RAILROAD TO SOUTHBIDGE.—The proposed route of a railroad from Palmer to Southbridge has been surveyed through, and engineers give it as their opinion that a road can be cheaply built. Its connection with the Air Line road beyond Webster would give us a nearer route to Boston, unless the Western corporation give us a new line from Worcester.

GOING FROM US.—Those who have been accustomed to call at the post office during the last four years will now miss the familiar face of Joseph Holbrook, the gentlemanly and efficient clerk, whom everybody liked and spoke well of. He goes to Westfield, as clerk in the post office there. What we lose by the change, Westfield will gain.

WHAT CAUSE OF A HOLE IN A POCKET.—The wife of Henry Canterbury, of Bondville, in repairing a dress last week, cut off the bottom of her pocket, and forgetting to sew it up, came down to this village with \$85 which went through the bottom of her pocket before she had time to think anything about it. The money has not been found, but the hole in the pocket has.

A TIME TO DANCE.—Those who believe in a time and place for all things, especially a time and a place for dancing, will recollect the ball to take place at the Nassauvanno House, next Thursday evening. The occasion is the anniversary of Gen. Jackson's victory at New Orleans. We have not had any victory in that quarter, of late, to celebrate, but the ball may be a celebration of anticipated victories, which we expect soon to obtain.

WITNESSES.—Our correspondent writes that the Festival held by the Soldiers' Aid Society last week, was a perfect success. The first evening, Dec. 23, was stormy and muddy, but we had a full house, and, speeches by the ministers, with a fine patriotic poem, written by a young lady and read by one of the teachers of the Academy, which was deservedly and warmly received. Music by the Glee Club. The Society adjourned to the following evening, to enjoy a programme of turkey, pig, and chicken. Net result, \$200 profit, and everybody well pleased, including those who performed all the labor.

WARREN.—The soldiers' aid society of Warren have forwarded to the sanitary commission, the past week, 32 blankets, 22 flannel shirts, 22 cotton sheets, 4 pillows, 7 pillow cases, 3 bed quilts, 3 dressing gowns, 14 cotton shirts, 3 pair drawers, 1 pair overalls, 3 pair pants, 2 vests, 1 linen coat, 7 coats, 8 handkerchiefs, 20 pair wool socks, 49 pair slippers, 2 tea spoons, a quantity of bandages and lint, 3 barrels and a half of dried apples, wine, jellies, dried crusts, dried whortleberries, &c.

UNFORTUNATE WOMAN.—A Mrs. Geo. Shaw, moving in the very best society of Toronto, C. W., has been detected in shoplifting to a very great extent. It was her practice to dispose of the stolen goods among her fashionable friends, at low prices, stating that she was selling them to help a poor woman, who wanted to get rid of her stock in trade.

DROWNED.—Mr. Luther Johnson, casier of the Union Bank, Haverhill, Mass., while skating on Kenosha Lake, in that town, Thursday, last week, broke through the ice, and was drowned before assistance could reach him. The deceased was about forty years of age, and held in high esteem by his fellow citizens.

SMALL POX AMONG CONTRABANDS.—The small pox is raging frightfully among the contrabands at Washington, and no one is allowed to go to or come from the contraband camp. It is, also, spreading in the city, among white and black. All efforts to send the contrabands North will cease for the present.

FULL OF FUNDS.—The surplus revenue of San Francisco, for the current year, will be about \$200,000, and the authorities don't know what to do with it.

HOW TO BE HAPPIER.—Said a venerable farmer, some eighty years of age, to a relative who lately visited him: "I have lived on this farm for over half a century. I have no desire to change my residence as long as I live on earth. I have no desire to be any richer than I am now. I have worshiped the God of my fathers with the same people for more than forty years. During that period I have rarely been absent from the sanctuary on the Sabbath, and have never lost but one communion season. I have never been confined to my bed by sickness a single day. The blessings of God have been richly spread around me, and I made up my mind long ago that if I wished to be any happier, I must have more religion."

Jacob says that the reason why the girls are most anxious to marry when the days are shortest, is that then the nights are the longest!

Prim Miss Betsey is thus described: "She looks as if she were fed with a quill, and when she opens her mouth to yawn, you would fancy that she was going to whistle."

"Sir, I will make you feel the arrows of my resentment." "Ah, Miss, why should I quiver before your arrows when you never had a beau?"

Homicidal Practice—Invaluable, Exercise your Reason.

There are innumerable roads to that grand terminus, the grave. More than fifty diseases may be classed as fatal, under improper or inefficient treatment; and when we consider the immense flocks of raw medical fleecings that annually take wing from the college nests, it must be allowed that the sick, tending toward their "long home," need never lack "professional aid" to boost them along. Knowing something of the habits of the large class of medical students, and how much they prefer "seeing life" to investigating the phenomena of disease and death, we do not place much reliance on the skill of the "Young Guard" of the profession, while on the other hand, the "veteran corps" are too much the slaves of prejudice and precedent. The only sure test of the value of a medicinal preparation is the authentic record of its effects; and as the most voluminous, comprehensive and indisputable testimony that we have ever seen adduced in favor of any remedies is that furnished by the sick of all nations, who have recovered from almost every phase of internal and external disease, under the operation of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, we unhesitatingly and urgently recommend them to all who need medical assistance. We consider Professor Holloway one of the greatest public benefactors the world has ever known. He has not only originated two remedies which are direct antidotes to the virus of disease, but he has disseminated them over the whole earth. Since their introduction into the United States some years ago, more cases of dyspepsia, fever and ague, liver complaint and ulcerous and crupulous disorders have been cured by their use, than by all other remedies combined. Professor Holloway offers his verified statistics, and challenges the profession to the proof.—Boston Traveller.

New Fall Goods!

NOW OPENING.

P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

267 E. C. BARR'S 267

LADIES' AND GENTS'

REFRESHMENT & ICE CREAM SALOON,

FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

Persons visiting the city will find a neat and convenient place to get a Lunch or an Ice Cream.

Wedding and other parties furnished with

All kinds of Cakes, Plain and Fancy,

ICE CREAM, of all flavors, SHERBET, ROMAN PUNCH, FROZEN PUDDING, PYRAMID, FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, &c., &c., at short notice.

Ornamental work done to order. Country orders solicited.

267 Main street, SPRINGFIELD, Mass.,

Opposite Chicopee Bank.

FINKLE & LYON

Sewing Machine Company.

538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

To parties little acquainted with the

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES

the careful perusal of the Company's Circular is

specially commended. This Circular can be had

on application. It is very specific, and will be

found highly instructive, having been prepared

with much care, and we will abide by all statements

therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic

of the entire Circular:

"This Machine is better adapted than any other

Sewing Machine in market to the frequent changes

and almost endless variety of sewing required

in a family, for it will sew from one to twenty

thicknesses of Marcelline without stopping, and

make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the

finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, or even the

needle, or tennant, or making any adjustment of

machine whatever."

Thus we have successfully overcome the most

difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was

no ordinary triumph. Definitely can we now say,

"No other Machine compares with it in this

respect." Hence, have we uniformly—almost

without exception—taken the highest premium when

ever the Machine has been properly exhibited in

competition with other first class sewing machines.

Hence is it that we are able to offer the following

guarantee, viz.: "We warrant every Machine we

sell to give perfect satisfaction than any other

Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.

We never sell a Machine on any other terms. The

guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business

man in the land. For more than five years have

we relied upon such facts as the reputation of our

DR. WILLIAM B. HURD'S DENTAL REEDIES

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

INSURING FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,

And Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for

perfectly white and sound teeth?

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's

UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER,

warranted to be free from acid, alkali, or any in-

jurious substance. Price, 25 cents per box.

Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders,

which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your Breath is

pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lov-

er or friends? Use

DR. Wm. B. HURD'S

Celebrated Mouth Wash.

Price 27 cents per bottle. This astringent wash

is also the best remedy in the world for Canker,

Bad Breath, Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, &c. It

has cured hundreds.

Do you or your children suffer from Toothache?

Get

DR. Wm. B. HURD'S

MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS.

Price 15 cts. per bottle.

Are you afflicted with Neuralgia? Get

DR. Wm. B. HURD'S

NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

the most effective and delightful remedies known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and

charm pain away. Try them. Price 18 and

37 cts. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of Dental Remedies,

and a Treatise on Preserving the Teeth? Get

DR. W. B. HURD'S

DENTAL TREASURY,

the nearest and most valuable present that one

friend can make to another. Price \$1. Sent by

express on receipt of price. For sale at all the

best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take ad-

vantage of our advertisements to impose on their

customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to

insist upon having what you call for, and you will

get this Best, thoroughly tested, and prepared

by an experienced and scientific Dentist, treasur-

er of the New York State Dental Association, and

Vice President of the N. Y. City Dental Soci-

ety. Address W. B. HURD & Co., New York.

For sale by A. M. Higgins & Co., Palmer.

x

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES

OF THE

BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S

PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have friends and relatives in the army

or navy should take especial care that they be

supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and

where the brave soldiers and sailors have been

neglected to provide themselves with them, no better

present can be sent them by their friends. They

have proved to be the soldier's never-failing

friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured

by using these admirable medicines, and by pay-

ing proper attention to the directions which are

attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headache, and Want of Appetite, incidental

to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise

from trouble or annoyances, obstruction of perspi-

ration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwhole-

some, thus disturbing the healthful action of the

liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved,

if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken ac-

cording to the printed instructions, will quickly pro-

duce a healthy action in both liver and stomach,

and as a natural consequence a clear head and

good appetite.

Weakness or Debility induced by over-fatigue

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable

Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire his

additional strength. Never let the Bowels be

either confined or unduly acted upon. It may

seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be

recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many per-

sons supposing that they would increase the re-

laxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills

PALMER BUSINESS CARDS.

ALBERT BURLEIGH, Carpenter and Join-

er.

A. M. HIGGINS & Co., Druggists, and

Dealers in Medicines and Fancy Articles.

A. R. MURDOCK, Licensed Auctioneer,

and Broker.

ANTIQUE HOUSE, by E. B. SHAW, East

of Railroad Bridge.

B. H. JOHNSON, Carpenter and Joiner,

and Mover of Buildings.

CYRUS KNOX, Jr., News Room and Sta-

tionery, at the Post Office.

CHAS. H. GOFF, Livery and Feeding Sta-

ble.

DANIEL GRANGER, Counsellor and At-

torney at Law.

D. MULVERHILL, Merchant Tailor, and

dealer in Gent's Furnishing Goods.

E. MARSHALL, Carpenter and Joiner.

E. S. BROOKS, Repairer of Watches and

Jewelry, Confectioner and Fancy Grocer.

E. BROWN, dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel

Paints, Oils and Glass.

E. B. ELSBIE, Livery and Feeding Stable.

F. J. WASSUM, Merchant Tailor, and Deal-

er in Gent's Furnishing Goods.

FREEMAN DODGE—Meat Market, base-

ment of Commercial Block.

G. M. STACY, Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Work-

er, with E. Nichols.

HENRY JONES, Barber and Hair Dresser.

Opposite Depot.

H. W. MUNGER, Merchant Tailor, and

Manufacturer of Custom Clothing.

IRON FOUNDRY, by John A. Squier,

Furnace Street.

JOHN SHAW, Brick Mason and Plasterer.

J. W. THOMPSON, dealer in Groceries,

Crockery, Provisions, Flour, &c.

JOHN WAITE, Agt., Manufacturer and

dealer in Harnesses, Trunks, Robes, Whips, &c.

JOHN FEENEY, Eating Saloon, opposite

the depot.

J. S. LOOMIS, Dealer in all kinds of House

Furniture, Coffins, and Burial Caskets.

J. G. ALLEN, Counsellor and Attorney at

Law, Notary Public and Gen. Insurance Agent.

JOHN BOWLES, dealer in Boots, Shoes,

Boys' and News.

K. H. ALLEN, dealer in Family Groceries,

Flour, Crockery and Paper Hangings.

LAWRENCE & Co., dealers in Pork, Lard,

Hams, Dried Beef and Sausages.

L. S. HILLS, Deputy Sheriff.

LIVERY & FEEDING STABLE, by Wm.

Fuller.

M. FOX, Wholesale Dealer in Fresh Fish,

and Oysters, Sausages, &c.

M. W. FRENCH, Dealer in Dry Goods and

Groceries, east of the Railroad Bridge.

MRS. A. C. COLLINS, Dealer in Millinery

and Fancy Goods.

NASSAWANNO HOUSE, by J. W. Weeks,

opposite the depot.

N. PIPER, manufacturer of Monuments,

Tombstones and other Marble Works.

N. SMITH, Carriage and Sleigh Manu-

facturer and Repairer.

PALMER HOUSE, by John Allen, nearly

in front of Depot.

P. P. KELLOGG & Co., dealers in Dry

Goods, Groceries, Ready Made Clothing, &c.

P. W. WEBSTER, dealer in Stoves, Tin

Ware, Pipes, &c.

P. MCNAMANY, Blacksmith and Horse

Shoer.

S. W. SMITH, Agt., dealer in Family Gro-

ceries, Flour, Farmer's Produce, &c.

S. D. SHAW, Jr., Palmer Center, Brick Layer

& Plasterer, Steam Boilers, Furnaces, &c., &c.

W. N. COLBY, dealer in Clothing and

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

W. M. MERRIAM, Manufacturer and Re-

tail Dealer in all kinds of Leather.

W. M. HOLBROOK, dealer in Drugs, Me-

dicines, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c.

W. W. HAGAR, Jeweler and Repairer of

Watches.

W. M. A. COOPER, Ambrotype and Pho-

tographic Artist. Opposite the Palmer House.

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Of-

PALMER JOURNAL

Printing Establishment!

EVERY VARIETY OF

PRINTING

Executed with

RAPIDITY,

NEATNESS,

and DISPATCH!

There are few offices

in the country capable of

doing so good work as

this. We print

POSTERS, large and small,

HAND-BILLS, of every variety,

BILL-HEADS,

LETTER-HEADS,

ENVELOPES,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING CARDS,

VISITING CARDS,

HORSE BILLS,

With Cut.

TROTTER BILLS,

With Cut.

RAILROAD BILLS,

With Cut.

MANUFACTURERS' LABELS,

DRUGGISTS' LABELS,

PAMPHLETS,

TOWN REPORTS,

SERMONS,

AGRICULTURAL BILLS,

Cattle Show Bills,

BALL BILLS,

BALL TICKETS,

Printing in Colors,

Printing every description.

CARDS

Cut to any size, and from any kind of board.

FROM FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MINUTES

NOTICE.

BOOKS BOUND,

Neatly and Durably.

Orders received through our agents,

G. K. CUTLER, Ware.

The Way to Richmond.

Sometimes the nearest way over a mountain is to go around it. We may tempt its rugged sides, but the way is blocked by impassable barriers; we may try its by-paths, but they terminate upon the brink of precipices or unfathomable chasms. The way of our army to Richmond has, hitherto, been over a mountain as difficult as a traveler ever journeyed. The way has been barricaded by fortification upon fortification, cannon upon cannon, battery upon battery. Our army has dashed itself against these formidable obstacles again and again, as often to recoil, shattered and broken. It has done all that brave men could do, in the face of such terrible odds. Still, the eye of Government is directed toward that rebel city, and nothing short of capture will ever destroy the insurgent Government. Though of no strategic importance, it is the heart of the rebel power, and its overthrow would have a crushing effect upon the rebellion.

Experience has, by this time, taught the leaders of our armies that strategy, instead of force, will capture the Confederate capital, if it shall ever be captured. It seems useless to waste lives and means in storming their fortifications, when they have been made strong and impregnable. The history of past wars gives us examples of cities subdued by patient sieges, of armies cut off and conquered by starvation, by cutting off their sources of supplies. Cannot our armies profit by these lessons and hem in the rebel capital, which, with nothing but Virginia to rely upon, would succumb in thirty days? With two powerful armies, one sweeping down through eastern Tennessee, and another forcing its way up from the coast of North Carolina, while a third kept up a show of fight in front of the rebel army, the channels of supply could be cut off and Richmond taken, bagging the whole army. This plan, no doubt, looks more feasible on paper than it is easy of execution. The rebels occupy too much of Eastern Tennessee, at present, to allow of a raid in that quarter, but there is a prospect that they will be forced to withdraw; and, if so, a rapid and bold movement might accomplish the object. It appears certain that, with a single army in front of the rebels, we shall never get to Richmond. Two or three armies should threaten the capital, as many quarters, at the same time, dividing and distracting the insurgent forces, while it gave us one chance, at least, of breaking through their lines and advancing upon the city. That such has been the intention of the Government we cannot doubt, but what has influenced it in sending off expeditions to distant ports, scattering our forces instead of concentrating them, cannot be so easily guessed. The rebels act upon different tactics, and their successes have been the result. We think our misfortunes and their victories will, eventually, teach us something.

Rebel Raids.

The rebels have destroyed about as many Government stores since the war broke out as it has taken to sustain our armies. Their raids upon our lines of communication have been a great annoyance, and we have not learned, by sad experience, to guard sufficiently, against them. A large amount of their own supplies and ammunition have been captured from us. To say nothing of the immense losses which took place at Harper's Ferry, we have experienced no less than three destructive raids of the enemy at Dumfries, since the army of Gen. Burnside reached Fredericksburg. At the West, Morgan, with his cavalry, has been a continual source of trouble to the settlers of Kentucky, Missouri, and Western Tennessee. A recent raid of his into Kentucky destroyed millions worth of property. At the recent battle of Murfreesboro, rebel cavalry raided in the rear of Gen. Rosecrans' army, cutting off trains of ammunition and commissary supplies, so as to greatly injure the efficiency of the army.

This manner of warfare has greatly strengthened the rebels. It has encouraged them in boldness, and rewarded them with supplies when their own had become short. Our troops have, occasionally, imitated them in this respect, but on very insignificant scales in comparison to those of Morgan and Stuart. The rebels have the advantage of us in respect to cavalry. Their men are better trained to horsemanship than ours, and their force in this branch is larger than our own. They succeed in capturing large numbers of our soldiers by these raids, and must have a large surplus paroled, to offset those we may capture in the future. We shall soon have a large portion of our armies under parole unless this business is stopped.

End of the Monitor.

The iron-clad Monitor, whose victory over the Merrimack at Fortress Monroe has rendered its fame world-wide, has gone to the bottom of the sea, with two officers and thirty of her crew. The Monitor was on its way south, in tow of the Rhode Island, and encountered a squall when off the Cape of Hatteras. She sprang a leak on the morning of the 31st, and soon after went down. It is thought the vessel can be raised, but this is very doubtful. The Monitor was not a sea-going vessel, and was of little use except in the defence of harbors. The loss is greatly to be regretted, since she was on the way to take part in knocking a hole into some southern port or city. Other iron-clads, which have gone on the same business, will soon be heard from.

UNGRATEFUL FELLOW.—Louis Napoleon, remarks the Newburyport Herald, is filled with unfriendliness to the United States, which took him in when he was a stranger, clothed him when he was naked, and fed him when he was a needy, worthless wanderer.

A NATIONAL CURRENCY.—Representative Hooper, of Mass., has introduced to Congress a bill providing for a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks.

Good News from the Southwest.

The New Year opens victoriously for the Union armies, and the news of Union triumphs in the Southwest thrills the drooping hearts of all loyal men, who have found little to cheer them in the course of the war during the last six months. A great battle, or rather a succession of great battles, have been fought near Murfreesboro, Tenn., continuing five days, and resulting in the retreat of the rebels, pursued by the victorious Union troops. No battle, since the war commenced, has been more desperate and bloody. The fighting commenced on Thursday, the 26th, culminating in an overwhelming defeat of the rebels on Friday of last week. Rainy weather caused both armies to suspend operations for two or three days. On Saturday night, the rebels fled, leaving Gen. Rosecrans to occupy the town on Sunday morning. He was in pursuit at the latest accounts, having captured many prisoners, several hundred horses, and the enemy's supply trains.

The fighting during the several days' battle was terrific and desperate. The rebels were commanded by Gen. Bragg, and they were determined to crush our army, knowing, if they did, Tennessee and the whole of Kentucky would fall into their power. They were encouraged by seeming success on Wednesday, when they succeeded in capturing several batteries and over four thousand prisoners. The rebel Government at Richmond was rejoicing over the dispatches of Gen. Bragg, and boasting that our whole army would be compelled to surrender, when their hopes must have been sadly dampened by adverse news. Our loss is estimated at 10,000 killed and 6,000 wounded. Our army lost several valuable officers, including Lieut. Geresche, chief of Gen. Rosecrans' staff. Gens. Cheatham, Rains, and McCown, of the rebel army, are reported killed.

Upon this battle, as on that of Shiloh, depended the holding of Kentucky and the greater portion of Tennessee. The rebel army is understood to have retreated to Tullahoma, about forty miles farther on the line of the Chattanooga railroad, which is said to be a strong position, and extensively fortified. This battle will do much to aid in opening the Mississippi River, and, after the capture of Vicksburg, it will, probably, be necessary to fortify the bluffs and some other points on the river, and garrison them, in order to prevent guerrillas from attacking unarmed vessels which may pass up and down.

The assault which was commenced upon Vicksburg, by the forces of Gen. Sherman, more than a week ago, had continued, with varying success, up to latest accounts, when he had been repulsed by an overwhelming force of the rebels, and forced to fall back to his first line of defenses. Gen. Sherman had fought to within two miles of the city, carrying several lines of the rebel works. The enemy has 60,000 men who are concentrating against Gen. Sherman. As yet we do not learn that he has been aided by the gunboats. The expedition from below had not yet arrived. Gen. Sherman believes himself able to hold his position, though it is feared that he may be forced to surrender. Reinforcements are constantly coming to the aid of the rebels. Gen. Sherman's loss is between 3000 and 4000, and the fighting has been of a desperate character, sometimes so close that regiments contended hand to hand for the possession of the guns. Further news from that quarter is anxiously looked for.

Farewell Advice.

Gen. Butler, in bidding adieu to New Orleans, administered some very good advice to its citizens. When we remember that Butler is a democrat, that he was the candidate of the Breckinridge party for Governor in 1860, and, while in Maryland, offered to aid the slaveholders in suppressing outbreaks among their slaves, his opinions in regard to slavery are entitled to some weight. In closing his subject, he says:

If you desire to leave to your children the inheritance you received of your fathers—a stable constitutional government—if you desire that they should, in the future, be a portion of the greatest empire the sun ever shone upon—return to your allegiance. There is but one thing that stands in the way. There is but one thing that, at this hour, stands between you and the Government, and that is slavery.

The institution, cursed of God, which has taken its last refuge here, in His providence will be rooted out, as the tares from the wheat, although the wheat be torn up with it. I have given much thought to this subject. I came among you, by teachings, by habit of mind, by political position, by social affinity, inclined to sustain your domestic laws, if, by possibility, they might be with safety to the Union.

Months of experience and of observation have forced the conviction that the existence of slavery is incompatible with the safety either of yourselves or of the Union. As the system has gradually grown to its present huge dimensions, it were best if it could be gradually removed; but it is better, far better, that it should be taken out at once than that it should longer vitiate the social, political, and family relations of your country. I am speaking with no philanthropic views as regards the slave, but simply of the effect of slavery on the master. See for yourselves. Look around you, and say whether this saddening, deadening influence has not all but destroyed the very framework of your society. I am speaking the farewell words of one who has shown his devotion to his country, at the peril of his life and fortune, who, in these words, can have neither hope nor interest, save the good of those whom he addresses; and let me here repeat, with all the solemnity of an appeal to Heaven to bear me witness, that such are the views forced upon me by experience.

WESTERN RAILROAD.—The total income of the Western Railroad for 1862 was \$2,095,922, and the total expenditures \$1,111,358, leaving \$984,564 as the earnings. The sum of dividends (8 per cent.), interest on debts, exchanges, and contribution to the sinking funds, was \$836,138, leaving a net surplus of \$148,425. The value of the sinking funds of the road, Nov. 30th, was \$2,714,366, and the value of the same Nov. 30th, 1861, \$2,500,292, leaving a net gain for the year of \$214,074.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.—Queen Victoria has given orders that the utmost magnificence shall characterize the Prince of Wales' marriage. The Marchioness of Carmarthen is appointed the Princess' head lady in waiting.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The theatre of stirring events has been transferred from Virginia to the Southwest, where a series of battles have been fought of the most bloody character. We have saved Tennessee and Kentucky by the brilliant victory of Gen. Rosecrans, who has won for himself immortal honors. It is believed that the enemy lost eight or nine thousand killed and wounded during the struggle. We have 1500 prisoners, among them two colonels and several majors. The bodies of Gens. Rains and Hanson were in our possession. The double traitor, Breckenridge, was severely wounded. Major Prentiss, son of the editor of the Louisville Journal, was wounded. The famous Louisiana First Regiment was annihilated. Our own losses, in all, were 1100 killed and about 6000 wounded, besides several thousand prisoners. An examination of the field since the battle shows that the rebels were very strongly posted.

At Vicksburg, matters are yet in an undecided condition, the rebels having repulsed Gen. Sherman, who was forced to give up several lines of entrenchments which he had taken. We give particulars elsewhere.

We have very important news from East Tennessee. The Lynchburg Republican of Thursday, last week, states that a body of 5000 Union cavalry, composed of one Pennsylvania regiment and others unknown, have destroyed nine miles of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, burning the important bridges over the Holston and Watagwa Rivers, and capturing 200 rebel cavalry, who were guarding the former.

A dispatch to Chicago states that the Union cavalry, under Col. Dickey, have destroyed a long stretch of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, from Sultille to Okalona, in Northeastern Mississippi. This, if true, is a very important fact, as it cuts Bragg off from Mobile.

Richmond papers confess the defeat of their army at Murfreesboro. Gen. Bragg says he found Rosecrans' forces too strong for him, and was compelled to retreat to Tullahoma.

The Richmond papers are in a state of insanity about the Emancipation Proclamation, though vigorously insisting upon its utter worthlessness. Their course for the past week has been a curious exhibition of whistling to keep up courage.

Balloon reconnaissances show that a considerable portion of the rebel force in front of Fredericksburg have gone off. The main body seem to have fallen back upon their line of railroad, the better to secure supplies. No immediate movement is expected in that quarter. The weather is cold, and the army desire winter quarters.

The Wheeling papers have a report of fighting at Moorefield, Hardy county, West Virginia. The rebels attacked the Union force on Saturday morning. During the whole of Saturday, cannonading was distinctly heard at New Creek. It was reported that the Union forces had driven the rebels four miles, and were still pursuing them.

Advices from Springfield, Mo., state that a rebel force, reported six thousand strong, under Burbridge and Marmaduke, with six pieces of artillery, is within two and a half miles of that place, and opened fire on the town, with intent giving notice to remove the women and children. One thousand rebel cavalry, in line of battle, are visible from the town. Gen. Brown has loop-holed the houses, for musketry, and will make a vigorous resistance.

THE MEXICANS DEFEATED!—The French are reported to have gained some success in Mexico. An Austin (Texas) paper, of the 6th ult., has a San Antonio dispatch of the 4th, stating that an express brings news that a French force of 5000 met a Mexican division of about 25,000, commanded by Gen. Ortega, and, after a sharp fight, the Mexicans gave way and fled in all directions. The victors took possession of Puebla, where they will await reinforcements, and then advance on the city of Mexico, a distance of 90 miles. A French force of 6000 landed and took possession of Tampico, which port was supposed to have been opened to the commerce of the world.

THE MINNESOTA INDIANS.—According to the accounts received at the Indian Bureau, from Minnesota, the hanging of the thirty-nine Sioux Indians, against whom the testimony as to their guilt in the late outrages was strong, does not serve to allay the excitement of the people. Demagogues, who are looking to office position, are going about town, with meetings and soliciting the attendance of women, even, with a view to create a furor or crusade which shall end in expelling both innocent and guilty Indians from the State. The Indian office desires to make arrangements by which the hostile Sioux may be punished by expulsion from the State, but it sees no way to dispose of the Chippewas and Winnebagoes. The latter named tribe has already been removed several times, greatly to their disadvantage in each instance.

RENEWING HIS YOUTH.—It is stated, in a Maine paper, that the Rev. John Buzzell, of North Parsonfield, in that State, an aged and venerated minister, formerly connected with the Free Will Baptist denomination, but who professes to be simply an "Evangelist," and who was a most popular and excellent preacher sixty years ago, is now ninety-five, but enjoys good health and preaches occasionally. It is most remarkable that, within a few years, he has had new hair—the hair of his youth—new teeth, and new eyesight. Wonderful illustration of the Scripture statement, "Thy youth is renewed like the eagle's."

MONDAY'S RAID IN KENTUCKY.—About 500 men belonging to the 71st Indiana regiment, under the command of Lt. Col. Matteson, were attacked and captured by Morgan's forces at Muldraugh's Hill on Sunday afternoon while guarding the trestle work on the railroad at that point. They were completely surrounded. They were paroled. There is no doubt Morgan's raid was a serious affair, and that he successfully accomplished his entire object. It will require weeks to repair the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

A FALSE STORY.—The story that Secretary Chase and the beautiful widow Douglass are about to unite hearts and households, is probably without foundation. The lady is in no hurry to wed again, and the gentleman, like the late Mr. William Pitt, is wedded to his country. Also, like that illustrious person, he is creating for his country an Andes of debt.

FLYING MACHINE.—M. de Groof of Bruges asserts that after 11 years' study he has invented the means of flying in the air in any direction, and only needs money to demonstrate it beyond question. The machine is small, he says, and will enable man to move in the air "with the swiftness of the swallow and the vigor of the eagle."

Letter from a Former Correspondent.

QUINCY, Jan. 2, 1863.

A Happy New Year to the friends of the JOURNAL, with whom I have not conversed for at least ten years. How many changes have occurred since academy and college days have passed. As I write this, the bells from every steeple are proclaiming the jubilant notes of freedom! This quiet suburban town echoes back the shout which rises from the neighboring city of Boston, over this, the greatest event of the age. Heaven bless our President for this proclamation! May this new year bring to us the blessings of a well ordered peace. It is a matter of thankful acknowledgment that this act is announced to be not only "a war measure" but "an act of justice." It is such recognition. Northern speculation upon the general convention of States is, therefore, mere moonshine, so long as the South remains unconquered. If the armies of the United States were to succeed in driving the persons composing the Confederate Government entirely beyond their territory, and destroy all hope, in the people, of the restoration of the Confederate authority, a general convention of the two nations, without regard to the constituted authorities of either, free to form any new relations which they thought fit, might then become a matter for consideration with the individual inhabitants of the land.

IN A BAN CONVENTION.—The Cincinnati Gazette gives a deplorable account of the condition of the runaway and released slaves on the rivers below. It says the number of colored persons at the different stations, from Cairo to Helena, and including that place, with Corinth and Grand Junction, is thought to be from 15,000 to 20,000, although it is constantly varying at each point. When the rivers rise and our gunboats and armies ascend them into the interior, the number must be largely increased. A large proportion of these are old and infirm or women and young children, a large portion of the able-bodied negroes being taken into the interior whenever our armies approach. Government has done what it could to provide for their wants, but they are huddled in barracks and sheds built of green timber, which, from its shrinking, leaves them greatly exposed to the cold, and with but a scanty supply of clothing and bedding.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.—The General Court of Massachusetts assembled at Boston on Wednesday, and both branches were speedily organized, the Senate choosing Mr. Field of Berkshire for President and Mr. Gifford for Clerk, and the House electing its last year's officers. A. H. Bullock for Speaker and W. Robinson for Clerk. Both branches re-elected Major Morfess for Sergeant-at-Arms. In the afternoon both branches were escorted to the Old South, to listen to a sermon from Rev. Dr. Walker, late President of Harvard University. The Governor's Address was delivered on Friday, too late for any notice of it in this week's paper.

SPRINGFIELD.—The new city government was organized on Monday last, when Mayor Alexander was sworn in and delivered his inaugural address. It is a comprehensive business document, clear, sensible, and practical—just such an one as might be expected from as good a financier as Mr. Alexander. The debt of the city is \$134,597.32. The mayor thinks the expenses of the city will increase, rather than diminish, for several years to come. He deprecates niggardly expenditures, as unwise, but thinks that true economy consists in doing things at the time they should be done, and doing them thoroughly.

A GREAT ROOSTER CONTEST.—About two hundred sporting characters of New York and Troy were present at a cock-fight near the latter city last week. Each party made a show of 15 fowls (of which 11 were matched), for a main of \$400. New York was declared the victor, the Trojans winning but two matches. At the close of the contest it was asserted by a prominent New Yorker that at least \$10,000 had changed hands on the result. A return match is arranged.

CONFISCATION IN REBELRY.—The Murfreesboro Rebel Banner of the 12th ult. says that the Confederate Court at Knoxville has issued decrees in 400 cases, under the sequestration laws, embracing over \$1,000,000 worth of property. Among the cases are Andrew Johnson, Horace Maynard and John Coffee Childs, the Whitmore estate in Bradley county, and the Ducktown Copper Mines.

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT SWINDLER.—Major Isaac A. Cook, paymaster in the army, has been arrested for a heavy defalcation, amounting to half a million of dollars. Most of the money was lost in gambling. Simultaneous arrests of gamblers have been made in Cincinnati, Cairo, Chicago, Louisville, and other places. About \$70,000 has been recovered at Cairo.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Anthony Wipper, of Globe Village, Southbridge, while whitewashing in the woolen mill of the Hamilton Company, got his arm caught in a belt, which threw him over a shaft and tore his arm off between the elbow and shoulder. Dr. Witter, of Brimfield, afterwards amputated the arm, and he is now doing well.

REBEL VESSELS UNDER FOREIGN FLAGS.—Three barks, belonging to persons in Richmond, have been transferred to English and French flags. Since the beginning of the war they have been kept at Rio de Janeiro. They formerly traded between Baltimore and Rio de Janeiro, and it is now thought they will soon again enter into the trade.

A RARE CHANCE FOR MARRIAGEABLE GIRLS.—A load of fifty girls recently sailed from England to Vancouver's Island, where there are many men and few women. The fifty girls were immediately disposed of to amorous swains, and the rush for wives was ten men to every girl. The papers ask that more girls be sent, preferring dairy maids to governesses.

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—It is estimated that the number of operatives out of employ on account of the cotton famine is, in England 460,000, and in France 160,000.

SERIOUS CHARGES.—Smoking a clay pipe and kissing the cock were the allegations brought against a heartless husband in a suit for divorce in the London Court.

Too Much Truth.—One of our contemporaries publishes a private letter from the army of the Potomac, abusing the Government for its ill success in Virginia, which contains the following paragraph:—

"I have, and so has nine-tenths of the army, lost all confidence in our Government putting down this rebellion. Our Generals are either incompetent, or do not wish to succeed. They are jealous of each other, and are continually pulling against each other. One is afraid the other will be successful; and if he is, then they set themselves to work to haul him down a peg or two. The whole thing is a swindle. Why, if our Generals only worked harmoniously together as the rebel Generals do, and evinced the same energy and perseverance to crush this internal rebellion as the rebels do to break up the Union, we would have had them whipped out in Virginia long ago."

PRETTY STRONG LANGUAGE.—The Richmond Examiner gives the peace democrats of the North a dig under the fifth rib, in the shape of the following:—

"The people of the North who wish to see the end of these hostilities and troubles must, first of all, agree to a recognition of the Confederate Government. Without that, the war must go on forever. Northern speculation upon a general convention of States is, therefore, mere moonshine, so long as the South remains unconquered. If the armies of the United States were to succeed in driving the persons composing the Confederate Government entirely beyond their territory, and destroy all hope, in the people, of the restoration of the Confederate authority, a general convention of the two nations, without regard to the constituted authorities of either, free to form any new relations which they thought fit, might then become a matter for consideration with the individual inhabitants of the land."

IN A BAN CONVENTION.—The Cincinnati Gazette gives a deplorable account of the condition of the runaway and released slaves on the rivers below. It says the number of colored persons at the different stations, from Cairo to Helena, and including that place, with Corinth and Grand Junction, is thought to be from 15,000 to 20,000, although it is constantly varying at each point. When the rivers rise and our gunboats and armies ascend them into the interior, the number must be largely increased. A large proportion of these are old and infirm or women and young children, a large portion of the able-bodied negroes being taken into the interior whenever our armies approach. Government has done what it could to provide for their wants, but they are huddled in barracks and sheds built of green timber, which, from its shrinking, leaves them greatly exposed to the cold, and with but a scanty supply of clothing and bedding.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.—The General Court of Massachusetts assembled at Boston on Wednesday, and both branches were speedily organized, the Senate choosing Mr. Field of Berkshire for President and Mr. Gifford for Clerk, and the House electing its last year's officers. A. H. Bullock for Speaker and W. Robinson for Clerk. Both branches re-elected Major Morfess for Sergeant-at-Arms. In the afternoon both branches were escorted to the Old South, to listen to a sermon from Rev. Dr. Walker, late President of Harvard University. The Governor's Address was delivered on Friday, too late for any notice of it in this week's paper.

SPRINGFIELD.—The new city government was organized on Monday last, when Mayor Alexander was sworn in and delivered his inaugural address. It is a comprehensive business document, clear, sensible, and practical—just such an one as might be expected from as good a financier as Mr. Alexander. The debt of the city is \$134,597.32. The mayor thinks the expenses of the city will increase, rather than diminish, for several years to come. He deprecates niggardly expenditures, as unwise, but thinks that true economy consists in doing things at the time they should be done, and doing them thoroughly.

A GREAT ROOSTER CONTEST.—About two hundred sporting characters of New York and Troy were present at a cock-fight near the latter city last week. Each party made a show of 15 fowls (of which 11 were matched), for a main of \$400. New York was declared the victor, the Trojans winning but two matches. At the close of the contest it was asserted by a prominent New Yorker that at least \$10,000 had changed hands on the result. A return match is arranged.

CONFISCATION IN REBELRY.—The Murfreesboro Rebel Banner of the 12th ult. says that the Confederate Court at Knoxville has issued decrees in 400 cases, under the sequestration laws, embracing over \$1,000,000 worth of property. Among the cases are Andrew Johnson, Horace Maynard and John Coffee Childs, the Whitmore estate in Bradley county, and the Ducktown Copper Mines.

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT SWINDLER.—Major Isaac A. Cook, paymaster in the army, has been arrested for a heavy defalcation, amounting to half a million of dollars. Most of the money was lost in gambling. Simultaneous arrests of gamblers have been made in Cincinnati, Cairo, Chicago, Louisville, and other places. About \$70,000 has been recovered at Cairo.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Anthony Wipper, of Globe Village, Southbridge, while whitewashing in the woolen mill of the Hamilton Company, got his arm caught in a belt, which threw him over a shaft and tore his arm off between the elbow and shoulder. Dr. Witter, of Brimfield, afterwards amputated the arm, and he is now doing well.

REBEL VESSELS UNDER FOREIGN FLAGS.—Three barks, belonging to persons in Richmond, have been transferred to English and French flags. Since the beginning of the war they have been kept at Rio de Janeiro. They formerly traded between Baltimore and Rio de Janeiro, and it is now thought they will soon again enter into the trade.

A RARE CHANCE FOR MARRIAGEABLE GIRLS.—A load of fifty girls recently sailed from England to Vancouver's Island, where there are many men and few women. The fifty girls were immediately disposed of to amorous swains, and the rush for wives was ten men to every girl. The papers ask that more girls be sent, preferring dairy maids to governesses.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

THERE are 651 inmates in the State Almshouse at this time.

Rev. J. H. Willis, Universalist, of West Boylston, will preach at Murdock's Hall, Thorndike, next Sabbath.

BRIMFIELD.—The ladies of Brimfield realized over \$70 at their festival and exhibition of tableaux, last week.

STATE AID TO FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.—The selectmen have drawn orders to the amount of \$2200, the present year, to aid the families of volunteers.

WALTON.—On New Year's evening, the Baptist society of Wales made a donation visit to their pastor, leaving articles to the value of seventy dollars.

DONATION VISIT.—The society and friends of Rev. S. G. Smith, of the Baptist church in this village, paid him a donation visit on Monday evening, which proved remunerative to him and enjoyable to those present.

SOMETHING OF A HOG.—Mr. Dodge has, at his market, the remains of a porker 16 months old, weighing 592 lbs. Nothing in the hog line has been recently seen in this region to equal this. It was fattened by H. H. West, of Monson, who evidently knows how to do such things.

A NEW PHYSICIAN.—Dr. Edwin B. Lyon, of East Woodstock, Ct., and a graduate of the Berkshire Medical College, of the class of '62, has established himself in this place for practice, taking rooms at the Nassawann House. Dr. Lyon comes highly recommended, both as a man and physician.

TRAIN OFF THE TRACK.—The night express train from Boston, which reaches Palmer at 11:45 o'clock, ran off the track, within a few rods of the depot, on Friday night, last week. A misplaced switch was the cause of it, but the night watchman thinks somebody must have turned it wrong, after he had put it right. A disabled truck, a disarranged wood pile, and a delay of several hours, was all the damage done.

THE LADIES' EXHIBITION.—The exhibition of tableaux at the Congregational church, on Wednesday evening, was a fine affair. The various pieces were well chosen and executed with excellent effect. A little sprinkling of the dramatic, with singing, gave diversity and interest to the occasion. A supper in the vestry closed the evening performances, at which a large number participated. The receipts amounted to \$125.

A GOLD EXCITEMENT IN BROOKFIELD.—L. E. Truesdell, of Warren, has discovered something approximating to a gold mine, on the road between Warren and Brookfield. He has six or eight men engaged upon a vein of rock, which somewhat resembles the quartz of California and contains some kind of ore. It is very hard and much heavier than ordinary rock. A good many people have been attracted to the spot; but, as Mr. Truesdell holds possession of the mine, if it be one, there is not much chance for others to stake off claims at present. Those at work upon the vein are confident they have struck a gold bed.

MONSIEUR ITEMS.—Jacob Thompson, Esq., an old and well-known citizen, died on the 3d, aged 90 years. The deceased formed one of the last links connecting the past with the present generation. Indeed, he lived to see three generations pass away; still, he often said, his life seemed short. The close of his life at so advanced an age reminds the living that, although their lives may, by one chance, in two or three hundred, continue to four-score years and ten, still it will find an end. The deceased raised up one of the old-fashioned families of ten children, who, all an exception, lived to adult age. Seven still survive, embodying a great amount of intelligence and usefulness. He was a man who has done a great deal of public business, having held a commission as justice of the peace for many years. He maintained his physical and mental energy, to near the close of his life, in an uncommon degree. During the past season, he, a number of times, walked four miles, performed some labor, and returned, in a few hours. He was so wont to be seen abroad that his absence rendered the place sadly lonesome. On the 6th inst., a child of Andrew Warriner, 11 weeks old, came to its death, as supposed, by rolling upon his face while in bed with his parents, in the night—smothering to death. A similar case occurred in this town three or four years since. We take this occasion to say to all parents or others who have the care of young children, that it would be far safer and healthier if they would have a separate bed for their infant children. This is easily accomplished, by having a small crib, about the height of a common bed, with castors, and the side to stand against the parents' bed, furnished with hinges, so as to let down at night. A child in this situation would never meet with the above accident, and will, when accustomed to it, rest better, and will be supplied with better air. There need be no fear of their being cold; indeed, there should be care not to cover them too warm. Their blood runs about twice as fast as that of adults; consequently, they need far less covering or artificial warmth. They have it in themselves, and should not be covered up too warm. We are aware some of the good-tender mothers will make issue with us, because they are accustomed to nurse their infants some half dozen times every night; but this, we deem, is neither healthy or necessary. A child should never be nursed more than once during the night, and we know of some model mothers who never nurse their children, at all in the night, and their children are all the better for this habit. By the way, if infants were fed at regular intervals through the day, as well as at night, instead of the common just-as-it-happens way, it would save them many a belly-ache.

COX.—Belchertown.—The Belchertown Cornet Band gave a festival on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of last week, in the vestry of the Baptist church, which was numerously attended and was a decided success. At the town meeting, on Saturday, it was voted, to offer a bounty of one hundred dollars for three years' volunteers, but none for nine months' men. It was, also, voted to build a town house, of the same size as the old one, upon the same ground, and chose a building committee.

STAFFORD ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ARRIVAL
—OF—
WINTER GOODS,
At H. T. SMALL & Co's.
Stafford Springs, Dec. 6, 1862.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.—

1. H. STOCKWELL,
Having taken the store formerly
occupied by M. S. Moulton,
Would announce to the citizens of Stafford
Springs and vicinity, that he keeps on hand a
good assortment of Watches and Jewelry, eight
day and thirty hour Clocks, Gold, Silver, Steel
and Plated Spectacles, Chains, Fancy Goods,
&c., which he will sell as low as can be bought
anywhere for these quality.

Of all kinds of Watch Repairing done promptly,
at reasonable prices, and warranted to give
general satisfaction. Clocks and Jewelry repaired,
and Spectacles fitted.

65 Next door north of H. T. Small & Co.
Stafford Springs, Jan. 1, 1862.—ly

VALENTINES, Sentimental and Comic,
at H. T. SMALL & Co's.
JANIES—1863,
at H. T. SMALL & Co's.

JULIUS PREVOST,
Having bought out James Clark, of the Springs
village, next door north of the market, is prepar-

to do any job-work entrusted to his care, in a workmanlike manner, with dispatch.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES repaired and warranted, at as low prices as the retail, also all kinds of **JEWELRY**, at short notice.

THE SALOON,
will be kept open as usual. The best of
OYSTERS, by the plate or gallon,
and all other fixings sufficient for the epicure or hungry.

PLEASE GIVE ME A CALL.
J. PREVOST.
Stafford Springs, Oct. 4, 1862.

H. T. SMALL & CO.,
Stafford Springs, Ct.

NEW GOODS AT FORMER PRICES!
A SPLENDID STOCK
— OF —
CLOTHING,
Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery,
Suspenders, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats,
Stocks, Shirts, Bosoms,
Collars, Buttons, Brushes—all kinds,

Cutlery, Knives, Razors,
Scissors, and all kinds of
YANKEE NOTIONS.
MEN AND BOYS'
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,
Good Stock of CHILDREN'S SHOES.
HATS & CAPS,
A large stock of Fashionable Goods,
At Low Prices.
DOUBLE KNIT COATS,
And a good assortment of
UNDER CLOTHING.
Fur Collars, Fur Gloves,
Fur Capes,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Pure and reliable, Trusses, Supporters,
Leeches, Breast Pumps, all
kinds of Syringes,
FANCY SOAPS, PERFUMERY

Dye-Stuffs, Potash, and all goods usually sold
by Druggists.

H. T. SMALL & Co.
Stafford Springs, Sept., 1862.

NO. 1 POTASH, Just Received by
H. T. SMALL & Co.

GOOD ADVICE.

Should pain or anguish cloud thy brow,
Give ear, and I will tell thee how
To make it bright—just listen now.

Take Herrick's Pills.

Should friends grow cold, or foes oppress,
Should fortune never more be cross,
There is a cure for such distress.

In Herrick's Pills.

Should faith and trust in man be lost,
Should every path in life be crossed,
Take the sure balm (of little cost).

Herrick's Pills.

Should sudden illness hint of gout,
Should cruel landlords turn you out,
Your help—your refuge, you can shout,

In Herrick's Pills.

These remarkable pills continue to achieve un-
paralleled triumphs over disease. In fact, they
are considered the alpha and omega; in medicine
compounded exclusively of vegetable extracts,
their use is safe, their effects lasting, and their
cures wonderful; and, as they are recommended by their merits for
every day to yours, their sale is unapproached by
all others combined; elegantly coated with sug-
ar, and sold in family boxes for 25 cents.

From the Albany Daily Standard.

FROM OUR ARMY.—A letter from the seat of war, received by a gentleman in this city, from his son, says:

"I love my good health, past and present, to fannel myself in the occasional use of Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills, with which you supplied me on leaving home. Their mildness and gentle action on the system renders them the best adapted to my situation. Some of my compatriots have received such powerful medicines from the army doctors, that they would not recover their appetites for a week. Tell his Excellency, if he sends me a bottle of your pills, I will use them, as I can do much good with them, as I have used up those I had until I have only a dozen left."

Comment on the goodness of these renowned pills is unnecessary—purely vegetable, powerful is mercury. Beware of cheap imitations.

Agents.—A. M. Higgins, & Co., Dr. Holbrook, Dr. Hadden, War, & Co., Dr. Small, Stafford Springs, O. F. Peckard, Three Rivers, and by all dealers in medicine.

Dr. L. HERRICK & Co., Albany, N.Y.

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

Hegeman & Co's Genuine Cod Liver Oil has been proved by nearly 23 years' experience the best medicine for Consumption, &c., and a sure cure for the disease it gives rise to, and strength to the patient. See that you get the **WORMS**. Sold by druggists generally. **HEGEMAN & Co.,** 113 3d St. Chemists and Druggists, New York.

SAVE YOUR SILKS, RIBBONS, &c., &c.

Hegeman & Co's Concentrated Benzine removes Paint Grease Spots, &c., instantly, and cleans Gowns, Silks, Ribbons, &c., equal to soap, and does not injure the fabric. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists &c.

"Our Darling's Dead."

The day, departing, donned its robes of mellow light,
Paused for awhile upon the threshold of the night,
To stud the vaulted zenith with a thousand silver stars,
And streak the northern sky with fairy dancing bars.

The fleecy-footed clouds sitting o'er the jeweled sky,
Kissed the blue form off the heavens, and passed them gently by;
While from its mountain home came the soft October breeze,
Moaning through the forest dell, sighing 'mid the leafless trees.

Voices from the angel-land called our gentle darling home;
Spirit arms were 'round her, spirit whispers bade her come;
And she passed Death's icy portals at the quiet hour of eve,
When the Angels build their camp-fires on the battlements of Heaven.

ARTHEAS WARD ON THE PHAIR SEX.—The great showman being present at a celebration, in which many beautiful ladies participated, was called upon for a speech, to which he responded in a "toast to the phair sex."—Turnin to the bootiful females whose presents was perphumin the fare ground, M. Ward addressed them as follows: Ladies, I hope you're enjoyin yourselves on this occasion, and that the lemonade and ice water or which you are drinkin may not go agin you. May you, allers be as fare as the son, as bright as the moon, and as bootiful as any army with Union flags—also plenty of good close to ware.

To yure sex commonly kawled the phair sex we are indebted for our bormin, as well as many other blessins in these low grown or sorrow. Sum poor sperreid fools blame yure sex for the difficulty in the garden; but I know men are a desecful set, and when the apples had become plump ripe, I have no doubt but Adam would have rigged a cyder-press and like as not went into a big bust anywa. Yure 1st mother was a lady, and awl her dawters is ditto, and none but a lofin cuss will say a word agin you. Hopin that no waive of trouble may ever ride cross yure peaceful breasts, I konklude these remarks with the following centent egg:—
Woman—she's a good egg.

SENSIBLE.—A lady, writing upon the subject of kissing, says:—
"I am vain enough to pride myself on being a girl of sense, and I dearly love and can appreciate good kissing—indeed, I should quite as lief have a good kiss as a new cashmere. 'Tis to me one of life's sweetest enjoyments. Some of my life's sweetest enjoyments have been spent in kissing. A rich, hearty kiss from plump, rosy, mouthatched (or unmouthatched) lips, will last one a whole day."

POSTAL ORDERS.—One of the first bills that will be enacted after the Congressional recess, will be that establishing "money order offices." Orders are to be issued for sums not more than thirty dollars. For orders not exceeding ten dollars the commission is to be five cents; more than ten and not exceeding twenty dollars, the charge is to be ten cents; and more than twenty and not exceeding thirty, fifteen cents.

THE DEFENSES OF ALEXANDRIA.—That our military authorities have believed that an attack on Alexandria was among the possibilities, if not the probabilities, is proven by the recent erection of strong earthworks, with enflading fires, south of that city. These, as well as Forts Lyon, Ellsworth, and the other older forts, are well garrisoned, both by artillerymen and sharpshooters.

CITY SHINPLASTERS.—The corporation of Troy is about to issue shinplasters of the denomination of five cents. The city gains \$20 interest per day on the \$65,000 of this currency now in circulation.

The wild boar is one of the most dreaded animals in nature, except the tame bore.

GRAND OPENING.

NEWTON & CONVERSE,
Have bought the stock of GROCERIES of
K. H. ALLEN, and will keep
A FULL STOCK
on hand of

FLOUR, MEAL, SALT,
LIME, OILS, FLUID, BUTTER, CHEESE

Fish, Crockery,

GLASS, STONE, and WOODEN WARE,

and will sell

At Wholesale and Retail,

AS LOW, if not LOWER, than any other place in town.

IF we are receiving fresh goods from market every week.

CALL AND SEE—

NEWTON & CONVERSE.

Palmer, Dec. 27, 1862.

Palmer Steam Mill!

THE subscribers, having leased the Steam Mill formerly occupied by Hall & Trumble, offer for sale

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL,

FEED, SALT, LIME,

COAL WOOD, &c.

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF GAIN.

HOVEY & SUTCLIFFE.

Palmer, Mass., Dec. 20, 1862.

HIDES

LAWRENCE & Co. will pay the highest market price for Hides, delivered at their Market.

Palmer, Dec. 6, 1862.

B. R. JOHNSON, M.D.,
would respectfully inform the citizens of Palmer and vicinity that he has concluded to become a resident of this place, and offers his professional services to the public.

Dr. J. has had six years experience in the hospitals of New York.

Residence in the house occupied by S. W. Smith, on Cornhill street.

Refers to Drs. Parsons and Tollins, Providence; Dr. Tracy, Norwich; Rev. T. T. Waterman, Spencer.

NEW and very large variety of

LADIES' CLOAKS,

Now ready for inspection.

P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

DR. WILLIAM B. HURD'S DENTAL REMEDIES

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
INSURING FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,
And Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

DO you wish to be healed with and admired for pearly white and sound teeth?

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's
UNRIVALED TOOTH POWDER,

warranted to be free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price, 25 cents per box.

Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your breath is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
Celebrated Mouth Wash.

Price 27 cents per bottle. This stringing wash is also the best remedy in the world for Canker, Bad Breath, Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, &c. It has cured hundreds.

Do you or your children suffer from Toothache? Get

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS.

Price 15 cts. per bottle.

Are you afflicted with Neuralgia? Get

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

the most effective and delightful remedies known. They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price 18 and 37 cts. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of Dental Remedies, and a Treatise on Preserving the Teeth? Get

DR. W. B. HURD'S
DENTAL TREASURY,

the latest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price \$1. Sent by express on receipt of price. For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose on their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and Vice President of the N. Y. City Dental Society. Address W. B. HURD & Co., New York.

For sale by A. M. Higgins & Co., Palmer.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE
BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have friends and relatives in the army or navy should take special care that they are amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where there are brave soldiers and sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Southern and Cold affecting Troops.

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headache, and Want of Appetite, incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which soadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthy action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility induced by over-fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will act on the liver and stomach, and thus restore all the acid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers' Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises.

To which every soldier and sailor are liable, and no medicines so safe, sure, and convenient, as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every soldier's knapsack and seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words, "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a water-mark, in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines, or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized world, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 each.

IF there is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box. 18.

UNITED STATES
BOUNTY, PAY, AND PENSION
OFFICE!

GAMALIEL COLLINS, P.M., Thorndike, Mass.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY collected promptly, and PENSIONS procured.

Pay Contingent upon Success.

SOLDIERS enlisted since March 1, 1861, in any kind of service, military or naval, who are disabled by wounds or diseases, are entitled to pensions.

All soldiers who serve for two years or during the war, whenever it closes, are entitled to \$100 bounty. Widows of soldiers who die or are killed in battle are entitled to pensions and to the \$100 bounty. If there is no widow then the minor children, then the father, mother, brother, or sisters are entitled as above.

Address GAMALIEL COLLINS, P.M., Thorndike, Mass.

Ang 23, 1861.—11.

New Fall Goods!

NOW OPENING,

P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

267 E. C. BARR'S 267

LADIES' AND GENTS'
REFRESHMENT & ICE CREAM SALOON,

—AND—
FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

Persons visiting the city will find a neat and convenient place to get a Lunch or an Ice Cream.

Wedding and other parties furnished with

All Kinds of Cakes, Plain and Fancy,

ICE CREAM, of all flavors, SHERBET, ROMAN PUNCH, FROZEN PUDDING, PYRAMIDS, FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, &c., &c., at short notice.

Ornamental work done to order. Country orders solicited.

267 Main street, SPRINGFIELD, Mass.,
Opposite Chicopee Bank.

FINKLE & LYON
Sewing Machine Company.

538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

To parties little acquainted with the FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES

is specially commended. This Circular can be had on application. It is very specific, and will be found highly instructive, having been prepared with much care, and we will abide by all statements therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic of the entire Circular:

"This Machine is better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in market to the frequent changes in the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood on earth where it is not to be found."

"No other Machine compares with it in this respect." Hence, have we uniformly—almost without exception—taken the highest premium whenever the Machine has been properly exhibited in competition with other first class sewing machines.

Hence it is that we are able to offer the following guarantee, viz.: "We warrant every Machine we sell to give BETTER satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded."

We never sell a Machine on any other terms. The guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business man in the land. For more than five years have we relied upon such facts for the reputation of our Machine; and without a single travelling agent in the field—the lock-stitch, alike on both sides, requiring only one-third the thread of other kinds of stitches.

N. B.—Local agents wanted in every county throughout the West. Special inducements offered.

FINKLE & LYON S. M. CO.,
538 Broadway, New York.

NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, December 1, 1862, Trains leave Palmer 7:50 A. M. and 2:05 P. M., in connection with trains from Springfield.

Leave New London 7:30 A. M. and 1:40 P. M., connecting at Palmer with Western road for Springfield and Albany at 11:01, 11:30 A. M., and 5:08 P. M., and in time for trains to Amherst, Worcester and Boston.

Trains connect at Williamsville for Hartford, and at New London with Stonington, Providence, New Haven and N. York trains and boat for N. Y.

November 29, 1862. R. N. DOWD, Supt.

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Office and residence in Lawrence's Block, Palmer, Mass.

A NICE PACK of Wedding or Visiting Cards can be printed at this office at short notice. Wedding business always on hand.

M. FOX, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FRESH FISH, OYSTERS,

Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables, Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in Eastern Hampshire for

Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.

Store removed to

NASSOWANNO BLOCK.

Palmer, July 13, 1861.

TO SOLDIERS and their FAMILIES.—

Having completed an arrangement with a gentleman of legal ability and experience in Washington, D. C., I am prepared to prosecute claims for Arrears of Pay.

Bounties, Pensions, Bounty Land Claims, and any claims growing out of the present, or any previous war since 1790, where the service rendered was fourteen days or more; or if engaged in any battle. Wounded or missing soldiers can have their claims properly attended to, as well as the families of those killed, or that die of disease. Persons interested in any of these claims are invited to call, or communicate the facts by letter (enclosing a stamp) and the subject will be promptly attended to. The compensation will be in proportion to the amount obtained, and nothing charged if unsuccessful.

Ware, Nov., 1861. F. DEWITT.

10 DOZ. Wood's Celebrated Hair Restorative

Just received and selling at 50 cents per bottle (half-price) by A. M. HIGGINS & Co.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE Subscriber has taken the Jewelry Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in Nassowanno Block, and offers to the public an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.

WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED

At short notice and in a workmanlike manner. Call and see. W. W. HAGAR.

Palmer, Aug. 18, 1860.

NEW ASSORTMENT

BOOTS AND SHOES.

P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

Cards, furnished at this office.

COLLECTION OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been appointed Deputy Collector of Division No. 12, in said District, embracing the towns of PALMER, WILBRHAM, MONSON, BATHFIELD, WALDEN, and HOLLAND, and that his office will be at the Palmer Journal Office.

The tax on Licenses for all persons who have applied to the Assistant Assessors of this Division became due on the 1st of September, and certificates from the Collector are now ready for delivery. Payments to be made in U. S. currency, or current Massachusetts bank bills.

G. M. FISK, Deputy Collector.

Palmer, Dec. 6, 1862. Division No. 12.

PALMER JOURNAL

Printing Establishment!

EVERY VARIETY OF

PRINTING

Executed with

RAPIDITY,

NEATNESS,

and DISPATCH!

There are few offices

in the country capable of

doing so good work as

this. We print

POSTERS, large and small,

HAND-BILLS, of every variety,

BILL-HEADS,

LETTER-HEADS,

ENVELOPES,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING CARDS,

VISITING CARDS,

HORSE BILLS,

With Cut.

TROTTER BILLS,

With Cut.

RAILROAD BILLS,

With Cut.

MANUFACTURERS' LABELS,

DRUGGISTS' LABELS,

PAMPHLETS,

TOWN REPORTS,

SERMONS,

AGRICULTURAL BILLS,

62-ly.

JUST RECEIVED, a large quantity of Gold-leaf Salve, selling at 17 cents per box.

Also, a lot of Dr. Ham's Invigorating Spirit, and Costar's Bed Bug and Rat Exterminator, at the usual prices.

Palmer, Nov. 16. A. M. HIGGINS & Co.

SAPONIFIER.

The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleaner. Will make hard water soft, clean paint, remove grease from kitchen utensils, etc.

One box costs 25 cts. 4 to 4 1/2 lbs. of grease usually given away, at about one-half cent 4 1/2 lbs., 25-45 cents, which is the cost of a barrel of first rate soft soap.

For sale by

Palmer, July 1.—11

A. M. HIGGINS & Co.

AMHERST, BELCHERTOWN, & PALMER

RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, June 2, 1862, trains will run as follows:

Leave Amherst at 9:15 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Leave Palmer at 2:10 and 6 P. M.

Passengers taking the mail trains from Albany or New York for Springfield, will not fail to connect at Palmer with cars for Amherst. Stage accommodations at Belchertown for Belchertown, Greenfield, and Danvers, at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley, and Sunderland, N. Y.

Amherst, June 2, 1862. W. DIXEY, Supt.

INSURANCE AGENCY!

Several first class Life and Fire Insurance Companies.

Risks taken on the most REASONABLE TERMS.

Ware, Feb. 16, 1861.

AUCTION BILLS, Circulars, Ball Tickets

and other kinds of Printing, executed as neat as wax, and cheap as one could wish, at this office.

BILL HEADS, neatly printed at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD, & PENN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

Cooper Union, New York; Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in Bryant, Stratton & Co.'s chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education. A scholarship is given to each of these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.,

at 23 Cooper Union, New York City.

PENSION AGENCY!

INVALID SOLDIERS discharged from service, and the widows and orphans of soldiers who died in the United States service, or of wounds or diseases contracted in line of duty, are entitled to pensions. All pension claims against the government, and claims for arrears of pay and bounty, will be promptly attended to and collected at the lowest rates. No charge made to the soldier unless the claim is successful.

JAS. G. ALLEN, Counsellor & Attorney.

Palmer, Sept. 20, 1862.

New Black Silks!

FOR SALE LOW

by P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner

and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing, timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of Jobbing done to order.

Palmer, April 1, 1861.

ALL WORK WARRANTED

TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

Palmer, 1862.

Insurance Agency!

</

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XIII.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1863.

NUMBER 35.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

—BY—
GORDON M. FISK & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance; One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents if payment is delayed till the end of the year. For six months, seventy-five cents; for three months, thirty-eight cents; for one month, fourteen cents; single copies, four cents.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms.
JOB PRINTING, of all kinds, executed in the best style and at short notice.
G. M. FISK. JAS. McLAUGHLIN.

IT'S DARK.

The following beautiful sentiment is taken from "Meister Karl's Sketch Book," entitled "The Night of Heaven":—

"It is dark when an honest and honorable man sees the result of long years swept cruelly away by the knavish, heartless adversary. It is dark when he feels the clouds of sorrow gather around, and knows that the hopes and happiness of others are fading with his own. But in that hour the memory of past integrity will be a true consolation, and assure him, even here on earth, of gleams of light in Heaven. It is dark when the dear voice of that sweet child, once so fondly loved, is no more heard around in murmurs. Dark when the light, patterling feet no more resound without the threshold, as ascend, step by step, the stairs. Dark when some well known air recalls the strain once oft attuned by the childish voice now hushed in death. Darkness; but only the gloom which heralds the day-spring of immortality and the infinite light of Heaven."

THE GREAT PLAGUE OF 1666 IN SCOTLAND. It was a fearful time! Whole households died, and there were none to bury them; nor would any go near them; and these houses of the dead were avoided, till first the thatch fell in, then the walls, and then a green knoll covered all, giving them a burial many years after it had been denied them by man. You see there Carradale Glen, where the plantings are, and where the river comes down from the mountains. Well, sir, in that glen, at the time of the great plague, there was a man who told the sickness, and hearing of what I've told you about people dying in their houses, he feared he should not be hurried. So this fear took such a power over him that he prevailed upon some of his friends to dig his grave; and he went and sat by and saw it done. When it was dug, he laid himself in the grave, with his sword by his side; and, presently, he died, and his friends covered his body with turf. McCaug was the man's name, and they will show you the grave to this day. "Ulrich-Mhic-Chog" is his Gaelic name, which means, "The grave of McCaug."—*Cuthbert Bede's "Glencreggan."*

LOOKING AHEAD.—We once fell in with a business man, and he was a person of wide experience, too, who said that, whatever might happen to him, he always looked sixty days ahead, rather than sixty days behind. This was sensible, and there was profound philosophy in it; for the habit of looking on the dark side of matters soon begets a despondent feeling in the heart, and disinclines a man to make any exertion at all. To look forward to better days, however, and to a turn of fortune far better times, is naturally calculated to inspire one with enthusiasm, and to stimulate one with the new wish of hope. It makes all imaginable difference whether a man demands or hopes. Hence, when a blast of trouble comes, the true way is to turn your back upon it, to refuse to have anything to do with it, to forewarn all connection with its threats or promises. Look ahead and look up! What is gone, there is no help for it. Work for better fortune, and the bad will desert you in absolute disgust at your unimpressibility.

HORSES.—These noble animals, more, perhaps, than any other, require light, well-ventilated, neat apartments, free from cold drafts of air, and from filth and foul vapors. They catch cold easily, and are more apt to be affected by cold when tired or left to stand without being well blanketed. Horses should be thoroughly cleaned with curry-comb and brush, and receive a good rubbing with a straw or a coarse woolen cloth, at least once a day. Add to this plenty of sweet, properly cured hay, with grain enough to keep them in condition, daily exercise and a bran mash, or a mess of carrots, once a week, and your horses will require your pains by a proud bearing, a noble courage, and a quick and powerful step.

MANURE.—Ten or fifteen loads of manure on an acre, with no additional outlay for preparing the ground, for seed, or for labor, will often increase the crop by as many as 30 to 40 bushels of corn, 75 to 100 bushels of potatoes, or 10 to 15 bushels of wheat, besides leaving the soil in much better condition for the next crop. The man who saves the largest heap of good manure, protecting it from all washings, will be the one who will get the largest and most profitable crops next year, be the weather good or bad.

Words are nice things, but they strike hard. We wield them so easily that we are apt to forget their hidden power. Fifty spoken, they fall like the sunshine, the dew, and the summer rain; but when unfeeling, like the frost, the hail, and the desolating tempest.

A young man asked his father for some money, as he wanted to go out of town to recruit his health. "Recruit your health!" exclaimed the old captain. "Well, then, sir, here's a shilling—that's all we pay for recruiting in the army."

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal states that the President has presented to George Livermore, Esq., of Cambridge, the pen with which he signed the Emancipation proclamation.

SCARCITY OF TROOPS.—Much complaint is made at Washington at the paucity in the number of fresh troops who should be arriving, and efforts, it is understood, will be made to secure a favorable change in this respect.

A number of slaves who are proclaimed free by the President's proclamation is estimated at a little over three millions.

The whole number of inmates of the State reform school since its commencement has been 686—present number 166.

Original Poem.

BY A LADY.

Where the billows of Connecticut roll seaward in their pride—
Where the Highlands of the Hudson watch above the silver tide—
Where the mountains of New Hampshire lift their snow-crowned crest—
Where cloud-shadows lie in beauty upon Lake Ontario's breast—
And where Western homes lie nestled in among the tasselled corn—
There, mid memories of his fathers, was the patriot soldier born.
Peaceful home and loving circle blessed his lot, and Heaven smiled,
Till the trumpet note of warfare thundered long and loud and wild,
Came the battle chorus ringing over land and over sea,
And the soldier rushed to battle 'neath the banner of the free.
Not home nor home delights could stay, when came that sudden shock
When traitors lit the blood-red blaze of war on Sumter's rock.
Oh! how New England cheeks were flushed with indignation o'er,
And through long months of summer heat and winter's bitter reign,
How many a pulse gave answering leap, when soldier-hearts beat high,
As Rosnok's shout of victory went thrilling to the sky.
When Newburn's blaze lit up another star in Freedom's dawn,
And thundering cannon far proclaimed that Deacon was won,
And through long months of summer heat and winter's bitter reign,
Unwearied still our patriot bands won victories o'er again!
Yet comes Christmas, clad in mourning unto many a heart to-night,
When sad hearts of women, watching, list' for echoes from the fight,
For comes to us, as comes too oft, that wailing note of woe,
When brave ones lie in myriads slain by the triumphant foe;
Or on couch of pain and anguish lie the remnants of a band
That fought for God and Liberty, and died for Fatherland.
Let women and their tears look up, thanking Heaven that the light
Of those devoted lives went down with arm upraised in Right.
Shall ye not smile amid your tears, that death came not in vain?
They chant Oppression's dirge, e'en now, above your noble slain,
And the song the slave is singing, as this Christmas morn appears,
Shall swell that grand anthem rung through eighteen hundred years.
Aye! through the roar of old Potomac's tide, o'er Republican's strand,
Yet shall come the shout of victory from those heights of Maryland,
And the starry banner that proclaimed our brave forefathers free,
Shall yet float o'er the ransomed slave, through years of liberty.
Witbram, Dec. 23, 1862.

THE FIRST WRONG.

My story opens in a New England sitting-room.

There were three persons present. Allow me to introduce them to you in order:—First, there was Deacon Holbrook, an old man, not very far from seventy years now, with white hair, a tall, spare form, and decided features. Next, his wife, a motherly old lady, with an expression of such calm benevolence on her face as to charm all who knew her; yet, at this moment, anxiety, grief, and entreaty, struggled for the mastery. The third figure in the tableau was a young man, with a frank, handsome face, years not exceeding twenty, who stood in the middle of the floor, with downcast look, shrinking from the angry words which his father uttered.

"Henry," said the deacon, sternly, "you have disgraced yourself and me, a deacon of the church. You have embittered the declining years of your parents."

"Don't be too hard with him, Deacon Holbrook," interposed his wife. "Remember, it is his first fault."

"If it were anything else," said his father, still unappeased; "but to think that my son should become a gambler! My son, who has been so carefully trained in the way he should go."

"It is only once," urged the wife, with all a mother's instincts.

"There are some crimes which cannot be committed once without sinking the soul deep in sin," returned the father, with unabated sternness.

All this while, the young man had remained silent, though his varying color showed that he felt deeply the harshness of his father's words. At length he spoke:

"Father," said he, firmly, "you will one day repent your severity. No sooner had I sinned than I repented, and made confession to you and my mother. Instead of encouraging my repentance, you load me with reproaches which my own conscience had anticipated, and which, heaven knows, I did not need."

Deacon Holbrook was about to speak, but Henry rapidly continued:

"You tell me I have disgraced you. I will remove myself and my disgrace from your presence."

As he was about to leave the room, his mother asked, anxiously:

"Where would you go to, Henry?"

"Stay him not, Hannah," said the deacon, sternly. "It is well that he should leave a place where he can no longer look an honest man in the face."

"Deacon Holbrook, he is our son," said the wife, reproachfully.

"I would that I could forget it!" was the unrelenting reply.

These last words reached the ears of the young man, as he stood upon the threshold, and an expression, half of pain, half of indignation, swept over his face. He knew that he had done wrong, but he felt that he had not forfeited forgiveness. With one farewell glance at his mother, full of unspoken gratitude and love, he left the house which had been so long to him a home.

This was the fault of which Henry Holbrook had been guilty. Having been sent to New York by his father, to collect a sum of money due him, he had been allured to a gaming house by a companion, and there induced to play, though not until after much persuasion. Having lost a part of the money in his charge, he kept on playing, in the hope of recovering his losses; but, as might have been expected, instead of this, he lost all that remained. Then, thoroughly ashamed, and bitterly upbraiding himself for his breach of trust, he went home and confessed all—

This confession was received, as we have seen, in such a way as to chill his confidence and excite his indignation. And now, he had gone forth from home, a wanderer, he knew not whither, without one effort, on his father's part, to stay him.

Let me do Deacon Holbrook the justice to say that it was not his own personal loss that excited his rigor. He could overlook that, but not his son's weakness and crime, as he termed it, by which it was lost.

After Henry's departure, the old house became quieter than before. All the life had gone out of it. Deacon Holbrook himself was a man of few words, and his taciturnity had shed his wife's social tendencies. Very long, very quiet, and very tedious, were the evenings which they spent together. On one side of the fireplace sat the deacon, gravely reading, through his spectacles, the agricultural paper, which came weekly. Opposite him sat his wife, her fingers actively engaged in knitting, her mind intent upon her absent boy. All was staid, quiet, subdued. There was not even a kitten to enliven the scene.

Mrs. Holbrook had once ventured to introduce one into the house, but the deacon speedily intimated his dislike of cats, and so puss had been banished.

One night, Deacon Holbrook brought a letter for his wife. It was such an unusual circumstance for the good woman to receive a letter, that she took it eagerly, and tore it open with unwonted haste.

What was it that made her eyes sparkle with joy? The familiar handwriting had not deceived her. She knew, at once, by the peculiar flourish on the top of the H, that it was from Henry.

She read it through with grateful joy. It was from one of the mining districts of California. It appears that Henry had worked his passage, having no money; and, leaving the vessel at San Francisco, had proceeded at once to the mines, where he was now working. He had not been there long enough to form an idea of what were his chances of success. He wished his mother to write, and promised to keep her advised as to his movements. There was only one reference to his father. It was this:—"I am afraid father still retains his bitterness toward me. If this is the case, do not trouble him with any messages; but, if otherwise, you may give my dutiful regards, and say that I do not yet despair of making myself a good and true man."

Deacon Holbrook did not look at his wife while she was reading this letter, though the handwriting must have told him, also, who it was from.

"Joshua," said his wife, timidly, using the rarely mentioned Christian name of her husband, "this letter is from Henry."

"So I suppose," said he, coldly.

As he spoke, he took from his pocket the Weekly Enterprise, and, adjusting his spectacles, began to read.

This was a hint, and so Mrs. Holbrook understood it, that he did not care to pursue the subject further; but she could not keep asking, "Wouldn't you like to read Henry's letter, Joshua?"

"You will oblige me by not mentioning his name again," said the deacon, stiffly. "He has forfeited all claims to be considered a son."

So days, months, and even years passed. It lacked but a month of five years since Henry Holbrook left his home. There looking mansion of Deacon Holbrook. The deacon himself had failed more in those five years than in any five preceding. His form had lost its ancient erectness, and was bowed. His face had grown more wrinkled, and he spent more time in the house. Mrs. Holbrook received tidings of Henry at short intervals. He was well and doing well, he wrote, but did not enter into particulars. Sometimes, he should return to see his mother. Of his father he did not speak. These letters were all brought home from the village post office by Deacon Holbrook, but he never signified any curiosity or interest to learn the contents. Henry's name had not been mentioned between the two for years; yet—and let not this surprise the reader—it would be hard to tell which thought of him most constantly. Behind the deacon's taciturnity and pride there beat a heart, and that heart was more tender to his lost son than he would have been willing to confess.

All at once, his quiet life was broken in upon, and that in a most cruel manner.

One day, he entered the house, his face as pallid as a sheet, his limbs tottering beneath him, his whole expression that of great and intolerable anguish.

"What's the matter, Deacon Holbrook?"—What's the matter, Joshua?" inquired his alarmed wife.

"Hannah, we are paupers—paupers in our old age!" said her husband, bitterly.

"Good gracious! what has happened, Joshua?" asked the wife, turning pale from sympathy.

Little by little, it came out, that Deacon Holbrook had become bondman for a bank officer, with whom he was well acquainted, and in whose integrity he had the fullest confidence; but, to-day, the astounding intelligence was received that the officer, after a series of defalcations, had fled the country, and left the bondsmen to suffer. The amount for which the deacon had become bound was sufficient to swallow up the house and farm—all, in fact, that he possessed.

The farm was not a valuable one. It comprised sixty acres of rough soil, which, by hard labor, had been made to suffice for the moderate wants of a small and economical family. In the market, it would not bring over three thousand dollars, and for that amount the deacon was bound. Yesterday, he had reckoned himself a rich man. Now, he regarded himself as a pauper.

"This is, indeed, worse than death," thought the deacon, with stern sorrow. "The Lord has, indeed, smitten me in my old age."

Little time was given for anticipation before the blow fell. The Holbrook farm was advertised for sale, at auction, to take place in three weeks. Bills were printed, and posted on fences and stores. Meanwhile, Deacon Holbrook sank into a state of listless apathy. All day long, he would sit in the rocking chair, with his eyes fixed on the opposite wall, saying nothing, and, apparently, paying little attention to what was going on about him. His wife, scarcely less sorrowful than himself, feared that his reason was undermined.

Three weeks passed by, and brought the sale. Mrs. Holbrook would have absented herself; but her husband, exhibiting more life than of late, insisted on her being present. So, with many misgivings, she became an unwilling witness of the trying scene.

The bidding commenced at two thousand dollars. Gradually, it went up to twenty-nine hundred, and was about to be knocked off at that price, to Squire Clayton, when the tramping of hoofs was heard. A young man, with a handsome face, browned by exposure, leaped from his horse, and inquired, eagerly, the amount last bid. On being told, he at once exclaimed:

"I bid three thousand dollars."

At that price it was knocked down to him. "What name, sir?" inquired the auctioneer.

"Deacon Joshua Holbrook," was the reply, in a loud, clear voice.

There was a buzz of surprise, and the question, "Who is he?" passed from one to another.

Among the rest, Deacon Holbrook looked up, eagerly, and a question was on his lips.

"Father, mother, don't you know your boy?" asked the young man, with emotion.

Deacon Holbrook's eyes lighted up with joy. Silently he opened his arms. The reconciliation was complete.

Henry subsequently explained that, having been successful in the mines, he had wished to return unexpectedly, when, upon his arrival in New York, he had learned his father's misfortune. He had instantly made what haste he could to his native village, and, fortunately arrived in time to prevent the sacrifice of the farm.

"The Lord hath rebuked my vain pride, and the hardness of my heart, that led me to turn away an only son," said the deacon, solemnly. "Henceforth may our hearts be filled with the love that faileth not."

And his wife and son reverently said "Amen!"

FEARFUL ADVENTURE.

The following, published by the Louisville Journal, some years ago, is of interest now. The hero of the fearful adventure was Wm. Courtland Prentice, whose death from wounds received while fighting in the rebel service, has so recently been commemorated in such terms by his father, Geo. D. Prentice.

At the supposed, and what has always been considered, the longest avenue of the Mammoth Cave, nine miles from its entrance, there is a pit, dark and deep and terrible, known as the Maelstrom. Tens of thousands have gazed into it with awe while Bengal lights were thrown down it to make fearful depths visible; but none ever had the daring to explore it. The celebrated guide, Stephen, who was deemed insensible to fear, was offered six hundred dollars, by the proprietors of the cave, if he would descend to the bottom of it; but he shrank from the peril. A few years ago, a Tennessee professor, a learned and bold man, resolved to do what no one else had dared to do; and, making his arrangements with great care and precaution, he had himself lowered down, by a strong rope, a hundred feet; but, at that point, his courage failed him, and he called aloud to be drawn out. No human power could ever have induced him to repeat the appalling experiment.

A couple of weeks ago, however, a young gentleman of Louisville, whose nerves never trembled at mortal peril, being at the Mammoth Cave with Professor Wright, of our city, and others, determined, no matter what the dangers and difficulties might be, to explore the depths of the Maelstrom. Mr. Proctor, the enterprising proprietor of the cave, sent to Nashville and procured a long rope, of great strength, expressly for the purpose. The ropes and some necessary timbers were borne by the guides and others to the point of proposed exploration. The arrangements being soon completed, the rope, with a heavy fragment of rock affixed to it, was let down and swung to and fro, to dislodge any loose rocks that would be likely to fall at the touch. Several were thus dislodged, and the long continued reverberations, rising up, like distant thunder, from below, proclaimed the depth of the horrid chasm. The young hero of the occasion, with several hands drawn over his head, to protect it, as far as possible, against any masses falling from above, and with a light in his hand and the rope fastened around his body, took his place over the awful pit, and directed the half-dozen men who held the end of the rope, to let him down into the Cimmerian gloom.

We have heard, from his own lips, an account of his descent. Occasionally, masses of earth and rock went whizzing past, but none struck him. Thirty or forty feet from the top, he saw a ledge, from which, as he judged from appearances, two or three avenues led off, in different directions.

About a hundred feet from the top, a cataract, from the side, went rushing down the abyss, and, as he descended by the side of the falling water and in the midst of the spray, he felt some apprehension that his light would be extinguished; but his care prevented this. He was landed at the bottom of the pit, one hundred and ninety feet from the top. He found it almost perfectly circular, about 18 feet in diameter, with a small opening at one point, leading to a fine chamber of no great extent. He found, on the floor, beautiful specimens of black siliceous, of immense size, vastly larger than were ever discovered in any other part of the Mammoth Cave; and, also, a multitude of exquisite formations, as pure and white as virgin snow. Making himself heard, with great difficulty, by his friends, he, at length, asked them to pull him up, by intending to stop on the way and explore a cave that he had observed, opening about forty feet above the bottom of the pit.

Reaching the mouth of the cave, he swung himself, with much exertion, into it, and, holding the end of the rope in his hand, he cautiously let it go, and it swung out, apparently beyond his reach. The situation was a fearful one, and his friends above could do nothing for him. Soon, however, he made a hook of the end of his lamp, and, by extending himself as far over the verge as possible without falling, he succeeded in securing the end of the rope. Fastening it to a rock, he followed the avenue 150 or 200 yards, to a point where he found it blocked by an impassable avalanche of rock and earth.

Returning to the mouth of this avenue, he

beheld an almost exactly similar mouth of another on the opposite side of the pit; but, not being able to swing into it, he fastened the rope around his body, suspended himself again over the abyss, and shouted to his friends to raise him to the top.

The pull was an exceedingly severe one, and the rope, being ill adjusted around his body, gave him the most excruciating pain; but soon his pain was forgotten in a new and dreadful peril. When he was 90 feet from the mouth of the pit and 100 from the bottom, he heard rapid and excited words of horror and alarm above, and soon learned that the rope by which he was upheld had taken fire from the friction of the timber over which it passed.

Several moments of awful suspense to those above, and still more awful to him below, ensued. To them and him a fatal and instant catastrophe seemed inevitable; but the fire was extinguished with a bottle of water belonging to himself, and then the party above, although almost exhausted by their labors, succeeded in drawing him to the top. He was as calm and self-possessed as upon his entrance into the pit; but all of his companions, overcome with fatigue, sank down upon the ground, and his friend, Professor Wright, from over-exertion and excitement, fainted, and remained for a time insensible.

The young adventurer left his name carved in the depths of the Maelstrom—the name of the first and only person who ever gazed upon its mysteries.

THE ARAB'S GIFT.

A poor Arab was travelling in the desert, when he met with a spring of clear, sweet, sparkling water. Accustomed, as he was, to brackish wells, to his simple mind it appeared that such water was this was worthy of a monarch; and, filling his leathern bottle from the spring, he determined to go and present it to the Caliph himself.

The poor man travelled a considerable distance before he reached the presence of his sovereign, and laid his humble offering at his feet. The Caliph did not despise the little gift, brought to him with so much trouble.—He ordered some of the water to be poured into a cup, drank it, and, thanking the Arab with a smile, ordered him to be presented with a reward.

The courtiers around pressed forward, eager to taste of the wonderful water; but, to the surprise of all, the Caliph forbade them to touch even a single drop.

After the poor Arab had quitted the royal presence with a light and joyful heart, the Caliph turned to his courtiers, and thus explained the motives of his conduct:

"During the travels of the Arab," said he, "the water in this leathern bottle had become impure and distasteful; but it was an offering of love, and, as such, I received it with pleasure; but I well knew that, had I suffered another to partake of it, he would not have concealed his disgust; and, therefore, I forbade you to touch the draught, lest the heart of the poor man should have been wounded."

All that sinners can present to their King is like the water brought by the Arab, though, like him, we may fancy it worthy the acceptance of our Lord; but he will not receive it, nor will he despise the little offering of love and faith; for he has promised that even a cup of cold water, given in the name of a disciple, shall in no wise lose its reward."

PRINTERS' PROVERBS.—Never inquire thou of the editor for the news, for behold it is his business, at the appointed time, to give it unto thee without asking.

It is not right that thou shouldst ask him who is the author of an article, for his duty requireth him to keep such things unto himself.

When thou dost enter his office take heed unto thyself that thou dost not look at what may be lying open; for that is not meet in the sight of good breeding.

Neither examine thou the proof sheet, for it is not ready to meet thine eye that thou mayest understand it.

Prefer thine own town paper to any other, and subscribe for it immediately. Pay in advance, and it shall be well with thee and thy little ones.

Some time ago there was a trial for trespass in cutting wood from a neighbor's premises without authority. One of the plaintiff's witnesses was a plain old farmer whose testimony went clearly and directly to prove the charge. The defendant's counsel, a blustering man of brass, thought to weaken the force of his evidence by proving idleness to be a trait of his family. He therefore interrogated him thus:

"Mr. Hodge, you have a son who is an idiot, have you not?"

"Yes, sir."

"Does he know anything?"

"Very little."

"How much does he know?"

"Well, almost nothing; not much more than you do."

The witness was allowed to retire, without further question, amidst the most uproarious "screams of laughter."

The dexterous leap of thought, by which the mind escapes from a seemingly hopeless dilemma, is worth all the vestments of dignity which the world holds. It was this readiness in repartee which continually saved Voltaire from social overturn. He once raised another writer very heartily to a third person. "It is very strange," was the reply, "that you speak so well of him, for he says that you are a charlatan." "O," replied Voltaire, "I think it very likely that both of us may be mistaken."

A captain, one of the old school, being at a ball, had been accepted by a beautiful partner, a lady of rank, who, in the most delicate manner possible, hinted to him the propriety of putting on a pair of gloves. "Oh," was the elegant reply, "never mind me, ma'am; I shall wash my hands when I've done dancing."

What is the difference between a church organist and the influenza? One knows the stops and the other stops the nose.

We are more apt to use spectacles to behold other men's faults than looking glasses to survey our own.

LETTER FROM CHARLESTOWN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTOWN, Jan., 1863.

Fifty years ago, when it required a ride of two or three days and nights to reach a city, the contrast between city and country life was greater than at the present time, when all live within a few hours' ride of some city, and, consequently, have more intercourse.—Still, there are many who consider city life preferable to country life. They tell us the city affords us many advantages which cannot be had, nor compensated for, in the country; that there is a certain polish and refinement acquired in city circles, or by the genteel attraction of city associations, whether for pleasure or business, which nothing in ordinary rural life can either produce or atone for. Also, in the country, such is the temptation to impertinent curiosity, that every body's business seems to be every other body's business; and all and each, like the Athenians of old, seem to "spend their time in nothing else, but either to tell or to hear some new thing."

But, in the city, every man has enough of his own business to attend to, and whether one eats or drinks, rides or walks, marries or is given in marriage, buys or sells, or whatsoever he does that is legal and proper, arrests no special attention and calls for no general talk or wonderment. But the advocates for country life tell us that "God made the country, but man made the city;" that the country favors not only moral and mental culture, but is eminently adapted to the development of the physical constitution; that the city is the nursery of social vice—that vice which can thrive only in the midst of multitudes—that shelters itself under the concealments of trade, fashion, and politics, and whatever else may yield a fair outside, and so saps, unceasing, the very foundation of virtue.

Business in the navy yard is not quite as brisk as it has been. About 200 hands have been discharged within a few days. At this season of the year, they are not required to work only about eight hours per day. One man earned between ninety and one hundred dollars, the last month, by overwork. Their month's pay was due the 15th of last month, but has not been paid yet, which causes some dissatisfaction.

During the last year, there have been nearly thirty thousand people, mostly strangers, who have ascended the winding stairs of Bunker Hill Monument. The names of nearly all the visitors have been registered in a book provided for the purpose. Visitors from California, the Canadas, and most of the Western States, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and, occasionally, one from Richmond and other cities in rebellion. The fees obtained are devoted to the improvement of the premises.

J. B. B.

OLD AGE.—The neglected portion of the great American family is old age, we are sorry to say; not that we, as a nation, are disrespectful to the old, or that they are denied or grudged anything. We perform the negative duty to them by avoiding all which shall occasion to them offence or deprivation; but we do not perform the duty of assiduously seeing that they occupy, always and only, the places of honor and prominence; nor, more particularly, do we study to contrive, untiringly and affectionately, how to comfort, cheer, strengthen and recuperate them. The old man in one house may have his chair in the drawing-room, and his place at the table, and be listened to when he speaks, and obeyed when he commands. But in another house he will have his chair cushioned and pillowed, and his arm-chair at the table, and the cook will be busied most with what will newly nourish or refresh his most delicate appetite; while all listen first to his words, and address conversation to him, as a center, and eagerly seek for his commands as authority.

This, we assure the reader, from our own well-weighted observation in both countries, is a fair picture between old age in America and old age in England. We have been sad to admit this to the commenting traveller.—It is an unconscious fault in our life, too busy, our attention too overtaken, and our plans of home and pleasure too unsettled and immature; but the feeling for better things is in us, and time will bring this feeling into action.—N. P. Willis.

NOT A BAD EXCUSE.—Those who go round with the contribution box in California churches, plead and argue the case at the pews as they go along. In one instance, the following dialogue ensued. Parson L. extended the basket to Bill, who slowly shook his head.

"Come, William, give us something," said the parson.

"Can't do it," replied Bill.

"Why not? Is not the cause a good one?"

"Yes, good enough; but I am not able to give anything."

"Poh! poh! I know better. You must give a better reason than that."

"Well, I owe too much money. I must be just before I am generous, you know."

"But, William, you owe God a larger debt than you owe to any one else."

"That's true, parson; but then he ain't pushing me like the rest of my creditors."

The argument was conclusive.

A DARKEY JUBILEE AT WASHINGTON.—The "contrabands" at Washington held a grand jubilee on New Year's eve. One old man named Thornton said:—

"I cried all night. What de matter, Thornton? To-morrow my child is to be sold, neber more see it till judgement—no more dat! no more dat! no more dat! With my hands on my breast, goin to work, I feel bad, over-seer behind me.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, JAN. 17, 1863.

More Disasters.

We have to record new disasters to the Union cause, which humiliate our arms and discourage our hopes. The repulse and retreat of Gen. Sherman, from the attack upon Vicksburg, is fully confirmed. He was pursued to the place of embarkation, when the enemy was driven back by our gunboats. The ground combination to take the city appears to have been a disastrous failure. But we have still humbler pie to eat. Galveston, Texas, was recaptured by the rebels at an early hour on the first day of the year. It appears that the place was attacked, by land and water, about 3 o'clock in the morning. Col. Burrill and our men, who were on shore, were all killed or taken prisoners. Five rebel steamers, barricaded with cotton bales, made an attack on the Harriet Lane, and carried her by boarding. Capt. Wainwright, Lieut. Lee, and all the men, were killed or captured. Capt. Wilson, of the Owaseo, was killed. Commodore Renshaw blew up the flag-ship Westfield, to prevent her falling into the rebels' hands, and by a premature explosion, he and his first lieutenant, Zimmermann, were killed. Two barges, loaded with coal, also fell into the hands of the rebels, who were believed to be about 5000 strong, while our force on shore did not number more than 300, the residue of our men not having arrived at the time of the attack. All the transports having troops on board have returned to New Orleans in consequence of this disaster. The greatest loss, aside from valuable lives, by this disaster, is the Harriet Lane, which is a side-wheel steamer of 619 tons, carrying four guns. She cannot carry coal for a long voyage; but, if she gets out of the harbor, she will cause our shipping a deal of trouble.

Success.

Success is everything. It gives courage to the desponding, hope to the despairing. A man who wins success is the hero of the race, while he who toils equally hard but loses the prize is below par in the estimate of merit. Who has not known people, in private life, to labor honestly, faithfully, all their lives, and yet attain no success, while others, even in an indifferent cause, become eminent through their good fortune? While the reason for all this cannot be accounted for, there is, undoubtedly, some good design to be ultimately effected. The righteous man may suffer misfortune, while the unrighteous may prosper; yet this does not argue against a virtuous and honest life. In business, some men are bound to succeed, while others ever drag behind. In social life, some rise to distinction, while others are, seemingly, content to crawl, believing, with Pope, that

"Some are, and must be, greater than the rest." It is the way of the world to applaud the successful man, and kick the unfortunate a little lower. We help him who rises, and add weight to him who is sinking, yielding to the common impulse of society. As in social life, so in military life, as we too frequently observe. The officer who wins a battle is a hero, while he who loses is a clown. He who risks his life to save his country loses his reputation if he fails to achieve success. As with individuals, so it is with nations. So long as the United States were prosperous and united, the kingdoms of the old world looked on with envy and praise; but now that we are divided and torn by internal insurrection, we are jested at and insulted, the insurgents praised and encouraged, while the loyal Government has become a by-word. To regain respect for our nation, we must be successful. Everything depends upon this. We must win success in the field, or our armies will waste away and become a rabble. Our navy must gain victories, or it will be swept from the sea by rebel cruisers. The great cry of the nation is for successful leaders of our armies, successful attacks upon our enemies, and successful results. God grant that we may obtain them.

A STORY OF LOVE AND SUICIDE.—At Mosa, Canada, on the 27th of December, a respectable young woman, named Ann McCullum, committed suicide, in despair at her desertion by her lover, a farmer, named Donald McLaughlin. They had been engaged, in Detroit, for three years, and the wedding day was fixed. McLaughlin had solemnly promised the girl marriage, repeatedly fixed the day for the nuptials, and as often broke his word. Ann returned to her father's house, took laudanum, and died, but not until her cries had alarmed the house. Her mother was quickly at her bedside. She threw her arms around her parent's neck, prayed to God to have mercy on her soul, and died in a few minutes.

AN AMOROUS DOVE IN A COLORED FLOCK OF SISTERS.—Rev. W. A. Dove, a colored preacher at Chicago, has been running loose among the sisters of his flock the past year, seducing about twenty of the artless lambs, one of whom complained to him that she was about to become a mother, and asked his advice as to what she should do. He told her to lay the responsibility upon a young man of his society, but she refused to do it, and exposed him. This stirred up a muck in his congregation, causing Mr. Dove to spread his wings and soar away.

THE PAPER MONOPOLISTS OF NEW YORK have held a meeting and appointed a committee to go to Washington to lobby against taking the tax off foreign paper. The monopolists express a determination to spend no end of money to defeat the measure.

AN ANNOTATION.—Dr. McGeoghegan, a member of a church in New York, has been arrested for procuring an abortion upon Mrs. Elizabeth Huntington, the mother of five children, and a very respectable woman. It is feared she will die from the operation.

A PILF OF GOLD.—There is said to be gold in the country of the value of \$750,000,000. It is a marvellous discovery of keeping itself out of sight; but, though out of sight, it is far indeed from being out of mind.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The disasters at Galveston and Vicksburg, related in another place, are the principal events in the news of the present week. The fighting at Vicksburg has been much exaggerated, as our losses are now stated at 600 killed, 1500 wounded, and 1000 missing.

The rebel attack upon Springfield, Mo., was repulsed by our forces, and the enemy forced to run, losing many prisoners.

The recent Morgan raid into Kentucky seems to have been but a ruse to cover other important advances of the rebels, and to conceal the real weakness of their force left in the vicinity of East Tennessee—a ruse which was quickly discovered, and has now resulted in a great advantage to the Union arms. Not a guerrilla is left in the State. Cumberland Gap, that important key to East Tennessee, is in our possession.

A dispatch from Cincinnati states that another expedition is already in East Tennessee. We have reason to believe that, with the retreat of Bragg to Chattanooga, the entire State will be free from rebel domination.

Late dispatches from Murfreesboro report that, immediately after receiving his wound in the battle at Murfreesboro, Gen. Breckinridge left for the South, in company with his wife. Wounded rebel officers, in our custody, estimate their own loss, in the several engagements, at from 12,000 to 15,000 men, with great slaughter of leading officers. Bragg acknowledges his defeat. He has entrenched himself at Tullahoma, where he has been reinforced.

The rebels have laid out an extensive programme for Gen. Foster, in North Carolina. According to a dispatch from Kingston, dated the 8th inst., published in the Charleston paper, numerous preparations are being made for an advance, reinforcements having swelled our army at Newbern and Morehead City to 50,000 strong, and the intention being to attack simultaneously, Charleston, Wilmington, Weldon, and Goldsboro. We have a rumor, by way of Charlotte, N. C., that Hindman, the rebel General commanding in Arkansas, has executed ten National officers, in retaliation for the execution of ten guerrillas by Gen. McNell, of Missouri. We regard the story as improbable.

All is quiet on the Rappahannock. The rebels are, evidently, leaving for other fields of operation. The rebels had a report in Richmond, on the 8th inst., that Gen. Sumner's grand division had left Aquia Creek, on transports, for the South, but a dispatch from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac states that there is no truth in the report.

Gen. Dix has informed the War Department that, on Wednesday night, a party of National cavalry and infantry, sent out by General Keyes from Yorktown, landed at West Point, proceeded to White House, destroyed the depot and rolling stock of the railroad there, burned a steamer, and several sloops, boats, and barges, loaded with grain, secured a large number of animals and eight hundred wagons, and returned on Friday morning, having sustained no loss whatever.

Col. Ludlow, of Gen. Dix's staff, we learn from Fortress Monroe, has succeeded in effecting exchanges with the rebels, which will restore about twenty thousand of our paroled officers and soldiers to the service.

Several federal transports on the Cumberland river, having supplies for Gen. Rosecrank's army, were captured on Tuesday. The boat Trio, with 200 sick and wounded, was fired into and the men captured and paroled. The other boats, with commissary stores aboard, were burned. The gunboat Slidell engaged the rebels, but surrendered. Her guns were thrown overboard, and the boat burned. Lt. Van Dorn was taken prisoner.

A GREATER THAN STUART.—The rebel Stuart has gained an enviable notoriety by his daring cavalry raids; but a greater than Stuart has arisen, in the person of Gen. Carter, of our western army. His recent raid into Eastern Tennessee is unequalled, for its daring, in the history of the war. He left Richmond, Kentucky, on the 21st of December, marched through the southeastern corner of the State, across the southwestern corner of Virginia, into East Tennessee. It was originally stated that he divided his force into two parts while in Virginia; but, as no mention is made of this in the official reports, it was not, probably, correct. He struck the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad where it crosses the Holston River, just below the Virginia boundary. Burning the long bridge there, he passed on, destroying ten miles of the track and a locomotive with several cars, until he came to the bridge over the Watauga River, which he also destroyed. At the latter place, he had a victorious skirmish with the enemy, as he also did in another place, resulting, in the whole, in the killing, wounding, and capturing of 550 rebels, taking several hundred stand of arms, and a large amount of valuable rebel stores. In order to achieve this bold feat, the gallant riders had to pursue a route of nearly two hundred miles each way, through a rough country, deemed almost impassable in this inclement season of the year, traversing, also, in Virginia, one of the most virulent rebel districts of the State.

A TERRIBLE CONFESSION.—It is believed that the murderers of a mother and two children, in Otis, last summer, have, at length, been discovered, through the confession of one of them. A father and son, by the name of Calender, who are in jail on suspicion, are now confessed to be the murderers by the son himself, who says he cannot conceal the crime any longer; but the father still insists that he is innocent. The son states that his father and himself were intending to go on a sheep stealing expedition that Sunday, they agreeing to meet at a place near where the murder was committed. After meeting there, they drank a bottle of whiskey, which the father had brought, and about that time Mrs. Jones and her two children came along, in search of berries. Maddened by the liquor they had drunk, and made desperate by their brutal passions, they ravished the unfortunate woman, and then, reflecting upon the certainty of their detection and punishment, they decided to kill the woman and her children. The father agreed to kill Mrs. Jones if James would kill the children. The little boy and girl, being frightened by the terrible scene, had gone off a few rods, and were standing by the fence, unable to realize the awful fate which awaited them. The narrator says he dashed their brains out against a stone, while his father was engaged in murdering their mother; and, after completing his horrible task, he passed by the body of the woman, and, seeing that life was not yet extinct, he raised a large stone and dashed it upon her head.

THE TRIBUNE.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Tribune, in another part of our paper. It is one of the best newspapers in the United States, and one of the cheapest.

Governor Andrew's Address.

Governor Andrew delivered his annual address to the legislature on Friday, last week. It is a longer document than he is in the habit of giving to the public, but is an able State paper, abounding in patriotism and philanthropy. We give the following abstract of its contents:

The public debt of the Commonwealth is put at \$5,250,000, while the provision made for it amounts, in the aggregate, to \$5,096,025. The receipts into the treasury during 1862 were \$3,947,732; and the disbursements were \$1,683,390. Among these was the sum of \$143,251 for the families of volunteers. The collections have been promptly made, and, considering all the trying circumstances of the year, the Governor justly felicitates the Commonwealth on the condition of the treasury.

Interesting details are given respecting the troops furnished by the State in 1862. We have now in the service of the United States fifty-two regiments of infantry, two regiments and three companies of cavalry, fourteen batteries of light artillery, one regiment and three companies of sharpshooters, which, computed at their full strength, would make an aggregate of 60,000 men; but many of the regiments are now far from being full. The Governor submits some good suggestions on the co-operative functions of the State and National Governments in the raising of troops.

On the subject of bounties, the Governor recommends that the State assume the liability for all, as proposed by the system of taxation for their redemption within five years. His arguments will be found conclusive.

The Governor accounts for the many cases which are generally ranked under the head of desertion, and adds that, in lists of more than 1200 absentees, only some twenty had manifested desertion, in the criminal sense, so as to justify their being publicly denounced.

He recommends the utmost perfection of our regimental rolls, for present use, and for future honor. He finds that our State Arsenal now contains less than a hundred rifles, and hardly smooth bores enough to arm a regiment; and he recommends that contracts be immediately authorized for 15,000 stand of first class arms, and that they be manufactured at home. The subject of coast defence has been neutralized, in practice, by the course of our Federal Government; but the Governor properly urges its renewal upon the legislature. He suggests, also, that the utility of Harvard College might be increased by an extension of its functions, so that it may more truly realize the idea of a university. The economical prosperity of the State has been fully maintained, while crime and pauperism have diminished. The Governor's statistics on this point are pertinent, and interspersed with eloquent observations.

After some feeling and appropriate remarks on our heroic dead, the Governor concludes with a glowing eulogy on "Massachusetts—Union—Liberty." He felicitously describes the multifarious occupations of the "individual citizen," and shows that he leaves all for the armed service of his country, amid the supporting sympathy of mother, wife, and kindred. He believes that, in a few years, we shall have paid the national debt incurred during the present war, by the enlarged value which freedom will have given to the property of the rebel States, the increased productive ability of freed men over slaves, and their multiplied power to buy and consume the products of manufactures and the arts. While, therefore, supporting the Government always and without conditions, the Governor rejects, with unutterable joy, that its policy is that of human nature, and not that of human sophistry.

DEATH OF DR. LYMAN BEECHER.—Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D., father of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday morning last, aged 87. He was one of the most pious, eloquent, and useful men of his time. Long before his last sickness, he had been years, he was, apparently, free from disease or pain, he was, unconsciously and obliviously of events transpiring around him. The last two weeks he was confined to his bed, and lay mostly in a continuous sleep, broken at brief intervals. On the morning of the last day, after being purposely aroused, he fell again into a gentle slumber, in which he continued till about five in the afternoon, when he awoke gently out of life that the watchers who stood over him could not determine the precise moment of his death.

HONORS TO GEN. BUTLER.—The people honor Gen. Butler wherever he goes, clearly indicating the approval which the mass of loyal citizens give to his administration at New Orleans. At Philadelphia he was greeted by thousands who applauded him, following him from place to place to get a chance to see him or to shake hands with him. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says that while at the Capital Gen. Butler asked for the reasons of his being removed from his command at New Orleans. None were given him. The President stated to him that it was not on account of any charge brought by foreign powers. It is reported on high authority that he will soon be reinstated at New Orleans.

A LITTLE LOVE AFFAIR.—Gen. Tom Thumb has fallen desperately in love with Miss Lovin Warren, a little lady of about his own size, and has asked her pa and ma if he may marry her. He says he can't stand it without having her in sight about all the time. Little Tom is rich, and, though small, we suppose he can love as much as bigger people. He proposes taking her to Europe, if she will only be his bride. One of the General's love letters has got into print, and it reads as well as the generality of such missives.

ACTED ON THE STORY OF A SLAVE.—A letter from the transport fleet in the Yazoo river, says Gen. Sherman was induced to land and attack Vicksburg mainly by the representations of a negro who came on board in a log, dug out hollow, and who appeared to be honest and intelligent, though he left soon after on a plausible pretext. He represented that there were at Vicksburg only forty guns and six thousand troops, and they were very much scared at the prospect of being attacked.

MORE BELIER.—The barque Achilles, Capt. Gallagher, which is being loaded at Philadelphia with breadstuffs for the starving operatives of England, is lying near the South St. wharf in that city, and will sail in a few days.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

From Our Own Correspondent.
CAMP OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, VA., January 9th, 1863.

FRIEND FISK:—On Wednesday of last week I bade adieu to my many kind friends in Pleasant Valley, Md., and took the cars at Harper's Ferry, en route for Falmouth, via Baltimore and Washington. I passed New Year's Day, very pleasantly, in the Monument City, and was very courteously treated by the gentlemanly Provost Marshal, Major Constable, who, unsolicited, allowed me many privileges and comforts seldom granted to U. S. V.'s—Uncle Sam's Victims. I remained with the major two days, and on Saturday morning, Friday evening, I was with a squad of soldiers, I took passage on the mail boat for Aquia Creek, arriving at the landing about noon. Here, we were transferred to the cars, and, at dusk, I arrived safely at the camp of the 36th regiment. Hardly had I reached the quarters of Co. E, when I was surrounded and warmly welcomed by the "boys," whose friendly grasps would have done credit to grizzly bears. I found nearly all of them well and looking finely, quite comfortably ensconced in small huts formed of logs, mud, and shelter tents, with large fire-pieces built of clay. Entering Capt. Warriner's tent—somewhat larger than the rest—I found it occupied by Capt. W. Lieuts. Cross and Tucker, and Orderly Tiffany—all looking in excellent condition, and enjoying themselves as well as circumstances would permit. Adjoining the captain's domicile is a commodious dining-room, fitted up by the officers. The favorite porter, F. D. Hadley, caters for the officers. "Dan" is in his glory, and sets his table à la Napoleon. On questioning him by what means he was enabled to make such a display, I was informed that the glass, china, bronze, etc., which adorned the table, had been "captured" at Fredericksburg, while most of the condiments were home gifts to Sergeant Tiffany.

Federicksburg is plainly discernible from our quarters, and the smoke of the rebel camp-fires can be seen, for miles, along the ridges, back of the city. Our regiment will be picked along the river bank in a day or two, and then I hope to have a better view of the enemy's location.

On Tuesday, Gen. Burnside and Sumner reviewed our 9th army corps. Although the day was cold and rainy, the troops made a splendid appearance, and elicited high encomiums from the commanding general, who was received with enthusiasm in all parts of the field. The men were Burnside, especially the 9th corps, which he formerly commanded. Yet the army is everywhere, a unit for McClellan, and believe him to be the only man capable of coping successfully with the enemy. In Maryland, every man who raises the Union flag hurrahs for McClellan, and I wish it were so in Massachusetts.

Balloon ascensions are made daily, but I cannot learn the result of these aerial observations. The weather holds good, and, as a general thing, the men suffer little from the cold. Judging from our own division (Burns'), the army is ready for any emergency. Our brigade is now commanded by Gen. Leasure, and Lieut. R. M. Cross is attached to his staff.

Jeff Davis and the War.

The rebel President, Jeff Davis, on his recent trip to the Southwest, made a speech to the legislature of Miss., in which his views are set forth in an interesting manner. He exhibits his hate to the North in a very un-presidential manner, and says he predicted, from the beginning, a fierce war, though it has assumed more gigantic proportions than he had calculated on. He pays the Yankees the following compliment:

"The present war, waged against the rights of a free people, was unjust, and the fruit of the evil passions of the North. In the progress of the war, those evil passions have been brought out and developed; and, so far from reuniting such a people—a people whose ancestors Cromwell had gathered from the bogs and fens of Ireland and Scotland—a people whose intolerance produced discord and trouble wherever they went—who persecuted Catholics and Episcopalians, and every other sect that did not subscribe to their bigoted and sectarian notions—who burnt witches, and did not doubt other things calculated to make them forever infamous—the President was emphatic in his declaration that, under no circumstances, would he consent to a reunion."

On his return from the Southwest, he was serenaded at Richmond. He made a long speech, in which he denounced the Yankees as the off-scourings of the earth. He claimed a rebel victory at Murfreesboro, equal to that of Fredericksburg, and predicted that out of it will spring that dissatisfaction of the North-west which is, ultimately, to separate that section from the Eastern States.

THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says it is well understood that Gen. Burnside, having insisted upon retiring from the command of the army of the Potomac, will soon be succeeded in that post by Gen. Hooker, or some other officer of distinction.

COMMENCE OF CHARLESTON.—It is reported that there have been more foreign arrivals at the port of Charleston, S. C., during the past year, than ever before in its history. This has been the mainstay of the rebellion. When will the Government put an end to it by occupying or destroying the pestilential place?

OUR GOVERNMENT IS THE ALLY OF FRANCE in that flagrantly unjust war which is waged against Mexico, for it allows the French army in the latter country to be supplied from New York, but for which it could not move. This is the very deepest depth of abject baseness.

SEVERE LOSS.—The French iron-clad, La Normandie, lost more than half her crew by yellow fever while at Vera Cruz. This indicates bad management, for the ships of other nations do not suffer so severely on that station.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN used to labor industriously to abolish the fishing bounties, and one effect of the rebellion has been to suspend their payment. The money will come in time, and the fishermen should substitute patience for pelf.

THE SOUTHERN HIGHER TO EUROPE.—It is stated on the authority of a letter from Paris that the Messrs. Baring, of London, have five million dollars on deposit belonging to citizens of the South, who are either low in Europe or on the way there.

AN English frigate went into Charleston on the 29th of December. We hope to hear, before the close of the present century, that an American frigate has gone into that town.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

The "oldest inhabitant" cannot recollect a winter like this. People are getting impatient as the prospect for sleighing grows less. When we are cheered with a snow storm, it turns into a rain storm, and then comes slush, mud and water, disagreeable and detestable. Well, as a rural poet once said, "It is as 'tis, and it cannot be any 'tiser.'"

The news of our disasters at Vicksburg and Galveston sent gold and stocks up to a wonderful height on Monday. Gold was worth a premium of forty-two cents, which means that a paper dollar was worth just fifty-eight cents in New York. If we achieve no successes to counteract these disasters, the yellow metal will be up to 49 cents premium before spring.

Governor Letcher of Virginia in his annual message says the State will never consent to a division of her territory. He is in favor of the Southern States seceding, but thinks the rule should not apply to the secession of Western Virginia.

The winter is terribly severe in Russia. So it is here—severely muggy.

A female preacher occupies a pulpit in Pittsburgh, preaching steadily to a congregation of character and intelligence.

The Emperor of Austria has just ennobled a Hungarian Jew—an unusual act of liberality, which created much comment in the empire.

The rebels have burned up their State House at Baton Rouge, La. If all their capitol buildings were burned it would be a capital thing for us, though it would require considerable rebel capital to rebuild them.

The driver of John Jacob Astor's private carriage was fined the other day for not moving that rich man's vehicle off a cross-walk when ordered.

The New York city government, spite of the Mayor's veto, has voted to issue three million dollars in shillings.

Smallpox is raging with considerable violence at Newport.

Good actions crown themselves with lasting bays, who deserves well, needs not another's praise. Army contractors find girls and women in New York so poor that they will work from sunrise till sunset for about ten cents—making hack-racks at 1 1/2 cents each. What miserably shelled souls the contractors must have!

The centre school house at Huntington, Mass., together with a church adjoining, was destroyed by fire on Monday. The church was insured for \$2200, the school house for \$800.

Minnesota has just disposed of forty thousand acres of her school lands for about one quarter of a million of dollars. There yet remains two and a half million acres to be sold.

It is reported that the people of Charleston are deserting the city. Rats are said to desert a sinking ship, but we don't as yet have any ships capable of sinking Charleston.

Henry G. Brown of Dedham has been arrested and held to bail for an attempt to poison his wife with arsenic.

Work without hope draws a nettle in a sieve, and hope without an object cannot live.

A package of bills amounting to \$2500 has been stolen from Thompson's express, and Riley Maynard, express agent at South Deerfield, has been arrested on a charge of taking it.

The forwarding of all bottles containing medicines or liquors of any description, through the mails, is strictly prohibited, in consequence of the numerous cases of breakage which have occurred.

Oh, Moses! Mrs. Magee, of New York, has given birth to twelve children during a period of 3 years, 7 months, and 19 days, being an average of about three children and three-quarters of a child every year! We must believe this, because all the children are living to speak for themselves.

Letters from an officer of the U. S. steamer Bibb, off Charleston, says that Fort Sumter is plied with railroad iron.

Rags are going back to their old value, but paper makers still hold on to high prices for paper.

A woman offering to sign a deed, the judge asked her if her husband compelled her to sign. "He compels me," said the lady; "no, nor twenty like him."

ANXIETY OF GEN. HALLECK.—Gen. Halleck, after the disaster at Fredericksburg, experienced great anxiety for the safety of the gallant little army under Gen. Foster, fearing that Lee would despatch an overwhelming force to overpower them. He told Gen. Foster, during his recent visit to Washington, that he had no sleep for two nights while thinking of the matter. As a large body of rebel troops were actually sent forward, he considers the escape of Gen. Foster, after having so thoroughly broken up the communications of the enemy, as a most fortunate occurrence.

PERSONAL.—Wendell Phillips having been announced to lecture at West Troy, N. Y., handbills were put in circulation warning ladies not to attend, and intimating that Mr. Phillips should not speak. The citizens, however, took the matter in hand, and some roughs who got into the hall were at once ejected, so that the lecturer was unmolested throughout the evening.

REMOVAL OF THE CONSUL AT NEW ORLEANS.—It is said that Count Mercier, the French Minister, has removed the Consul at New Orleans, who made so much trouble with Gen. Butler. If this is a fact it will be a triumph for Butler. It ought to be so, for there can be no doubt whatever that the Consul is a rebel in all his sympathies and in some of his acts.

A FLOOD OF PAPER.—Congress is preparing to flood the country with paper. The effect of the adoption of the plan agreed upon by the Committee of Ways and Means would be to unsettle all values, to make the rich poor, and to prevent the poor from ever becoming rich. Thaddeus Stevens' plan is no better, and in some respects it is worse, than the other dodge.

WHAT THEY THINK OF IT.—The English have heard of the movements making in this country to send some aid to the Lancashire sufferers, and the effect has been very good.

A better feeling appears already to exist between the two countries, and it would be matter for profound rejoicing if they should once more become friends.

BETTER FEELING.—Mr. Adams, minister to England, writes to his son in Boston, under a late date, that the relations of the embassy with the court of St. James are more cordial and pleasant now than at any time previously since he went to London.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

WALSH.—The town records show that there were seven births, eight marriages, and eleven deaths, in Walsh, during the year 1862.

WELL DONE.—The New London and Palmer railroad has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on its earnings for the past year.

JAMES S. LOOMIS, Representative from this town, is one of the joint standing committee on public charitable institutions.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS.—Lyman S. Hills and George Moore are re-appointed deputy sheriffs for Hampden county.

CONTRIBUTION.—The Congregational society at Thorncliffe, Rev. J. W. Tuck's, made a New Year's contribution of \$50 for the benefit of the soldiers, on the last Sabbath in December.

DID BETTER.—The ladies of Brimfield complain that we did not credit them with the full amount of receipts at their late exhibition of tableaux, which should have been over \$90 instead of \$70.

INTLOW.—Major Morrissey, sergeant-at-arms, has appointed David C. Jones a messenger to the legislature. Mr. Jones has, also, been appointed deputy sheriff for Hampden county.

"SKETTERVILLE."—Albert Norcross, of Monson, and Mr. Bardwell, of Belchertown, have purchased the mill lately owned and operated by Ward & Buffum, at "Sketterville," in Belchertown, for the purpose of manufacturing cassimere.

WILBRHAM.—The Wesleyan Academy is winning success, even in these war times. It has over 200 students in attendance this winter, which is a larger number than any other similar institution can boast at this time. The number of letters and papers mailed at the Wilbraham post office, for the quarter ending December 31, was 6179.

"TWO WIVES IN ONE HOUSE."—A few days ago, a woman called at the State Almshouse to see her child, which had been previously sent there, when she not only found the child but another wife of her husband. This mutual surprise to the two women was anything but pleasant, and if the unfortunate benedict had been there, he would have witnessed such a domestic thunder storm as he had never before experienced.

A SWORD FOR A PALMER BOY WHO HAS EARNED IT.—We have heard of a great many sword presentations to new officers, going into the field, but few to those who have earned them in battle. It gives us pleasure, therefore, to record the gift of an elegant sword, by the citizens of Palmer, to Capt. Thomas Francis, of this town, who went out in the 21st regiment, as orderly sergeant. He has been in the battles of Roanoke, Newbern, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, and has recently been promoted to the captaincy of his company, for meritorious conduct on those occasions.

POLICE.—James Thompson, a Northern contraband, with delicate curls and shiny face, took it into his head, last week, that we were going to have sleighing, and, knowing there would be no music in the luxury without a string of bells, concluded to appropriate a fine string in Mr. Chas. Goff's barn. Unfortunately for him, he was detected in the operation, and arraigned before Justice Allen, who fined him, with costs, \$10, and, being unable to pay, he was sent to jail. On Thursday, Thomas Owen was arraigned for being a common drunkard, and, confessing himself to be such, he was sent to the House of Correction for sixty days.

KILLED IN BATTLE.—Silas F. Herring, son of S. C. Herring, the great safe manufacturer, of Brimfield, was killed in the battle of Murfreesboro. Previous to entering the army, he was engaged in a business in Philadelphia. He was a sergeant in the 1st Anderson Cavalry, which has acquired an unenviable notoriety by a revolt and mutiny on the eve of battle, based on frivolous complaints, evidently designed only to cover the cowardice and disloyalty of the men engaged in it. Sergeant Herring was one of the few officers who did everything in his power to check the progress of this shameful revolt, and who succeeded in routing the mutinous 300 of the whole body from the infantry which rests upon the residue. He belonged to Co. I, and was the first to announce that he should obey orders, and go into the fight, if he went alone. With his associated officers, he induced his entire company to follow his example. It was the only whole company of that regiment in the fight. He was 29 years of age, and had already rendered faithful and efficient service in this war for the salvation of the country. His father went on to Murfreesboro to take charge of the body.

WARE STATISTICS.—The number of births, 80—49 males and 31 females, 52 of which both parents were of foreign birth. The whole number of marriages was 48, of which 14 at the time of marriage were under 25 years of age; 72 were between 20 and 25; 14 between 25 and 30; 4 between 30 and 35; 6 between 35 and 40; 4 between 40 and 45; and 2 between 45 and 50. At the time of marriage, 33 were under 25 years of age; 3 between 25 and 30; 4 between 30 and 35; 15 between 35 and 40; 4 between 40 and 45; 3 between 45 and 50; 4 between 50 and 60; 6 between 60 and 70; 4 between 70 and 80, and one 90 years old. In addition to those who have died in town nine have died in U. S. military and naval service. James S. Fisher, died in the 1st Cavalry, killed in battle at Newbern, March 14; Patrick Maloney, mortally wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg, died in hospital in Falmouth, Va.; Joseph W. Lawton, killed in battle at Newbern, March 14; Patrick Maloney, mortally wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg, died in hospital in Falmouth, Va.; and Wm. D. Snell died in hospital at Beaufort, N. C.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Bailey, teamster for John Weeks, of Ware, was thrown from his wagon, on the 12th inst., and dangerously injured, three of his ribs being broken and his scalp open seven inches. He was taken to Mr. Weeks' house by D. Miner, and is now in a very critical state.

COMPANY K, of the 42d regiment, captured at Galveston, Texas, by the rebels, was composed of men raised mostly in Ware, Barre, and Hardwick, and was commanded by Capt. O. O. Davis, a member of the junior class of Yale College, and a native of Ware.

H. S. PARSONS has been appointed town clerk of Ware. The selectmen could not have done better. Those who have but once with him will find him efficient and accommodating.

of West
of the
Joseph

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada
JOB MOSES, (late I. C. Baldwin)
 N. B.—\$1 and 6 postage stamps,
 any authorized agent, will insure a bottle
 of 50 Pills, by return mail.

ter, N. Y.
closed to
e, contain-
y31

P. P. KELLOC

BOOK BINDING.—Persons having Manuscripts or Pamphlets, can get them bound in the best manner, at the lowest price, at the Book Binding Office, No. 10, N. 2d St., N. York.

ing Magna- said Court, this sixth day of
and at this one thousand eight hundred and sixty
j10 3 WM. L. SMITH, Temporary

Lines.
SUGGESTED BY THE REV. WORDS OF MRS. L. WIL-
COX, DAUGHTER OF W. H. BROWN.

"Plant roses round my grave."
Upon the morning air a gentle voice
In soft accents rose and said, "I'm dying now;
Living better than I love and let me feel
Once more their touch upon my icy brow."

"It is not hard to die: life's ebbing pulse
Is feebly fluttering, pining to be free;
Release from this earth-casket, frail and weak,
My spirit waits, in joyous ecstasy."

"This wildly-throbbing heart will break its chains
And silent in its prison-house will lie;
But Jesus' love illumines this gloomy hour
And calms my fears—I'm not afraid to die."

"Draw nearer, father, mother, husband, child;
We part not long upon this wreck-stricken shore;
While ye, the Pilot, wait, your barques to guide,
I'll joyous land—the death-strain safely o'er."

"For this frail clay, oh, hush a resting place
Beneath the trees that o'er the dead now wave;
To keep my memory green, my friends beloved,
When I'm at rest, plant roses round my grave."

"I ever loved their beauty and perfume;
And when their forms departed, I'm dying now;
Come, husband, with our boy, and at my grave
Amid their bloom, teach him to live—and die."

"Let not my darling boy forgetful grow
That once he felt a tender mother's care;
And teach him, husband, o'er my mouldering dust,
To early bend his little knee in prayer."

"What'er of good I leave, oh, treasure up,
As beacon lights to guide his youthful feet;
'Twould soothe death's pangs, and light this part-
ing hour."

"To feel in Heaven my cherub child I'll meet,
Now let me sleep—upon my Saviour's breast
In holy faith I sink beneath death's wave,
Still asking with my latest breath this boon—
When I am gone, plant roses round my grave."

S. M. WETMORE.
Hickley, O., Dec. 24, 1862.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.—The rebel Governor of Louisiana has called together the legislature in special session, at Opelousa, Baton Rouge, the rebel capital, being in possession of our forces, to provide for the exigencies of the public defence. The rebellion, alias "666," a confederate steamer, has gone to sea from a Georgia port. It is hinted that she is going into the same "trade" with the Alabama. Up to the 9th inst. sixteen gunboats and twenty-five transports had passed Napoleon, Ark., on their way down the river—exact destination unknown.

A KITCHEN FOR TRAINING.—A philanthropic lady has established, near Manchester, a kitchen where factory girls may be trained in simple cooking and general housework. The girls are taken for one month, in turns, from a sewing school whose pupils are supplied with three meals a day from the kitchen.

TERMS OF TRUTH.—The Philadelphia Press says that the only condition for treating with the rebels is, that emancipation shall be the leading feature of any agreement. It says that the legend of the war is emancipation, and thousands of lives have been sacrificed to the idea.

FAMINE THREATENED.—Famine threatens the Newfoundland people badly. It is in part attributed to their own laziness, as some would not fish last season, and so now they have become like one-half of our politicians, having neither loaves or fishes.

COLONIZATION.—John W. Menard, a colored citizen of Washington, has written an eloquent appeal to his countryman to emigrate to Africa as the way to secure manhood and the possession of civil rights.

The President signed the West Virginia bill on New Year's eve, before the Proclamation of Emancipation was sent forth.

GRAND OPENING.

NEWTON & CONVERSE,
Have bought the stock of GROCERIES of
K. H. ALLEN, and will keep

A FULL STOCK
on hand of

FLOUR, MEAL, SALT,

LIME, OILS, FLUID, BUTTER, CHEESE

Fish, Crockery,

GLASS, STONE, AND WOODEN WARE,

and will sell

At Wholesale and Retail,

AS LOW, if not LOWER, than any other place

in town.

We are receiving fresh goods from market

every week.

CALL AND SEE.

NEWTON & CONVERSE.

Palmer, Dec. 27, 1862.

Palmer Steam Mill!

THE subscribers, having leased the Steam Mill

formerly occupied by Hall & Trumble, offer

for sale

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL,

FEED, SALT, LIME,

COAL WOOD, &c.

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.

HOVEY & SUTCLIFFE.

Palmer, Mass., Dec. 29, 1862.

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

Hegeman & Co's Genuine Cod Liver Oil has been proved by nearly 20 years experience the best remedy for Consumption, &c., and while it cures the disease it gives flesh and strength to the patient. See that you get the GENUINE. Sold by druggists generally. **HEGEMAN & CO.,** 413 3a Chemists and Druggists, New York.

SAVE YOUR SILKS, RIBBONS, &c., &c. Hegeman & Co's Concentrated Denim removes Paint, Grease Spots, &c., instantly, and cleans Gloves, Silks, Ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. **HEGEMAN & CO.,** Chemists & Druggists, N. Y.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACI, LIPS, SUN-BURN, &c. Certain and immediate cure. Hegeman & Co's Camphor Ice with Glycerine, if used according to directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. **HEGEMAN & CO.,** Chemists & Druggists, N. Y.

PIANOS! Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase if they address PIANO care of JOY, COE & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O.

DR. WILLIAM B. HURD'S DENTAL REMEDIES

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
INSURING FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,
And Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for
pearly white and sound teeth?

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's
UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER,
warranted to be free from acid, alkali, or any in-
jurious substance. Price, 25 cents per box.

Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders,
which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your Breath is
pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover
or friends? Use

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
Celebrated Mouth Wash.

Price 27 cents per bottle. This stringent wash
is also the best remedy in the world for Canker,
Bad Breath, Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, &c. It
has cured hundreds.

Do you or your children suffer from Toothache?
Get

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS.

Price 15 cts. per bottle.

Are you afflicted with Neuralgia? Get
DR. WM. B. HURD'S
NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

the most effective and delightful remedies known.
They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and
charm pain away. Try them. Price 18 and
31 cts. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of Dental Remedies,
and a Treatise on Preserving the Teeth? Get

DR. W. B. HURD'S
DENTAL TREASURY,

the nearest and most valuable present that one
friend can make to another. Price \$1. Sent by
express on receipt of price. For sale at all the
best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take ad-
vantage of our advertisements to impose on their
customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to
insist upon having what you call for, and you will
get **THE BEST**, thoroughly tested, and prepared by
an experienced and scientific Dentist, treasur-
er of the New York State Dental Association, and
Vice President of the N. Y. City Dental Society.
Address **W. B. HURD & Co., New York.**
For sale by **A. M. Higgins & Co., Palmer.**

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES
OF THE
BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have friends and relatives in the army
or navy should take especial care that they be
supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and
where the brave soldiers and sailors have neg-
lected to provide themselves with them, no bet-
ter present can be sent them by their friends. They
have been proved to be the soldier's never-failing
friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops
Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured
by using these admirable medicines, and by pay-
ing proper attention to the directions which are
attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headache, and Want of Appetite, incidental
to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so suddenly us, usually arise
from trouble or anxieties, obstructed perspi-
ration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwhol-
esome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the
liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved,
if treated in the way we will. The Pills, taken ac-
cording to the printed instructions, will quickly pro-
duce a healthy action in both liver and stomach,
and as a natural consequence a clear head and
good appetite.

Weakness or Debility induced by over-fatigue
Will soon disappear by the use of these indis-
soluble Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire
additional strength. Never let the Bowels be
either confined or unduly acted upon. It may
seem strange, but Holloway's Pills should be
recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many per-
sons supposing that they would increase the re-
laxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills
will correct the liver and stomach, and thus re-
store all the acid humors from the system. The
medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole or-
ganic system, however deranged, while health and
strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing
will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as
this famous medicine.

Volunteers, Attention! Indications of Youth.
Sores and Ulcers, Blisters and Swellings, can
with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are
taken night and morning, and the Ointment be
freely used as stated in the printed instructions.
If treated in any other manner they dry up in one
part to break out in another; whereas this Ointment
will remove the humors from the system, and
leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man.
It will require a little perseverance in bad cases
to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet,
Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,
To which every soldier and sailor are liable,
there are no medicines so safe, sure, and conven-
ient, as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor
wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his
wounds dressed immediately, if he would only pro-
vide himself with this matchless Ointment, which
should be thrust into the wound and smeared all
around it, then covered with piece of linen.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the
words, "Holloway, New York and London," are
discernible as a watermark, in every leaf of the
book of directions around each pot or box, the
same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to
the light. A handsome reward will be given to
any one rendering such information as may lead
to the detection of any party or parties counter-
feiting the medicines, or vending the same, know-
ing them to be spurious.

Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway,
80 Maiden Lane, New York; and by all respecta-
ble Druggists and Dealers in Medicines through-
out the United States and the civilized world, in
Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 60 cents, and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the
larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every
disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box.

UNITED STATES
BOUNTY, PAY, AND PENSION
OFFICE!

GAMALIEL COLLINS, P. M., Thordike, Mass.

BOUNTY and BACK PAY collected promptly,
and PENSIONS procured.

Pay Contingent upon Success.

SOLDIERS enlisted since March 1, 1861, in any
kind of service, military or naval, who are dis-
abled by wounds or diseases, are entitled to pen-
sions. All soldiers who serve for two years or
during the war, whenever it closes, are entitled
to \$100 bounty. Widows of soldiers who die or
are killed in battle are entitled to pensions and
to the \$100 bounty. If there is no widow then
the minor children, then the father, mother, brother,
or sisters are entitled as above.

Address GAMALIEL COLLINS, P. M.,
Thordike, Mass.

NEW FALL GOODS!

NOW OPENING,

P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

267 E. C. BARR'S 267

LADIES' AND GENTS'

REFRESHMENT & ICE CREAM SALOON,

—AND—

FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

Persons visiting the city will find a neat and
convenient place to get a Lunch or an Ice Cream.
Wedding and other parties furnished with
All Kinds of Cake, Plain and Fancy,
ICE CREAM, of all flavors, SHERBET, ROMAN
PUNCH, FROZEN PUDDING, PYRAMIDS, FRUIT,
CONFECTIONERY, &c., &c., at short notice.
Ornamental work done to order. Country
orders solicited.

267 Main street, SPRINGFIELD, Mass.,
Opposite Chicopee Bank.

New Fall Goods!

NOW OPENING,

P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

267 E. C. BARR'S 267

LADIES' AND GENTS'

REFRESHMENT & ICE CREAM SALOON,

—AND—

FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

Persons visiting the city will find a neat and
convenient place to get a Lunch or an Ice Cream.
Wedding and other parties furnished with
All Kinds of Cake, Plain and Fancy,
ICE CREAM, of all flavors, SHERBET, ROMAN
PUNCH, FROZEN PUDDING, PYRAMIDS, FRUIT,
CONFECTIONERY, &c., &c., at short notice.
Ornamental work done to order. Country
orders solicited.

267 Main street, SPRINGFIELD, Mass.,
Opposite Chicopee Bank.

FINKLE & LYON

Sewing Machine Company.

638 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

To parties little acquainted with the
FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES
the careful perusal of the Company's Circular is
specially commended. This Circular can be had
on application. It is very specific, and will be
found highly instructive, having been prepared
with much care, and we will abide by all state-
ments therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic
of the entire Circular:

"This Machine is better adapted than any other
Sewing Machine in market to the frequent chang-
es and almost endless variety of sewing required
in a family, for it will sew from one to twenty
thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and
make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the fin-
est gauze to the heaviest duck, or even the stout-
est harness leather, without changing the feed,
needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of
machine whatever."

Thus we have successfully overcome the most
difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was
no ordinary triumph. Definitely can we now say,
"No other Machine compares with it in this re-
spect." Hence, have we uniformly—almost with-
out exception—taken the highest premium when-
ever the Machine has been properly exhibited in
competition with other first class sewing machines.
Hence it is that we are able to offer the following
guarantee, viz.: "We warrant every Machine we
sell to give perfect satisfaction; and any other
Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded."

We never sell a Machine on any other terms. The
guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business
man in the land. For more than five years have
we relied upon such facts for the reputation of our
Machine; and without a single traveling agent in
the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood on the
continent where the Machine is not favorably
known. We prefer such a reputation to one based
on mere "talking points," as they are technically
called in the trade. Hence we make but one kind
of stitch—the lock-stitch, alike on both sides, re-
quiring only one-third the thread of other kinds
of stitches.

N. B.—Local agents wanted in every country
throughout the West. Special inducements of-
fered.

FINKLE & LYON S. M. CO.,
538 Broadway, New York.

NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, December 1, 1862,
Trains leave Palmer 7:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M., in
connection with trains from Springfield.
Leave New London 7:30 A. M. and 1:40 P. M., con-
necting at Palmer with Western road for Spring-
field and Albany at 11:01, 11:33 A. M., and 5:08
P. M., and in connection with trains to Amherst, Wor-
cester and Boston.

Trains connect at Williamsville for Hartford, and
at New London with Stonington, Providence, New
Haven and N. York trains and boat for N. Y.
November 29, 1862. R. N. DOWD, Supt.

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Of-
fice and residence in Lawrence's
Block, Palmer, Mass.

A NICE PACK of Wedding or Visiting
Cards can be printed at this office at short no-
tice. Wedding Envelopes always on hand.

M. FOX Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FRESH FISH, OYSTERS,

Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables,
Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in
Eastern Hampden for

Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.

Store removed to
NASSOWANNO BLOCK.

Palmer, July 13, 1861.

10 DOZ. Wood's Celebrated Hair Restorative

Just received and selling at 50 cents per
bottle (half-price) by **A. M. HIGGINS & Co.**

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE Subscriber has taken the Jewelry
Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in
Nassowanno Block, and offers to the public
an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks
and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.

WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED
At short notice and in a workmanlike manner.
Call and see **W. W. HAGAR,**
Palmer, Aug. 18, 1860.

ENVELOPES, embossed with Business
Cards, furnished at this office.

COLLECTION OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has
been appointed Deputy Collector of Division No.
12, in said District, embracing the towns of PAL-
MER, WILBRAHAM, MONSON, BRIMFIELD, WALKER,
and HOLLAND, and that his office will be at the
Palmer Journal Office.

The tax on Licenses for all persons who have
applied to the Assistant Assessors of this Division
became due on the 1st of September, and cer-
tificates from the Collector are now ready for de-
livery. Payments to be made in U. S. currency,
or current Massachusetts bank bills.

G. M. FISKE, Deputy Collector.
Palmer, Dec. 6, 1862.

NEW STORE!

The undersigned has opened a new

FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL & FEED

Store, in
McGILVRAY'S BLOCK,

South side of the railroad bridge, Palmer, where
he will keep constantly on hand

ALL KINDS OF FLOUR, direct from the Mills,
ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, MEAL, and FEED,
LIME AND HAIR, ALSO BRICK.

All of which will be sold very low for cash.
S. G. SHAW.
Palmer, April 19, 1862.—11.

PALMER JOURNAL

Printing Establishment!

EVERY VARIETY OF

PRINTING

Executed with

RAPIDITY,

NEATNESS,

and **DISPATCH!**

There are few offices

in the country capable of

doing so good work as

this. We print

POSTERS, large and small,

HAND-BILLS, of every variety,

BILL-HEADS,

LETTER-HEADS,

ENVELOPES,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING CARDS,

VISITING CARDS,

HORSE BILLS,

With Cut.

TROTTER BILLS,

With Cut.

RAILROAD BILLS,

With Cut.

MANUFACTURERS' LABELS,

DRUGGISTS' LABELS,

PAMPHLETS,

TOWN REPORTS,

SERMONS,

AGRICULTURAL BILLS,

Cattle Show Bills;

BALL BILLS,

BALL TICKETS,

Printing in Colors,

Printing in Bronze,

Printing of every description.

CARDS

Cut to any size, and from any kind of board.

WE can furnish a pack of Printed Cards at

FROM FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MINUTES'

NOTICE.

BOOKS BOUND,

Neatly and Durably.

Orders received through our agents,

G. K. CUTLER, Ware.

H. T. SMALL, Stafford Springs.

S. P. ROBBINS, Warren.

ALL WORK WARRANTED

TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

Palmer, 1862.</

NUMBER 36.

Desperate Condition.

The rebels have been keeping up a good show on the surface of things, while their real situation has been a most desperate one. Our blockading fleet on the Southern coast has recently captured a batch of rebel correspondence for Europe, which lets us into the secrets of their affairs to a greater extent than we have, hitherto, been able to ascertain. One of the letters in the package was from Mr. Benjamin, the Confederate Secretary of War, to Mr. Sidel, of Paris. From this, we gather that the French Emperor is intriguing for the withdrawal of Texas from the Confederacy, to become an independent government. The Confederate Secretary complains at this, and hints that the French Consul at Richmond was once banished because of being suspected in this intrigue, and the banishment revoked with the understanding that he was not connected with the plan known to exist for the withdrawal of Texas from the Confederacy. So, instead of coming to their relief, Napoleon has been trying to rob them of a portion of their possessions.

Nor is this all. Some of the letters utter mournful tales of destitution and woe. They call upon their friends in Europe to hurry up intervention, as the people of the South are suffering for the very necessities of life. They are on the verge of ruin, and resort to desperate measures to keep along. Their troops are unpaid, unclothed, and poorly fed. These things are getting worse and worse every month, and they declare their cause will perish unless they have help.

This confession of weakness, from such reliable authority, should give us courage. It shows that we have largely the advantage, which, if rightly improved, cannot fail of resulting in our favor. A few staggering blows dealt against their armies would settle the matter very soon. Time and the power of our Government must, eventually, wear them out, if other nations will let us alone; and it appears, from this correspondence, that there is not much danger of foreign interference at present.

Take Hope.

There has been too much despondency among the loyal portion of our people, in view of the many reverses which have overtaken the national arms. Strong and powerful, with inexhaustible resources, we have given way to gloomy forebodings, when we should have served our arms for harder blows. May we not take a lesson from the insurgents in this particular? When reverses and defeats overtake them they become more united, and strive the harder to obtain victory. Cut off from the commercial world, hemmed in, as it were, by hostile armies and powerful fleets, they struggle with a perseverance worthy a better cause, denying themselves the luxuries, and even the conveniences of life, yielding to no unmanly misgivings or gloomy doubts. With all our advantages, have we not more to hope for than they? Shall we give up the ship because she is leaking at every seam? Shall we not, rather, labor the harder to keep her afloat? There is continual growling because something is wrong; yet nobody can tell just what it is. Our officers may be tactless; but then, they may not. War is uncertain business, and the victory is not always to the larger army. If we fail in one battle we may win in another; and, eventually, the stronger party will conquer. Take hope, then, loyal men of this Republic. Give way to no complaining or repining when dangers threaten. Let them only brace the sinews for the decisive struggle, and resolve that, live or die, the Union shall be preserved.

LEGISLATIVE ROW.—The legislature of New York has been quarreling for several days over the election of Speaker of the Assembly. The Democrats and Republicans cast a tie vote seventy-eight times, when the republicans proposed to unite upon a democrat who was in favor of the war. This created a new sensation, and a row was threatened. A number of bullies and shoulder-bitters were imported from New York, to brow-beat and frighten the republicans, but all to no purpose. An attempt was made to do violence to Mr. Callicut, the new candidate, but he was protected. The republicans invoked the Governor to call out the militia, that the members might not be overruled by the mob. The legislature again assembled on Wednesday, but the demonstrations of rowdiness were such that no ballot was taken. The gallery doors, which had been closed, were broken in.

MASS, SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Surgeon General has received a list of sick and wounded Mass. soldiers, in hospitals at Baltimore, to the number of 103. In Patterson Park hospital, 30; Calvert street, 11; Newtun University, 12; Continental Hotel, 12; Stewart's Mansion, 65; Camden street, 35. From the 1st Reg. 11; 2d, 6; 7th, 4; 9th, 7; 10th, 3; 11th, 1; 12th, 8; 13th, 8; 14th, 1; 15th, 10; 16th, 1; 18th, 5; 19th, 10; 20th, 15; 21st, 7; 22d, 8; 28th, 4; 29th, 2; 32d, 4; 33d, 5; 35th, 8; 36th, 2; 37th, 2; 38th, 23; 39th, 3; 40th, 2; 5th Battery, 3; 10th, 1; 1st Cavalry, 1.

GREAT BREAK IN THE ERIE CANAL.—On Friday evening last a break occurred in the banks of the Erie canal, near Rochester. Some fifty feet of the bank were carried away, and the water poured out with tremendous volume, overflowing all the lowlands, sweeping away dams, lumber, saw mills, &c., and doing great injury to culverts and roadways built at great expense by the city. The total damages will probably foot up to \$15,000. It will take some time to repair the canal.

NEGRO IMMIGRATION.—Propositions are before the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New Jersey to prohibit negroes from coming into those States hereafter. Memorials numerously signed have been presented in favor of the measure.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

A WESTERN VICTORY.

The force under Gen. Sherman, which was repulsed at Vicksburg, did not retire from that position without achieving a victory greater than has been gained on our side for several months. After Gen. McClernand assumed command, the expedition went up the Arkansas River and attacked Arkansas Post, a strong position, designed to protect Little Rock, the capital of the State. A fort was erected on a sharp bend of the river, and a garrison of 5000 men were in charge of it. The attack was made by land and water, and, after a short but desperate fight, the fort was surrendered, with all its munitions and men. Two regiments subsequently came to the aid of the garrison, not knowing of its surrender, and were also captured. This opens the way to the capital of the State, and puts us in possession of a sufficient number of prisoners to make the balance of exchange in our favor.

There seems to be something on foot with Burnside's army, but precisely what it is difficult to ascertain. One report has it that Gen. Franklin's division has crossed the Rappahannock, and that a battle is soon expected. The rebels are continually fortifying their position. The Government censor will allow no news to come over the wires, concerning these operations, which, according to past experience, argues no good for the army.

Stories were in circulation on Thursday, that the army of Gen. Burnside was engaged in another battle, having crossed the Rappahannock and flanked the enemy. These stories, however, were false; but Gen. Burnside has issued an address to his army, telling them that the time has again arrived to strike another blow. The roads are muddy, and there is no indication of a movement at present.

Gen. Foster is at work in North Carolina, and we may expect exciting news from that quarter at any moment. A battle may have already taken place there.

Richmond papers report that the Yankees are again advancing upon Kinston. It is supposed to be a feint to cover an attack upon Wilmington or Weldon.

Deserters from Fort Sumter, at Charleston, report that a portion of the garrison recently mutinied, but were overpowered. Some of them would be shot. They drew a sad picture of affairs in and about Charleston. The women and children have mostly left the city, fearing an attack from our fleet.

HORRID SACRILEGE.—The Methodist church in Sullivan street, New York, having been removed to a more fashionable locality, the dead buried in its vaults were ordered to be removed. The job was let out to common laborers, who, to make as few loads as possible, smashed in all the coffins, and put the bodies in large boxes. When they were too long, the heads or feet were wrenched off; when they were too large, the ribs were stamped in. On learning the fact, the city government sent an inspector, to see that all future removals were carefully done.

THE GREAT LITTLE WEDDING.—The marriage of Tom Thumb and Lovinia Warren, it is now announced by the high contracting parties, will take place on the 10th of February. The church is not yet determined upon, but it will be one of the largest in the city, and will be of course, crowded. Cards of invitation will be sent to the numerous friends of the tiny bride and bridegroom, and the affair will be as brilliant as money can make it. The bride, we understand, prefers Grace Church for the ceremony.—N. Y. Post.

AN EXPRESS ROBBED HELD FOR TRIAL.—Riley Maynard, who was arrested on the 1st inst., at South Deerfield, by detective Sargent, of this city, for stealing from Thompson's express a package containing \$3500, belonging to the Conway Bank, was examined before Justice Almon Brainard, at Greenfield, on Wednesday and Thursday, last week; and, in default of bail in \$3000, was committed for trial at the March term of the Superior Court, to be held at Greenfield.—Rep.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.—A Charleston dispatch, of December 21, says that a steamer ran the blockade and safely reached a Confederate port, the previous night, with a cargo of 220 kegs of gunpowder, 40 tons of iron plating for gunboats, a lot of rifles, 500 bags of coffee, with blankets, and other valuable merchandise. Still another steamer had reached a Confederate port a few days previously.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND LOYALTY.—Mr. Robinson, the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Kentucky, argues that ignorance is the tool of treason in the South. He produces statistics to show that the counties in Kentucky in which common schools have been most largely established and most liberally sustained, are those which have been most distinguished for a cordial, immovable, and self-sacrificing attachment to the Union.

EXPLANATIONS DEMANDED.—Explanations have been demanded from the French Government of statements made to the Cortes, by the Spanish Government, respecting the Mexican business. The two governments are not on very friendly terms, that of France bullying, while that of Spain is disinclined to be bullied. Should they fall out, it would be all the better for us.

RESCUED.—In skating upon a pond at Bloomfield, N. J., some days since, a boy named Higgins fell through the ice, remaining in the water, out of sight, some fifteen minutes, when he was taken out for dead. A village physician, however, applied a galvanic battery, with other means, and, after six hours' labor, succeeded in restoring animation.

CUT HIS THROAT.—Porter Thayer, a sort of fancy man, and keeper of the "Five Mile House," on the road to Springfield, cut his throat with a dull case knife on Tuesday morning, while in a fit of delirium tremens. He severed the windpipe, causing his death the following night. He kept a low drinking house, the resort of tipplers and gamblers.

A DEAR SPARK.—A son of Erin, belonging in Meriden, Ct., went a riding with his girl the other day, and drove his horse so fast that he died on his hands. He offered the horse \$50 if it would "come to life again"; but it wouldn't, and Paddy went home remarking that "that was the dearest spark he ever had in his life."

Money.

The currency which enables us to keep the wheels of business in motion is seriously interrupted at the present. The basis of this currency—gold—has been going up in the scale of value till one dollar is worth nearly a dollar and a half in paper issues. The flood of government paper has caused this, and now we are to have a hundred million more for the payment of the army, a bill to that effect having passed Congress and been signed by the President. The curtailment of bank circulation, to accommodate Government currency, which follows as a financial measure, creates a disturbance among the bankers, but it is the only resort the Government has to maintain its credit. Better that the banks should go to the dogs, rather than allow the national credit to go down. The country was never so full of money—paper money—as it is now; consequently money is cheap and merchandise high. This will continue to be the case till some plan is provided by which the circulation can be reduced by an absorption into Government bonds. The best financial ability of the country is now engaged in forming a plan to remedy the evils which threaten us. If successful, we may escape a catastrophe which would be worse than the defeat of our entire national force.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.—Twenty-one quartz mills are kept constantly employed in Nevada county, crushing 93,000 tons per annum.—Six million four hundred and thirty-nine thousand feet of lumber are turned out annually by the saw mills in Nevada county.—Sonora county has made 66,700 pounds of honey the past season.—The mining ditches in Nevada are nine hundred miles long.—Some specimens of cotton were grown at Columbia, Tulumne county, last summer. The Sonora Flag says: "The bolls, which are thick on the plant, are very full and white, but the staple is rather short.—Nine men were lost in the Cariboo mines, recently, and perished from the cold."

NEW YORK TIMES.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this paper in our columns to-day. No New York daily circulates so largely in this section as the Times, which is procured chiefly at the news rooms. It is one of the most complete newspapers published, and furnishes the latest and most reliable war news, having a corps of able correspondents with the various divisions of our forces. The terms are as favorable as any other paper.

ENGLISH SOLDIERS IN CLOVER.—The English have found a lot of splendid jewels at Lucknow, and cabbaged them. If such a thing had been done by Americans at New Orleans, what a yell we should have heard from the London press about stealing! But the English are wise, according to the poet's estimate of wisdom, and call the work "conveying" the diamonds, &c.

WE HAVE THE BALANCE.—The large number of rebels captured at Arkansas Post makes the cartel of exchange in our favor. The officers taken are supposed to be held in confinement, and will be until Jeff. Davis sees the wisdom of withdrawing his threat to treat all our officers who fall into his hands as criminals.

A NEW MONITOR.—A new iron-clad, Monitor pattern, was launched last Monday at the Union Works, Carondelet, below St. Louis. The armadillo is named the Osage, and is the first of five boats building at these works.—The others are named the Neosho, Milwaukee, Chickasaw and Winnebago. The Neosho will be ready to launch in about a week.

A MURDERER'S CORRESPONDENT.—A wounded rebel officer, discussing the late battle, said: "Our army thinks your General is a Dutch fool. He don't know when he is whipped." Curious how prevalent is the notion that Gen. Rosecrans is a German. He represents the sixth generation of the native American Rosecrans family.

IN NEW HAVEN, last week Wednesday evening, one of Dr. Bennett's neighbors called to spend the evening with him, and, before 9 o'clock, when opening the hall door to depart, an explosion of a torpedo, or some deadly weapon, took place, throwing buckshot and shattering the glass in the door.

AGE OF BUTLER.—The age of an eminent man is every matter of interest, and so we may mention, without impertinence, that Gen. Butler was forty-four years old last November, the 6th of that gloomy month. He was born on Guy Faux's day, which accounts for his being so good at blowing up.

TIME NEARLY OUT.—A large number of soldiers, two years' men, will have to be discharged in the spring. They ought to be of our very best men, having had much experience and been often under fire, and their loss will be severely felt.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—Statistics in the Congregational Quarterly for January, state the largest Sunday School to be that of the First church in Chicago, numbering 1153, and next to this comes the Lawrence school, Lawrence, Mass., which numbers 1109.

A BLACK HOUR.—Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota, said in the U. S. Senate on the 12th, "This is the blackest hour we have witnessed since the war commenced." True; but let us hope that it is that darkest hour which comes just before the dawn.

WASHINGTON'S WILL.—M. Winter Jones, chief officer of the library department at the British Museum, writes, under date of Dec. 26th: "The story that Washington's will has been purchased by the trustees of the British Museum is, as you rightly conjecture, a pure fabrication."

DEATH OF THE WHALE.—Folks who have witnessed with pleasure the gambols of the white whale at the Aquarium Gardens, Boston, will be sorry to hear that it died last week Monday morning, although it was apparently well the previous day.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

THERE is a tall article on the outside of this paper, from our New York correspondent, in favor of promoting John C. Fremont to the chief command of our armies. The article makes him a hero, but we do not endorse his fitness for the position recommended.

Gold is still getting higher, ranging at 148, while gold stocks are likewise on the rise. Western Railroad is selling at 158.

A lady at Brooklyn, N. Y., has received \$2,779 from the Brooklyn Railroad Co., for being seriously injured by the premature starting of a horse car.

Speaker Grow is named in connection with the commission of internal revenue, when the position shall be vacated by Commissioner Boutwell, member of Congress elect.

A letter from an officer near Falmouth states that the enemy have cut up the streets of Fredericksburg with trenches, and their pickets are to be seen jumping over them.

A ghost and haunted house have turned up in New York, attracting crowds of people every evening. It is a new amusement for the Gothamites.

New York shiplasters, issued by the city, are below par.

A good post—Arkansas Post, which our forces have just captured. We trust it may prove a strong post, now that we have got it.

At East Alstead, N. H., lives Miss Rosina D. Richardson, 19 years of age, who weighs 478 pounds, and uses up 98 1/4 yards of cloth in the making of a single suit. If she is worth her weight in gold, a man would be rich to possess her.

All the bodies of the Sioux Indians who were recently executed at Mankato, Minn., have been resurrected by the doctors for scientific purposes.

"Death, so called, is a thing that makes men weep; And yet, a third of life is passed in sleep."

Wm. J. Church, of West Troy, N. Y., is under arrest for stabbing his wife fatally. He had, for a long time, quarreled with her.

There were 9,000,000 bushels of salt made, or gathered, in Syracuse, last year. What a place for the rebels to make a raid into!

The twin causes of our failures—Plundering and Blundering.

It is reported that Fort Sumter is plated with railroad iron. Our Government has given the enemy time enough to get iron from the remotest mines and mills to plate it sixty feet thick.

The new bonnets are called "sky scrapers"—because angels wear them, we suppose.

In California, they have begun work on the Pacific Railroad. It will be a long road when completed, and a long time in completing.

Our soldiers are now to be paid, and their spirits will be raised thereby, so that the Government will be repaid in victories which they will win. A full pocket, like a full stomach, keeps up a man's courage wonderfully.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.—Wm. Collins, sentenced to death for murder at the United States Hotel in Lenox, Mass., a year ago last summer, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment. This is the wretch who murdered his own wife with a rusty bayonet, and tried to do the same thing with the officer who arrested him. His only remorse, as found in his diabolical statement after arrest, was that, "if he had murdered his wife's daughter, also, he should be entirely content."

REMARKABLE ESCAPES.—Capt. Buford, of Gen. Crittenden's staff, had a narrow escape at the "freedom-battle." A bullet struck him fairly on his breast, over his heart, and flattened completely, without perforating his flesh. He picked it out of his uniform with his fingers. He did not wear a coat of mail. The colonel of the Eighty-sixth Indiana did, and it saved his life. A ball struck him directly over his heart and knocked him off his horse, without hurting him. He mounted and proceeded to fight.

END OF THE WORLD.—Prophecies are again current respecting the approaching end of the world. One reverend gentleman, of the Millerite persuasion, predicts universal dissolution in 1867 or 1868. Another seer names the 17th of August as the closing up of creation, adding that a world's convention will meet at Cincinnati, to "settle up the business of the past and arrange matters for the future."

SPOTTED FEVER.—Three persons have recently died in Lynn, of a disease known to physicians as the spotted fever. As the disease is contagious, it is thought that it was brought to the house where the deaths occurred by a returned sick soldier, who died on the day of his arrival home.

Prof. Whitney, the State Geologist, found, among the Sierra Nevada, about 2000 feet above the level of the ocean, an almost perfect jaw of a rhinoceros. Huge petrified oyster shells were also found among the mountains of the interior, and at great elevations.

CRIMINOSE TARIFF.—The Austrian ladies have commenced a crusade against crinoline, and refuse to enter a theatre where it is worn. The use of it in England is by no means universal, and it is thought that the English ladies will discountenance it.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—Benjamin Hancock, of Glover, Vt., has recovered of the town of Ira-burg, damages to the amount of \$3000 and costs, for injuries received to his person, a little more than a year ago, while riding over one of the highways in that town.

There is, at present, considerable excitement among the ice companies in the vicinity of New York, caused by their inability, thus far, to gather a crop. Usually, by the middle of January, the ice-men have one-half their supply; but, this season, none have been out.

DROWNED HERSELF.—Last week, Friday, a Miss Achsah Durgan, of Peacham, Vt., a maiden lady, about 60 years of age, drowned herself by jumping into the eastern, while the rest of the family were absent. Cause, insanity.

Propositions are before the legislatures of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, to prohibit negroes from coming into those States hereafter. Memorials, numerously signed, have been presented in favor of the measure.

A HANDSOME GIFT.—Rev. Geo. B. Spalding, of Vergennes, Vt., was called upon a few evenings since by a number of his parishioners, who brought, "as a New Year's gift for their minister," the unprecedented sum of one thousand dollars.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

LADIES' FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the Baptist society will hold a festival in the vestry of their church, next Wednesday evening.

ICE BUSINESS.—Col. Cyrus Knox is erecting a large ice house, for the purpose of supplying the village with that cooling article next summer.

INJURED.—Mr. Prouty, a brakeman on the New London and Palmer Railroad, had an arm considerably injured while coupling cars, at State Line, Wednesday morning.

K. H. ALLEN, of this village, has purchased the grocery and provision store at the corner of Main and Bliss streets, Springfield, and will commence business there on the 1st of February.

Our merchants and business men are moving in the matter of suppressing the shipplaster nuisance. They have signed an agreement refusing all but a few well known issues, after the first of February. They had better have made a clean sweep and refused everything but Government postage currency. It has become so plenty that it can be obtained for the necessary change.

LARGE OWL.—Wm. E. Hitchcock, of Brimfield, a few nights since, heard a noise among his turkeys, and, getting up, found that a large owl had brought down a large gobbler from his roost, and was making a feast of him. He dispatched the owl with a few blows, and has deposited him in our office. He weighs three pounds, and measures four feet from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other. In the face, he looks as wise as an owl.

A DAUGHTER'S AFFECTION.—A few days ago, we became cognizant of a case of affection which deserves a record. An aged mother, helpless and near unto death, had been thrown upon the charities of the world, by her son, whose means were sufficient to have supported her in the best manner. She found a home in a public institution; and, while awaiting the messenger who should conduct her across the dark river, a letter was sent to her daughter, a servant girl, relying upon her daily labor for her own support, to come and see her. She came from a distant city, bringing with her a suit of grave clothes, that her mother might escape pauper burial. The meeting of daughter and mother was such a mutual affection only could prompt, and the parting we will not attempt to describe. The daughter made arrangements for the purchase of a good burial case, and the forwarding of her mother's body to her when life should leave it. The contrast between a daughter's affection and a son's ingratitude are, in this instance, strikingly illustrated.

DEATH OF A MISEN.—Solomon Shaw, a native of this town, and for many years a resident here, died, almost instantly, at a saloon in Springfield, on Wednesday. He was a notorious old miser, whose penurious habits had become such that his friends were on the point of removing him to the insane asylum at Northampton, to keep him from falling into the hands of robbers, as it was known that he carried a large amount of money about him.—He owned more than \$40,000 worth of property in Troy, N. Y., and he has been known to go from Palmer to that city on foot, sleeping in barns and sheds over night, to save the expense of car fare and lodgings. He seldom bought a meal of victuals, but subsisted on a few crackers. Sometimes he went barefoot, to save shoe-leather, and always wore the poorest of clothing, so that a stranger would take him for a beggar, instead of a wealthy man. To avoid taxation, he dodged about from town to town, having no permanent place of residence. He was married, a year or two ago, to a woman almost as wealthy as himself, since which time we have heard little of him, till now. More than \$20,000, in certificates of stock and money, was found upon him. He was 73 years of age.

SOUTH WILBRAHAM.—MR. EDITOR:—This is to inform you that "all is quiet" on the Seantic. None of the rebel gunboats have passed our "Old Fort Oregon." Had they been successful in coming past, "Fort Maria" would have been a complete blockade to them. So our place is, as usual, quiet. The ladies of the Methodist society had a festival at their church last evening. In consequence of the hard storm, it was not fully attended, and the affair is to come off again this evening, when there is to be a devouring of turkeys, chicken pies, and all the trimmings. Speeches by various individuals are announced, and a lecture by Rev. J. Lovejoy, of this place. Daniel Bottom is preparing the choir to perform several sweet anthems, motets, and choruses. Should anything transpire this evening, worthy of notice, I will advise you next week.—Mrs. Conant Underwood, of this village, died on the 18th inst., aged 75 years. She had been failing for more than six months. Her disease was supposed to be dropsy. A post mortem examination proved her disease to have been a tumor, in a cyst which weighed forty-three pounds! Who could live with such a tumor?—The South Wilbraham Man. Co. commenced paying off their help yesterday, which circumstance brightened the eyes of many of the operatives, who have been deprived of the one thing needful for a number of months, not a little dissatisfaction and uneasiness being created thereby; but the greenbacks have healed all the breach which was opening, and again I say, "all is quiet." Jan. 22, 1863. KRALC.

WARE SAVINGS BANK.—The exhibit in the annual report of the Ware Savings Bank shows a healthy and prosperous condition, of that institution, notwithstanding the war has greatly retarded the accumulation of wealth. The number and amount of depositors has considerably increased over former years. Liabilities—amount of deposit account, \$468,125.85; interest account, \$4890.74; total, \$473,016.59. Number of depositors, 1715. Amount of interest, Jan. 1, 1863, \$12,244.04; of dividend, Jan. 6, 1863, \$562.84; of surplus interest, \$3,681.60; of surplus Jan. 1, 1862, \$3,217.76; increase of profits in 1862, \$463.84. Assets—Bank stock, on bank stock collateral, \$11,950; on personal security, \$37,984.62; on real estate, \$94,227; government stocks, \$35,000; cash on hand, \$11,446.07; total, \$373,016.59. Amount of deposits Jan. 1, 1863, \$368,121.85; Jan. 1, 1862, \$304,038.18; increase, \$64,083.67. Officers: President, Wm. Hyde; vice presidents, Orrin Sage, Geo. H. Gilbert, Joseph Hartwell; trustees, S. J. Wetherell, Wm. Mixer, David F. Billings, Chas. A. Stevens, A. Sanford, J. F. Hitchcock; secretary and treasurer, Otis Lane.

APPOINTMENT.—Franklin D. Richards, of Ware, has been appointed Trial Justice, vice F. DeWitt, resigned.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS FOR HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.—The following are the sheriff appointments for Hampshire county, for the ensuing year: For Springfield, Addison M. Bradley and Warren L. Shaw; Timothy M. Cooley, Westfield; Camden H. Babcock, Chester; H. M. Smith, West Springfield; Thomas H. Wellington, Holyoke; John S. Robbins, Chicopee; Morris Morton, Chicopee Falls; David C. Jones, Ludlow; Frederick K. Lathrop, South Wilbraham; Lyman S. Hills, Palmer; George Moores, Thordike.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS IN HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.—The following deputy sheriffs have been appointed for the several towns in Hampshire county: Amherst, Frederick A. Palmer; Belchertown, Samuel W. Longley; Enfield, Henry M. Potter; Hadley, Elisha D. Cook; Hatfield, Lemuel S. Bliss; Huntington, Harvey H. Billings; Northampton, George F. Wright; Plainfield, Leonard Campbell; South Hadley, Samuel L. Miller; Ware, Samuel H. Phelps; Williamsburg, Luther Loomis; Worthington, Edward C. Porter.

BOLD ROBBERY IN A BANK.—During banking hours on Monday, a man entered the banking house of Joy, Cook & Co., at Philadelphia, and carried off one of a number of bags of gold lying on the counter awaiting shipment to New York. The bag contained five thousand dollars. The thief was subsequently arrested at a jewelry store on Chestnut street, and the money recovered.

WHAT MASSACHUSETTS HAS DONE IN THE WAR.—Statistics at the adjutant general's office show that Massachusetts has contributed for the war 58,014 three years' men, which, with the three and nine months' volunteers, and 13,000 men furnished the navy, makes a total of nearly one hundred thousand volunteers from this State.

A FOOLISH HOAX.—A story went the round of the press last week that a party of skaters, ladies and gentlemen, numbering twenty-nine, at Harpersville, N. Y., or Lancashire, Penn., were all drowned by the breaking of the ice of a pond. It turns out that no such thing has happened.

THE CAUSE OF DIPHTHERIA.—A lady communicates to the Harrisburg Union the conclusion, resulting from long investigation, that diphtheria is mainly caused by the want of a sufficient quantity of common salt in ordinary diet.

HIGH PRICE OF NEGROES.—The Owensboro' (Ky.) Monitor says that negroes never hired there at higher prices than on last New Year's Day. Farm hands brought from two hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars; cooks, from twenty-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

WANTS A DIVORCE.—The ex-Queen of Naples resists all the persuasions which have, thus far, been used to induce her to return to her husband, and vows she will not, but intends to sue for a divorce. She is in love with another nice young man—"that's what's the matter."

LOSS AT VICKSBURG.—Gen. Sherman's official report puts our loss at 1,950 killed and wounded, besides 400 lost by capture. The Jackson Appeal, of the 6th, says that the rebel loss at Vicksburg, during the recent fight, was less than 100 killed, wounded, and missing.

CAPTURED OR KILLED.—An assistant Paymaster in the Navy, son of Hon. Rodrick Richardson, and J. Corwin Taplin, of Montpelier, Vt., were on duty on the steamer Harriet Lane, captured by the rebels. The officers and crew of the vessel, it is said, were all killed or taken prisoners.

GOOD ON THE SCENT.—George Liberty, of Vergennes, Vt., lost a skate while in the woods. A week afterwards a hound was given the scent of the other one of the pair, near where the first one was lost, and found the missing one in a few minutes.

JEFFERSON ONCE GAVE IT AS A REASON TO A Southern man, for maintaining the Union, that it was "necessary to have somebody to quarrel with, and that it was better to keep New England for that purpose than to fall to quarreling at the South."

REVENUE.—It is rumored that the army, after crossing the Rappahannock, has been ordered back by the President. Troops are constantly pouring down to Falmouth or to Fairfax Court House, in small detachments.

DISTRESS AMONG THE ENGLISH OPERATIVES is on the increase; and yet, it is asserted that the amount of cotton at British command is sufficient to provide work for more than half of the working days.

A WINE BIBBER.—A wine merchant, who appeared against a war-office clerk, in the London Court of Bankruptcy, lately, stated that the bankrupt had admitted that he had drunk as many as twenty bottles of wine at a sitting.

The book publishers held a meeting in New York, on Friday last, and passed resolutions denouncing the paper makers' monopoly, and calling upon Congress to repeal the present prohibitory duty on paper.

SOLDIERS' PAY.—Governor Andrew has addressed the legislature, suggesting a plan by which the State may assume the payment of its soldiers till Government shall be ready to furnish the money.

THE WEATHER OUT WEST.—The Cincinnati papers tell of a great snow storm there on Thursday night, last week. The depth of snow that has fallen is variously estimated at from twenty-seven to thirty inches.

MEXICO.—The French appear to make as little progress in conquering Mexico as our armies do in conquering the Southern Confederacy. They are to be reinforced.

It is stated that the Emperor threw a bouquet with a diamond ring in it to little Patti recently at the Italian Opera in Paris.

A Toronto paper states that gold has been discovered on the Saskatchewan, in Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains.

THE ARMY HORSES.—From an official report it appears that from Sept. 1 to Dec. 1, 1862, there were turned into the depot for horses at Washington 11,811 unserviceable horses averaging about 109 horses daily. During the same period there were returned fit for service 5701, or an average of 53 horses daily; and there died, being shot by order of the inspector, and to prevent contagion, 2831 unserviceable horses, a daily average of about 26. The largest portion of the horses sent to the depot were disabled by hard usage and want of proper attention.

HIGH LICENSE.—The city council of Macon, Ga., has fixed the license to retail spirituous liquors in that city at \$10,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE HORRORS OF WAR can be greatly mitigated by that sovereign remedy, HOLLWAY'S Ointment, as it will cure ANY wound, however desperate, if it be well rubbed around the wounded parts, and they be kept thoroughly covered with it. A pot of ointment should be in every man's knapsack. Only 25 cents per pot.

R. H. EDDY, Esq., BOSTON, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.—There are few instances of more distinguished success in this country than has attended the efforts of Mr. Eddy in this difficult and complex department of business; and we take great pleasure in recording the fact, that, as a Patent attorney, he stands pre-eminent. The essential qualities required are strict integrity and honor, strong powers of analysis, and quick perception, family acquaintance with patent law and patents. All these qualities we know Mr. Eddy to possess to a remarkable degree. For more than twenty years he has devoted his entire time and energies to perfect himself in this department, and there is no man equally competent to give advice to inventors, touching the validity of claims and patentability of inventions. In prosecuting claims denied upon imperfectly prepared specifications, he has been particularly successful, a large part of his practice being appeals in cases where patents have been refused two or three times in consequence of inexperience and incompetency in preparing papers. We confidently recommend Mr. Eddy to all who are in want of any information on the subject, and can assure them that implicit reliance may be placed in any statements he may make. We take pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Eddy in to-day's paper.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.—Married ladies, whose health will not permit an increase of family, have a safe remedy without the disagreeable necessity of consulting a physician. They will not injure the most delicate constitution. Price one dollar. Sent by mail by all respectable druggists. See advertisement.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any. In all cases of Lameness arising from sprains, bruises, or wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. It will cure every case of lameness, and it will also cure every case of spavin and ringbone, and it will also cure every case of their respective stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of lameness will usually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

MARRIED.

In Springfield, 19th, by Rev. A. McKee, J. A. Mendenhall of Stafford Springs, Ct., and N. L. E., youngest daughter of Lyman Phelps of South Wilbraham.

In Stafford Hollow, 13th, by Rev. Mr. Dean Partridge, S. Colman and Emma P. Nye, both of Brimley, Mass.

In Tolland, 18th, by Sherman Chapman, Esq., Jabez Barrows, Esq., of Stafford, and Mrs. SORORINA SWATLAND of Tolland.

In Wilbraham, 19th, by Rev. A. W. Ide, HENRY R. LORR of Spencer, Mass., and EMILY J., daughter of Dea. James Chandler, of Stafford Springs.

In Ware, by Rev. J. F. Jones, HORACE W. STRICKLAND of Warren, and Mrs. ANNA F. THAYER of Ware.

DIED.

In Palmer (Three Rivers), 17th, OLIVER DORSETT, 58.

In Monson, 15th, Mrs. POLLY STIMSON, 83.

In South Wilbraham, 18th, Mrs. CONTEST UNDERWOOD, 75.

In Hoyston, 12th, EMELINE A., 36, wife of Chauncey G. Bowles.

In Springfield, 20th, PORTER THAYER, 39; 21st, SOLOMON SHAW, 72, formerly of Palmer.

In Wilbraham, 19th, ELISHA BERRY, 83.

In hospital, at Annapolis, Md., 19th, WM. S. FULLER, 24, of the 1st Mass. cavalry, son of Charles Fuller of Sturbridge.

In Simsbury, 9th, NANCY, 72, widow of the late Capt. Simon Hooker; 12th, NATHANIEL JOHNSON, 75.

In Holland, 12th, MARTHA BUTTERWORTH, 66.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. R. LAWRENCE will pay the highest market price for HIDES and SKINS delivered at his store, Palmer, Jan. 24, 1863.

DRY GOODS STORE TO RENT.
No. 1, ELY'S BLOCK, WARE, MASS.
For a term of 3 years or less; is situated in the BUSINESS PART of Main street, has recently been repaired and refitted, and is an excellent stand for any one desiring to locate permanently. For particulars apply soon to
H. S. PARSONS.
Ware, Jan. 24, 1863.

To Nervous Sufferers of Both Sexes.
A Reverend Gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of a post-paid, addressed envelope, he will send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Palmer, January 21, 1863.
Aunt Alice Phelps
Alford Rev F.
Barton Mrs E. L.
Burns Miss Bridget
Billings Wm H—2
Chapman Miss O. J.
Francis Charles
Fuller Mrs Daniel
Ferry Mrs Mary
Green Frederic
Green Miss Lucinda E.
Gregory Miss Sophia
Guilford Miss Ellen
Gardner Miss Clara
Graves George W.
Hastings James S.
Hitecock M. L.
Hamilton Mrs Emily
Husley John—2
Kelly Michael

Persons calling for the above will please say "advertised."

M. P. KNOWLTON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
249 Main Street, opposite Court Square,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Soldiers' Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., procured promptly and at reasonable rates.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, (Morning and Evening) SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY.

The most enterprising and reliable Family Newspaper in the United States.

The New-York Times is now recognized throughout the country as conspicuous among the journals of the city of New York for

The *Champion of its Issues, the Enterprise of its Management, and the Promptness and Authenticity of its News.*

It pays unflinching allegiance to the Union and the Constitution; leading a steady but discriminating support to the present Administration of the Government, and advocating every timely effort to promote the progressive elevation of every portion of the Human Race. In this advocacy, it yields only to safe and conservative impulses, placing always the Public Good in advance of party humors and sectarian considerations. No question of import to the welfare of the nation or society fails to obtain candid, independent, and exhaustive discussion in the columns of this journal.

The Department of News the first aim of the Times will continue to be the collection and publication of trustworthy intelligence from all parts of the World.

ITS GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE, both Foreign and Domestic, is confessed to be superior to that of any other American Newspaper. Its letters descriptive of

THE EVENTS OF THE WAR,

its reports of the movements of the Contending Armies, their Marches, their Battles, their Retreats; its lists of Casualties, its Delinquent Camp Life, have given a new and distinctive interest in that department of journalism.

Its Reports of Congressional and Legislative Proceedings, of Financial, Commercial, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,

of important Legal and Criminal Trials, and of whatever may have special interest for the great body of the community, are full, prompt, and reliable.

But whether in the enunciation of opinions or the statement of facts, the Times never loses sight of the obligations of public or private morality; never compromises the judgment or taste of the virtuous; but seeks uniformly to furnish reading properly admissible into the Domestic Circle.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

is a large and elegantly printed sheet of paper, containing forty-eight columns, devoted to politics, literature, and general news, and intended to be the best as well as the cheapest Family Newspaper in the United States.

Its special attention is devoted to full, accurate, and trustworthy reports of the

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS,

in which a special corps of Reporters is maintained.

Its AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT is

compiled from a variety of sources, many of them inaccessible to the American reader, and furnishes valuable information to the Farmer and Gardener.

The Weekly Times will be sent to subscribers any part of the country on the following terms:

One copy 1 year, \$2; Ten copies 1 yr., \$15

Three copies 1 year, 5; Twenty copies 1 yr., 25

To any one who will send us a club of 20 the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year.

To any one sending a club of fifty the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES,

Published on Tuesdays and Fridays, and containing eight pages of reading matter in every number, is sent to subscribers at the following rates:

One copy one year, \$3; Two copies one year, \$5

Five copies one year, \$12

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

is published every morning and evening—prior three cents; mailed at eight dollars a year; with Sunday edition, ten dollars a year.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to

H. J. RAYMOND & Co.,

Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York.

THE CONFESIONS AND EXPERIENCE

of a NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAY-FIELD, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., New-York. 324

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

R. H. EDDY, Solicitor of Patents,

Late Agent of U. S. Patent Office Washington, (under the Act of 1837.)

76 STATE ST., - - - (opp. Kilby St.) - - - BOSTON.

After an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, continues to secure Patents in the United States, also in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Bonds, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings for Patents executed on liberal terms, and with dispatch. Resolves schedule into American or Foreign words to determine the validity or utility of Patents or inventions—and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any patent furnished on request on dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

The Agency is not only the largest in New England, but through its inventors have advantages for securing Patents, of ascertaining the patentability of inventions, unsurpassed by, if not immediately superior to any which can be offered them elsewhere. The Testimonials below given prove that none is MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PATENT OFFICE than the subscriber, and as SUCCESSFUL IN THE BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGES AND ABILITY, he would add that he has abundant reason to believe, and can prove, that a no other office of the kind are the charges for professional services so moderate. The immense practice of the subscriber during the past year has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of specifications and official decisions relative to patents.

These, besides his extensive library of legal and mechanical works, and full accounts of all Patents granted in the United States and Europe, render him able, beyond question, to offer superior facilities for obtaining Patents.

It is necessary of a journey to Washington to procure a Patent, and the usual great delay there; are here saved inventors.

TESTIMONIALS.

"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the most CAPABLE and successful practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse." CHAS. MASON, Commissioner of Patents.

"I have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a person more competent and reliable in the more complex and difficult applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office." EDWARD BURKE, Late Commissioner of Patents.

"Mr. R. H. Eddy has made for me THIRTEEN applications, on all but one of which Patents have been granted, and that is now pending. Such unmistakable proof of great talent and ability on his part leads me to recommend him to inventors to apply to him to procure their patents, as they may be of having the most faithful attention bestowed on their cases, and at very reasonable charges." JOHN TAGGART.

During eight months, the subscriber, in course of his large practice, made on TWICE rejected applications, SIXTYE APPEALS, EVERY ONE of which was decided in his favor by the Commissioner of Patents. R. H. EDDY.

Boston, January 24, 1863.

GOVERNMENT TAXES.

THE November list of Government Duties and Taxes under the Excise Act, for the year 1862, at Palmer, Wilbraham, Monson, Greenfield, Ware, and Holland, have been received by me for collection, and I will attend to receive the same at my office in Palmer until the 25th of January current.

I will also be at the Bank in Monson, on Saturday, Jan. 24, from 9 to 10 A. M., and at the Post Office in Wilbraham, on Monday, Jan. 26, from 2 to 3 P. M., to receive said taxes.

Those who have applied for licenses, or are assessed upon their property, are reminded that the collector does not call upon them as usually done in the collection of other taxes.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes assessed upon them, within the ten days from this date, are liable under the 15th section of the Act to pay TEN PER CENT. additional upon the amount thereof. G. M. FISK, Deputy Collector.

Palmer, Jan. 16, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.—1863.

The New-York TRIBUNE, first issued in 1841, now in its 22d year, has obtained both a larger and a more widely diffused circulation than any other newspaper ever published in America. Though it has suffered, in common with other journals, from the volunteering and departure of tens of thousands of its patrons to serve in the War for the Union, its circulation Dec. 6, 1862, is as follows:

Daily, 69,125

Semi-Weekly, 17,250

Weekly . . . 148,000 Aggregate, 215,375

Pre-eminently a journal of News and of Literature, the Tribune has political convictions, which are well characterized by the single word, REVOLUTIONARY. It is Republican in its hearty adhesion to the great truth that "God has made of one blood all nations of men"—Republican in its assertion of the equal and inalienable rights of all men to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"—Republican in its steadfast, earnest, defiant hostility to every scheme of the Slave Power, from the Annexation of Texas to the great Rebellion, to grasp the empire of the New World, and wield the resources of our country for its own aggrandizement—Republican in its unflinching support to the aristocrats and despots of the Old World, who fondly bask in the perils and calamities suddenly thrust upon us by their American counterpart the overthrow and ruin of the Model Republic—Republican in its hope and confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Republic, and its belief that the great struggle which we are now waging will result in the signal overthrow of its plotters, and the firm establishment of equal rights and equal laws throughout the whole extent of our country, wherein Liberty and Union shall indeed be "one and inseparable," henceforth and forever.

The Tribune devotes attention in other times, and to some extent in these, to Education, Temperance, Agriculture, Inventions, and whatever else may minister to the good of mankind, but for the present its energies and its columns are mainly devoted to the investigation and success of the War for the Union. Its special correspondents accompany every considerable military or naval expedition, and its reporters are everywhere, every day, every hour, to give you more accurate view of the progress and character of this momentous conflict be obtained than through the regular perusal of our columns. And we earnestly solicit the co-operation of all friends of the National cause, which we regard and uphold as that of Universal Humanity, to aid us in extending its circulation.

TERMS.

The enormous increase in the price of printing paper and other materials used in printing newspapers compels us to increase the price of The Tribune. Our new terms are as follows:

DAILY TRIBUNE.—Single Copy, 3 cents.

Mail subscribers 1 year (311 issues) . . . \$8

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.—1 yr. (104 issues) . . . 12

Two copies, 1 year 16

Five copies, 1 year 22

Ten copies, 1 year 22 50

An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty or over.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.—1 copy 1 yr. (52 issues) . . . 2

Three copies 1 year 5

Five copies 1 year 8

Ten copies, 1 year 15

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, \$1.50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.

Twenty copies to one address, one year, \$25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to every club of twenty.

To clubs of thirty the Semi-Weekly Tribune will be sent. To clubs of fifty the Daily will be sent gratis.

Address THE TRIBUNE, Tribune Buildings, New York.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit by bill. The name of the post office and State should be plainly written.

Subscribers sending money by express must prepay express charges, or it will be deducted from the remittance.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1863 will be ready about Christmas.

Price, 13 cents; 11 copies, \$1; 100 copies, \$9, postage paid. By express, \$9 per 100. Cash orders solicited.

We can supply back numbers of the Tribune Almanac for years 1849, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, and '61. Price 13 cents each, post-paid.

Address PUBLISHERS OF THE TRIBUNE, New York.

J. H. STORRS,

Is now offering a large assortment of

DOMESTICS.

Merrimac Prints 18 cents

Faded colored " 17

4-4 heavy Cotton 22

4-4 bleached " 23

FANCY GOODS, WOOLENS,

and a choice selection of

DRESS GOODS.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, AND CLOAK CLOTHS,

at low prices, for the next 30 days.

FURS.

Sable, Fitch, and a good assortment of Children's Furs.

Carpetings.

An entire new stock of Tapestry, Ingrain, extra super; a large assortment, which will be sold at low prices.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, DOOR MATS, &c., &c.

Of the above goods we intend to keep a good stock at all times.

MILLINERY GOODS

Sold as usual. Orders promptly attended to.

Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

Respectfully,
J. H. STORRS.

Ware, Jan. 10, 1863—47.

NOTICE!

ALL persons having accounts at my store, of more than three months' standing are requested to call and settle the same, by cash or note, immediately, or their accounts will be left with an attorney for collection.

Palmer, Jan. 10, 1863. F. J. WASSUM.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each little, price \$1, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain to prevent counterfeits.

CUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES, (late I. C. Baldwin & Co.)

Palmer, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1 and 6 postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing 30 Pills, by return mail.

1531

PALMER BUSINESS CARDS.

ALBERT BURLINGH,
Carpenter and Joiner, and dealer in Lumber, Doors, Windows, &c.

A. MASON,
Refreshment Saloon. Weddings and parties supplied with Cake and Ice Creams.

A. M. HIGGINS & CO.,
Druggists, and dealers in Medicines and Fancy Articles.

ANTIQUE HOUSE,
By E. B. SHAW, east of railroad bridge.

A. R. MURDOCK,
Licensed Auctioneer, Thorndike.

B. H. JOHNSON,
Carpenter and Joiner and Mover of Buildings.

CHAS. H. GOFF,
Livery and Feeding Stable.

CYRUS KNOX, JR.,
News Room and Stationary, at the Post Office.

DANIEL GRANGER,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law.

D. MULVIHILL,
Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

E. B. ELSBREE,
Livery and Feeding Stable.

E. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel, Paints, Oils, and Glass.

E. NICHOLS,
Dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Pipe, &c.

E. S. BROOKS,
Repairer of Watches and Jewelry. Billiard Room.

F. J. WASSUM,
Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

FREEMAN DODGE,
Meat Market, basement of Commercial Block.

GILBERT HIXON,
Boots and Shoes made to order. Journal Block.

HENRY JONES,
Barber and Hair Dresser, Opposite the depot.

HOVEY & SUTCLIFFE,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Meal, Grain and Feed.

H. W. MUNGER,
Merchant Tailor, and manufacturer of Custom Clothing.

IRON FOUNDRY,
By JOHN A. SQUIER, Furnace street.

J. G. ALLEN,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and General Insurance Agent.

JOHN BOWLES,
Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, and Fancy Articles.

JOHN FEENEY,
Eating Saloon, opposite the depot.

JOHN SHAW,
Brick Mason and Plasterer.

JOHN WAITE, AOT.,
Manufacturer and dealer in Harnesses, Trunks, Robes, Whips, &c.

J. P. SHAW,
Dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, &c. Farmers' produce exchanged for goods. Commerce Block.

J. S. LOOMIS,
Dealer in all kinds of House Furniture, Coffins, and Burial Caskets.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Dealer in Groceries, Crockery, Provisions, Flour.

K. H. ALLEN,
Meat Market, basement of Palmer House.

L. S. HILLS,
Deputy Sheriff, for Hampden and Hampshire.

M. F. O'X,
Wholesale dealer in Fresh Fish, Oysters, Nuts, Fruit, Ales, &c.

MRS. A. C. COLLINS,
Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods.

M. W. FRENCH,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, opposite the depot.

NASSOVANNO HOUSE,
By J. W. WEEKS, opposite the Depot.

NEWTON & CONVERSE,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Grain, and Groceries.

N. PIPER, AOT.,
Manufacturer of Monuments, Tombstones, and other Marble Works.

P. MCNAMANY,
Blacksmith and Horse Shoer.

P. P

What Then?

After the joys of earth,
After its sorrows and mirth,
After its hours of sight,
After its dreams so bright—
What then?

Only an empty name,
Only a weary frame,
Only a conscious smart,
Only an aching heart.
After this empty name,
After this weary frame,
After this conscious smart,
After this aching heart—
What then?

Only a sad farewell,
To a world loved too well;
Only a silent bed,
With the forgotten dead.
After this sad farewell,
To a world loved too well;
After this silent bed,
With the forgotten dead—
What then?

A Strange Story—A Blasphemer Struck Dumb.

A startling incident of terrible punishment for a thoughtless oath is thus related by a correspondent of the Salem (Ohio) Republican, writing from the 104th Ohio regiment:—
Quite a strange affair occurred in Company K a few days ago. One of the boys got out of humor because he had to prepare for a dress-parade. He swore about it a good deal, and declared he wouldn't go out; he hoped God would never let him speak another word if he went out on a dress parade. He went out on dress parade, and the next morning was unable to speak a word. The poor fellow cried bitterly, but it was too late. He had prayed and was answered. Some said his language was: "I hope Jesus Christ will strike me dumb if I go on another dress parade or battalion drill." Some say that he did not go out that evening. But all accounts agree on the main point, that is, he wished to be made a mute and is now a mute.

In a case before an English court lately, it was shown in evidence introduced that a French acrobat receives a salary greater than the income of the Archbishop of Canterbury, twice as much as that of the President of the United States, and vastly more than the income of any general, lawyer, or editor in the country.

HEAVY LOSS OF ARMY STORES.—The rebels are said to have destroyed Federal property of the value of \$800,000 at Holly Springs. This is, we presume, a gross exaggeration. On our side we like to make the most of our losses for the purpose of showing how much property we had.

A wealthy man lately died in Sheffield Mass., leaving a nugget to a rebel nephew, now an officer in the Confederate army. The question arises, among the other heirs, whether or not the property shall be confiscated.

A CHURCH SPECULATION.—One of the New Haven churches is having all its cotton-stuffed cushions overhauled and refilled with a less expensive and better material, selling the operation. They will save quite a sum by the operation.

STILL AT IT.—The rebels are still busy executing Union men as spies, and shooting the conscripts for desertion. There is scarcely a Southern paper which does not contain an account of an execution by them.

ADMIRAL WILKES.—There is not a word of truth in the rumor concerning the recall of Admiral Wilkes, who enjoys the fullest confidence of the Government.

THE population of Chicago is 137,000—an increase of 17,000 in one year, notwithstanding the heavy draft made upon it by the war.

WHAT IS MUSIC?—An innocent luxury—not necessary, indeed, to our existence, but a great improvement and gratification of the sense of hearing.

Girls sometimes put their lips out poutingly because they are angry, and sometimes because their lips are disposed to meet yours half way.

Mrs. Partington says she may be old now, but she has seen the day when she was as young as ever she was.

A witty moralist once said of taverns, that they were places where they sold madness by the bottle.

The charities of a good many rich people seem altogether indispensable.

GRAND OPENING.

NEWTON & CONVERSE,
Have bought the stock of GROCERIES of
K. H. ALLEN, and will keep
A FULL STOCK
on hand of
FLOUR, MEAL, SALT,
LIME, OILS, FLUID, BUTTER, CHEESE
Fish, Crockery,
GLASS, STONE, AND WOODEN WARE,
and will sell
At Wholesale and Retail,
AS LOW, if not LOWER, than any other place
in town.
We are receiving fresh goods from market
every week.
CALL AND SEE.
NEWTON & CONVERSE.
Palmer, Dec. 27, 1862.

Palmer Steam Mill!

THE subscribers, having leased the Steam Mill formerly occupied by Hall & Trumble, offer for sale

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL,
FEED, SALT, LIME,
COAL WOOD, &c.
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.
HONEY & SUTCLIFFE.
Palmer, Mass., Dec. 20, 1862.

PIANOS!

Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase if they address PLANO, care of JOY, COE & Co., Publishers Agents, New York P. O.

DR. WILLIAM B. HURD'S DENTAL REMEDIES

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
INSURING FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,
And Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for pearly white and sound teeth?
Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's
UNRIVALED TOOTH POWDER,
warranted to be free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price, 25 cents per box.
Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.
Do you wish to be certain that your Breath is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use
DR. WM. B. HURD'S
Celebrated Mouth Wash.

Price 27 cents per bottle. This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for Canker, Bad Breath, Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, &c. It has cured hundreds.

Do you or your children suffer from Toothache? Get
DR. WM. B. HURD'S
MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS.
Price 15 cts. per bottle.

Are you afflicted with Neuralgia? Get
DR. WM. B. HURD'S
NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

the most effective and delightful remedies known. They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price 18 and 37 cts. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of Dental Remedies, and a Treatise on Preserving the Teeth? Get
DR. W. B. HURD'S

DENTAL TREASURY,
the nearest and most valuable present one friend can make to another. Price \$1. Sent by express on receipt of price. For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose on their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, treasurer of the New York State Dental Association, and Vice President of the N. Y. City Dental Society. Address W. B. HURD & Co., New York. For sale by A. M. Higgins & Co., Palmer.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES

BEHAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.
HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have friends and relatives in the army or navy should take especial care that they be supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave soldiers and sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the soldier's never-failing friend in his hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops
Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headache, and Want of Appetite, incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthy action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility induced by over-fatigue
Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Soldier be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers' Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.
Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can be certainly be radically cured by the Pills, taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,
To which every soldier and sailor is liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure, and convenient, as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every soldier's knapsack and scabbard's chest should be provided with these valuable remedies. CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words, "Holloway, New York and London," are blown in the glass of each bottle, and the book of directions around each pot or box, the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines, or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized world, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box. 18.

UNITED STATES
BOUNTY, PAY, AND PENSION
OFFICE!
GAMALIEL COLLINS, P. M., Thorndike, Mass.
Bounty and Back Pay collected promptly, and Pensions procured.
Pay Contingent upon Success.
SOLDIERS enlisted since March 1, 1861, in any kind of service, military or naval, who are disabled by wounds or diseases, are entitled to pensions. All soldiers who serve for two years or during the war, whenever it closes, are entitled to \$1000 bounty. Widows of soldiers, who die or are killed in battle are entitled to pensions and to the \$1000 bounty. If there is no widow then the minor children, then the father, mother, brothers, or sisters are entitled as above.
Address GAMALIEL COLLINS, P. M., Thorndike, Ang 23, 1861.—T.

267 E. C. BARR'S 267

LADIES' AND GENTS'
REFRESHMENT & ICE CREAM SALOON,
—AND—
FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

Persons visiting the city will find a neat and convenient place to get a Lunch or an Ice Cream.
Wedding and other parties furnished with
All Kinds of Cakes, Plain and Fancy,
ICE CREAM, of all flavors, SHERBET, ROMAN PUNCH, FROZEN PUDDING, PYRAMIDS, FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, &c., &c., at short notice.
Ornamental work done to order. Country orders solicited.
267 Main street, Springfield, Mass.
Opposite Chicopee Bank.

FINKLE & LYON Sewing Machine Company.

533 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
To parties little acquainted with the FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES the careful perusal of the Company's Circular is specially commended. This Circular can be had on application. It is very specific, and will be found highly instructive, having been prepared with much care, and we will abide by all statements therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic of the entire Circular:
"This Machine is better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family, for it will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marcellines without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever."

Thus we have successfully overcome the most difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was no ordinary triumph. Definitely can we now say, "No other Machine compares with it in this respect." Hence, we have uniformly—almost without exception—the highest premium whenever the Machine has been properly exhibited in competition with other first class sewing machines. Hence it is that we are able to offer the following guarantee, viz.: "We warrant every Machine we sell to give utter satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded."

We never sell a Machine on any other terms. The guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business man in the land. For more than five years have we relied upon such facts for the reputation of our Machine; and without a single travelling agent in the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood on the continent where the Machine is not favorably known. We prefer such a reputation to one based on mere "talking points," as they are technically called in the trade—hitch, alike on both sides, requiring only one-third the thread of other kinds of stitches.

N. B.—Local agents wanted in every country throughout the West. Special inducements offered.

FINKLE & LYON S. M. CO.,
533 Broadway, New York.

NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, December 1, 1862, Trains leave Palmer 7:30 A. M. and 2:05 P. M., in connection with trains from Springfield. Leave New London 7:30 A. M. and 1:40 P. M., connecting at Palmer with Western road for Springfield and Albany at 11:01, 11:30 A. M., and 6:08 P. M., and in time for trains to Amherst, Worcester and Boston.

Trains connect at Willimantic for Hartford, and at New London with Stonington. Providence, New Haven and N. York trains and boat for N. Y. November 29, 1862. R. N. DOWD, Supt.

A. B. COWAN, Dentist, Office and residence in Lawrence's Block, Palmer, Mass.

A NICE PACK of Wedding or Visiting Cards can be printed this office at short notice. Wedding Envelopes always on hand.

M. FOX Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FRESH FISH, OYSTERS, Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables, Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in Eastern Hampden for

Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.
Store removed to
NASSAWANNO BLOCK.
Palmer, July 13, 1861. tf.

10 DOZ. Wood's Celebrated Hair Restorative Just received and selling at 50 cents per bottle (half-price) by A. M. HIGGINS & Co.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.
The Subscriber has taken the Jewelry Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in Nassawanno Block, and offers to the public an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.

WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED
At short notice and in a workmanlike manner.
Call and see W. W. HAGAN.
Palmer, Aug. 18, 1860. 14tf.

ENVELOPES, embellished with Business Cards, furnished at this office.

NEW STORE!

The undersigned has opened a new
FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL & FEED
Store, in
MCGILVRAY'S BLOCK,

South side of the railroad bridge, Palmer, where he will keep constantly on hand

ALL KINDS OF FLOUR, direct from the Mills,
All kinds of GRAIN, MEAL, and FEED,
LIME AND HAIR,
ALSO BRICK.

All of which will be sold very low for cash.

S. G. SHAW.
Palmer, April 19, 1862.—tf.

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.
Hegeman & Co's Genuine Cod Liver Oil has been proved by nearly 20 years experience the best remedy for Consumption, &c., and while it cures the disease it gives flesh and strength to the patient. See that you get the GENUINE. Sold by druggists generally. HEGEMAN & Co., 418 3rd Chemists and Druggists, New York.

SAVE YOUR SILKS, RIBBONS, &c., &c.
Hegeman & Co's Concentrated Benzine removes Paint, Grease Spots, &c., instantly, and cleans Gloves, Silks, Ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. HEGEMAN & Co., Chemists & Druggists, N. Y.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUN-BURN, &c. Certain and immediate cure. Hegeman & Co's Camphor Ice with Glycerine, if used according to directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cts. HEGEMAN & Co., Chemists & Druggists, N. Y.

PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.
Any person, male or female, who wishes pleasant employment, either for pastime or profit, may address A. T. PARSONS, 36 Liberty street, Dec 13—2m. New York.

PALMER JOURNAL

Printing Establishment!

EVERY VARIETY OF

PRINTING

Executed with

RAPIDITY,

NEATNESS,

and DISPATCH!

There are few offices in the country capable of doing so good work as this. We print

POSTERS, large and small,

HAND-BILLS, of every variety,

BILL-HEADS,

LETTER-HEADS,

ENVELOPES,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING CARDS,

VISITING CARDS,

HORSE BILLS,

TROTTER BILLS,

RAILROAD BILLS,

MANUFACTURERS' LABELS,

DRUGGISTS' LABELS,

PAMPHLETS,

TOWN REPORTS,

SERMONS,

AGRICULTURAL BILLS,

Cattle Show Bills,

BALL BILLS,

BALL TICKETS,

Printing in Colors,

Printing in Bronze,

Printing of every description.

CARDS

Cut to any size, and from any kind of board.

We can furnish a pack of Printed Cards at

FROM FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MINUTES' NOTICE.

BOOKS BOUND,

Neatly and Durably.

Orders received through our agents,

G. K. CUTLER, Ware.

H. T. SMALL, Stafford Springs.

S. P. ROBBINS, Warren.

ALL WORK WARRANTED

TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
Palmer, 1862.

Eastern Hampden Insurance Agency!

ARE YOU INSURED?

Policies Issued REGISTERED, and losses adjusted and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

All descriptions of real and personal property insured. Time—one month to five years.

Rates as low as consistent with safety and prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. Capital and assets, \$1,500,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD. Capital and assets, \$250,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON. Capital and assets, \$210,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD. Capital and assets, \$350,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN. Capital and assets, \$345,000. 75 percent of profits divided annually, and no liability of assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY, CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY, WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE!
Provide for your family while in health!
Life is uncertain; death is certain!
Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!
NON-FORFEITING POLICIES ISSUED.

Your money is not lost by suspension of payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK. Capital and assets, \$250,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD. Capital and assets, \$175,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

GRAY'S CELEBRATED HAIR RESTORATIVE!
It is not a Dye!
Will cause Hair to grow on bald heads; will restore grey or diseased hair to its original condition and color; will prevent the hair from falling off, and promote a new and healthy growth; completely eradicates dandruff; will give to the hair a clean, glossy appearance; is a certain cure for all diseases of the head.

Read the following testimonials:—
U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1861.

WM. GRAY, Esq.: Dear Sir,—Two months ago my head was almost entirely bald, and the little hair I had was all gray, and falling out very fast, until I feared I should lose all. I commenced using your Hair Restorative, and it immediately stopped the hair falling out, and soon restored the color, and after using two bottles my head is completely covered with a healthy growth of hair, and of the same color it was in nearly baldness. I take great pleasure in recommending your excellent Hair Restorative, and you may also refer any doubting person to me. ROBERT MCKEAY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District, New York.

PRICE...75 CENTS. THREE BOTTLES...\$2.
Prepared and sold by the Proprietor, WILLIAM GRAY, at Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y.

At wholesale by F. C. WELLS & Co., 115 Franklin St., D. S. BARNES, 232 Broadway; HALL & RUCKEL, 218 Greenwich St., New York, and retailed by all responsible druggists throughout the United States.

N. B.—Druggists or others sending cash orders for the Restorative, will be supplied with circulars containing certificates from people of the highest respectability, from all parts of the country.

JUST RECEIVED, a large quantity of Golden Seal, selling at 17 cents per box.

Also, a lot of Dr. Ham's Invigorating Spirit, and Cowart's Bed Bug and Rat Exterminator, at the usual prices.

Palmer, Nov. 16. A. M. HIGGINS & Co.

SAPONIFIER.

The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleaner. Will make hard water soft, clean paint, remove grease from kitchen utensils, etc.

One box costs 25 cts. 4 to 4 1/2 lbs. refuse grease usually given away, at about one-half cent 4 lb. box, 25 to 45 cents, which is the cost of a barrel of first rate soft soap.

For sale by
Palmer, July 1.—tf
A. M. HIGGINS & Co.

AMHERST, BELCHERTOWN, & PALMER RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, June 2, 1862, trains will run as follows:

Leave Amherst at 9:15 a. m., and 3:45 p. m. Palmer at 2:10 and 6 p. m.

Passengers taking the mail trains from Albany or New York for Springfield, will not fail to connect at Palmer with cars for Amherst. Stage accommodations at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich, and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley, and Sunderland, &c.

Amherst, June 2, 1862. W. DIXEY, Supt.

AUCTION BILLS, Circulars, Ball Tickets, and other kinds of printing, executed at neat and cheap as one could wish, at this office.

BILL HEADS, neatly printed at the Journal Office.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD, & PENN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

Cooper Union, New York; Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in Bryant, Stratton & Co.'s chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education. A scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN., ag23 Cooper Union, New York City.

PENSION AGENCY!
INVALID SOLDIERS discharged from service, and the widows and orphans of soldiers who died in the United States service, or of wounds or disease contracted in line of duty, are entitled to pensions. All pension claims against the government, and claims for arrears of pay and bounty, will be promptly attended to and collected at the lowest rates. No charge made to the soldier unless the claim is successful.

JAS. G. ALLEN, Counselor & Attorney.
Palmer, Sept. 20, 1862.

S. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner, and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds, Framing, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order.
Palmer, April 1, 1861.

HIDES.
LAWRENCE & Co. will pay the highest market price for hides, delivered at their Market.
Palmer, Dec. 6, 1862.

New Black Silks!
FOR SALE LOW
by
P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS!

THRILLING INCIDENTS of the GREAT REBELLION, or, The Heroism of Our Soldiers and Sailors. Illustrated. 1 vol., large 12mo. Price, \$1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by John Lothrop Motley, LL.D., author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One-third the proceeds of all subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the relief of disabled soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their name and address at once. Also any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending an account of it.

Booksellers, postmasters, and canvassing agents will be furnished with a subscription prospectus, on application to the publishers.

A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscriptions.

11.

The History of American Manufactures, from 1608 to 1863. By Dr. J. Leander Bishop.

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XIII.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1863.

NUMBER 40.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

GORDON M. FISK & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance; One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents if payments are delayed till the end of the year. For six months, seventy-five cents; for three months, thirty-eight cents; for one month, fourteen cents; single copies, four cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms. JOB PRINTING, of all kinds, executed in the best style and at short notice.

G. M. FISK. JAS. M'LAGOBLIN.

Meaner for God than the Devil.

A gentleman of wealth, who had been much addicted to frolic and sports, was converted, and became a member of one of our congregations. This congregation had adopted the *ad alacram* principle, as a means to pay its expenses. In a few months after this gentleman's conversion, the deacons waited on him in order to make their assessments; and, knowing that he was rich, and that his proportion of the expenses would amount to a pretty handsome sum, they feared that he would not be willing to hear it, and that their demand might give him serious offence, and prove an injury to him. Hence, they approached their business with some trepidation and great caution. At first, he was at a loss to ascertain the reason of their apparent diffidence. The deacons, perceiving this, became, of course, more explicit. The gentleman was surprised. "What, on earth," said he, "do you mean? Did you suppose I would be unwilling to pay my full proportion? When I was a man of the world, and united with a company in any scheme of pleasure, I would have deemed myself a mean man had I not paid my full proportion of the expenses. Go to the assessor's book, and put me down for my full proportion of the expenses of the church. Do you think that I intend to be a meaner man now, since I have become a servant of God, than I was when a servant of the devil?"

Alarming Case of Destitution.

The fair ladies of the South are in want. They are suffering. Witness the following, strictly true:—A dashing young sergeant, of the 81st Ohio, in the course of his duties, called at a well-looking Southern mansion. Among the occupants, he found a fascinating young lady; and, as the brave sergeant is likewise gallant, he was inwardly congratulating himself upon the great pleasure he would have in conversing with a real young lady; but he was pained to see evidence of something terribly distressing in the chamber's embarrassment. In vain he tried to break the silence by engaging her in conversation. With a most sorrowful look, she viewed him in silence. He rose to depart. As he neared the door her lips began to move. With a tone bordering on despair, the pensive beauty asked, eagerly,—"I say, Mister, have you got any 'backer?" The gallant soldier, generous as he was brave, tendered, at once, his entire stock in tobacco, which was the article meant by "backer," and departed, musing sadly on the uncertainty of appearances, and the extreme destitution to which Southern ladies are reduced.

Future Existence.

It is hard to think, when the ties of kindred and friendship are linked in the heart—when intellect has achieved its lofty triumphs and has woven its power into song, and breathed it in living language, and left it in sculptured beauty—when the noble, the good, the loved, the beautiful, have passed to the grave—it is hard to think that we shall never behold them again; and we cling to the hopes which spring up amid these dark thoughts and tell us these things are so. We look for analogies in nature to confirm these hopes. We behold the mean, groveling worm of today transformed, on the morrow, to a thing of glory, that flutters in the beauty of a new and bright-winged existence, and we say, "thus shall man die and live again." We behold the seasons of the serene leaf and falling fruit—the snow-wreathed hill and the ice-bound stream—and when they pass away, and when the glad earth rejoices again, and the streams break their fetters, and the trees put forth their loveliness, and the flowers look up and smile at us, we exclaim, "Thus shall man, who fades away like the summer flower or the autumn leaf, break from the bonds of death, and exult in a new being, in a new climate, where the sun never sets, and where all is bright forever!"—Chapin.

THE FREAKS OF SHOT AND SHELL.

The freaks of shot and shell are very uncertain. Thus, the shell which killed Gen. Bayard, who was in conversation, at the time, with Gen. Franklin and Smith, first struck a small tree, but glanced and hit Gen. B. It did not explode; had it done so, we should, probably, have had the names of these two generals on the list of killed and wounded. A wounded officer was being carried into the Lacy House, and, while the litter was set down, only for a moment, a shell struck the wounded man, killing him instantly. In another case, an Irishman lay upon the ground to dodge a shell, which struck into the earth some distance in front of him, and, plowing its way, at length reached him, rolling along and tapping him gently on the head—frightening him terribly, but doing no injury. An officer, who was lying flat to avoid a shell, let his hand project for an instant, when one came along and took off his hand at the wrist.—Letter from Palmyra.

IN A DANGEROUS PLACE.

In the engagement at Springfield, Mo., the telegraph operator had quite an exciting experience. Four shells entered the office building, one of them rolling near the operator's feet, without exploding. He, thinking it time to move his quarters, immediately packed up his instrument, took it down to the quartermaster's office, which is in the centre of the town, made connection with the wire, and telegraphed the condition of affairs to headquarters, and then shouldered his musket and went to fighting.

PEBBLY BEACH PHILOSOPHY.

"Women," remarked the contemplative man, "are deep as the blue waters of yon bay." "Ay, sir," replied the disappointed man, "and as full of craft."

"Voltaire, speaking of law, said: 'I never was but twice in my life completely on the verge of ruin; first, when I lost a law suit, and, secondly, when I gained one.'"

ORIGINAL.

My Childhood's Home.

BY ORRIN PIERRE ALLEN.

Sweet home of sunny childhood,
Where long I dreamed and played,
In grove, and grot, and wild-wood,
How dear thy every shade.

Sweet home among the mountains,
How turns my heart to thee—
To flow, with heart to thee—
That flowed so sweet for me.

High rose the hills around it—
That early home of mine;
And grand the scenes that bound it—
The pen can ne'er define.

I used to climb the ledges
That hung amid the air,
And sit upon their edges,
And view the scene so rare;

And gaze far down the valley,
That owned a river's sway,
That oft would pause and dally
With isles, along the way.

And round it spread the murmur,
To kiss the meadows green,
All through the days of summer,
Joy giving to the scene.

There, too, arose the village,
Amid the quiet vale;
And round it spread the village
Of rugged hill and dale.

It had a quiet seeming—
In wooden walls of white—
That lent a picture, wearing,
To fast my young delight.

The scene had all the blending
Of wild, and grand, and fair;
With hill and dale unending,
And laughing streamlets, rare.

'Twas there, 'mid life's fresh morning,
I feasted on the store
Of Nature, with a longing
That made me crave for more.

At each return of even,
And with my couch I lay,
And watched the stars of heaven
March on their shining way.

I'd picture to my vision
The lands beyond the sea—
That seemed a bright elysium
Unto my faery, free.

I'd think, and dream, and ponder,
O'er distant years to come,
Until I'd cruise and wander
Far from my boyhood's home.

And paint such pictures, golden,
For future years' display,
As child had ne'er beheld
To dawn upon his way.

Those days have fled forever,
Where 'gan the march of life,
With youth's first fresh endeavor
And manhood's wild strife.

That home among the mountains
No longer shelters me;
For others play the fountains
I once so loved to see.

A ROYAL SLEIGH-RIDE.

BY JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

Winter has its joys, unsurpassed by any which summer can afford. Who can forget the merry sleigh-rides of his youthful days; young men and maidens crowded together, the moonlight, the fringe of the forest, the vast expanse of snow, the jingle of the bells, the shouts of laughter, perchance the return into the feathery drift, the country tavern, with its crackling fire of wood, the stamping of the young men beating the snow from their boots, the table spread with all luxuries, the music and games, the return long after midnight! These sleigh-rides are among the most joyous of the pleasures of the North, and would willingly be exchanged for any amusements to be found in the land of the orange and the fig.

There was a sleigh-ride in Russia, a century ago, of such note in its magnitude and its splendor as to have been deemed worthy of historic commemoration. Russia's immortal historian, Karamzin, has devoted to its recollection several pages of classic beauty, unsurpassed by any of the annals of Greece or Rome.

It was the month of December, 1769.—The empress Catherine II. was upon the throne. Frederic of Prussia and Catherine, with that utter disregard of justice which has so generally marked the diplomacy of cabinets, were conspiring together for an attack upon Poland; that they might divide the kingdom between them. Frederic sent his brother Henry to St. Petersburg, ostensibly for a friendly visit, but, in reality, to mature plans for the treacherous invasion. The prize they sought was sufficiently gigantic to enlist all the energies of the royal bandits. Catherine gave Henry a reception of pomp and magnificence such as even imperial court had rarely witnessed before. One of the entertainments with which she honored him was a moonlight sleigh-ride.

The sleigh which conveyed Catherine and the Prussian prince was a beautiful parlor, capacious, and furnished with every conceivable luxury. It was covered and enclosed by double glass, in large plates, that every object without could be distinctly seen. Mirrors were also, ingeniously arranged, so as to multiply and reflect all the scenes through which they passed. This imperial sleigh, with its gorgeous decorations, was drawn by sixteen horses. A retinue of two thousand sledges followed. These were, also, constructed for the occasion, at a vast expense, and embellished in the highest style of art. The great dignitaries of the empire, ladies and gentlemen, in costume the most showy, crowded these vehicles, which were drawn by four, six, and eight horses. Expense seemed to have been utterly disregarded in the preparation of the pageant. Every person, except the empress and her guest, was dressed in fancy costume and masked.

The night was calm and clear; not a breath of air was stirring, and the full moon rode, brilliant, through the starry skies, the road, upon which thousands of laborers had been employed to remove every obstruction, wound charmingly along, through valleys, and forests, and mountain gorges. Early in the evening, and with military precision, the brilliant pageant swept from the palace, through the streets of St. Petersburg. When two miles from the city, the train passed through a triumphal arch, blazing with variegated lights, in splendor the rainbow never equalled. Even those courtly eyes, accustomed to such shows, gazed with admiration upon the spectacle.

Every mile of the drive was thus marked by some grand structure, which, with its blaze of light, outshone the splendor of the moon; and, in the ingenuity of its devices, with flames of every hue, extorted incessant exclamations of wonder and delight. There were shafts, temples, pyramids, colonades, illumined the wintry scene with an effulgence rivaling that of noonday. Opposite each of these structures, hall-rooms were reared, the sides composed of double glass, so that everything within could be distinctly seen. Here the peasantry were assembled, in each one a group of a few hundred, from some particular province of the empire, dressed in the gayest of their provincial garb, and engaged in their rustic games and dances. The variety of costumes and of sports was infinite, and often grotesque and amusing in the highest degree. The sledges passed slowly by, that all might witness the entertaining spectacle, and then, with almost the speed of the wind, they passed on to the next theatrical show. All the games and national dances were thus witnessed. The national airs were sung or performed by the best trained bands, and all sorts of gymnastic feats, such as vaulting, tumbling, and performances on the tight and slack rope, were exhibited.

Through such scenes, incessantly repeated, the imperial pleasure party rode, until a high mountain rose before them, which was opened to their view through a broad avenue cut in the forest. The mountain was arranged, with the most amazing skill of fireworks, to represent Mount Heckla in one of the most violent of its eruptions. The earth seemed to quake beneath the terrific explosions.—Vast fountains of flame and fiery missiles, of every form and hue, were ejected from its glowing crater hundreds of feet into the air, descending upon the hillsides and rolling down the crags in a shower of fire. The spectacle was so sublime as to be almost appalling. In mute astonishment, the pleasure party gazed upon the wonderful phenomenon, in which art seemed to outvie the most mighty of the energies of nature. The region, for leagues around, was illumined with the lurid glare, which sent a thrill of terror to the peasants far away on the distant hillsides and in the valleys.

Again the horses were pushed on, and, before the spectators had recovered from the surprise the volcanic mountain had created, the train suddenly entered a Chinese village, which had been reared for the occasion, upon the exact model of one of the cities inhabited by tigers of Chinese towns, and in the midst of crowds of men, women, and children, in the garb and engaged in the traffic and sports of the Chinese on a festive day. The long street through which the train passed was brilliantly illuminated, and presented a spectacle as novel as it was entertaining.

Distance of the Fixed Stars.

It is not yet twenty-five years since the distance of a fixed star was first measured. This was a star of the sixth magnitude, in the constellation Cygnus, and its parallax was found to be less than four-tenths of a second of space, which corresponds with a distance of 392,200 mean distances of the earth from the sun, and which requires a period of nine years for the transmission of its light.

This great feat was first accomplished in 1840, by that illustrious, self-taught, astronomer and mathematician, Friedrich Wilhelm Bessel, after three years of untiring application to the problem, and constituted an important epoch in the history of sidereal astronomy.

The nearest fixed star yet known is the Alpha Centauri, a star of the first magnitude, in the southern hemisphere. This star is nearly twenty millions of miles from our sun, a distance which would require nearly three years for its light to reach down to us.

It was formerly supposed that the larger stars were much nearer to us than the fainter ones; but this is found not to be the case with all of them. The nearest star is of the first magnitude; yet there are stars of the fifth and sixth magnitudes which are a great deal nearer to us than many of the first.

The bright star Capella, which is of the first magnitude, is farther from us than the pole star, which is of the third. This last named star is so distant that, if it were now annihilated, it would still serve as a guide to the mariner for a quarter of a century. Among the innumerable stars which the telescope discloses to us, there may be those whose light is hundreds, and, perhaps, thousands, of years in traveling down to our system.

Buying Apples of a Seesaw Woman.

A correspondent of the Chicago Evening Journal tells the following good story, relative to our troops trading with an Arkansas woman:—"Confederate money is the only thing that can be used here, except specie. 'Greenbacks' won't go; the people think them worth less than the paper they are printed on. It is truly astonishing to see what confidence they have in their rebel shillings. One morning, some of our soldiers went to the house of a wealthy citizen (rebel) to purchase apples. The lady replied that she would not take our money in payment, nor would she sell to 'Fed.' This blocked the game, and the large pile of fine apples in the cellar remained untouched; but an idea struck one of the boys, and he resolved to have some apples by strategy. The general had given orders that nothing in the houses should be molested; hence, strategy must be resorted to. One of the soldiers was stripped of his uniform and clothed in the seamy garb of a butternut."

A small pile of Confederate shillings in his pocket properly prepared him for the enterprise. Two soldiers, with fixed bayonets, marched him to the kind lady's house, as a prisoner. The prisoner told his tale of suffering, not only of himself but of his companions and prisoners. The good lady sympathized deeply with him, and gave a bushel of apples for a fifty-cent Confederate shillings. The prisoner shouldered the apples, and the guard marched him into camp. The strategy worked, and the boys are now doing a thriving business with fifty-cent shillings and manufactured prisoners, to the complete conquest of the rebel apple pile. How long before the old lady will smell a rat remains to be seen."

An Amazing Ekpylot.

Henry Hale, one of the best scouts in the country, left Leavenworth while Mulligan was before Lexington, with dispatches. As he rode along, men from every direction were going to join Price. He saw one secessionist with a little shot gun, and thought it would be a nice thing to drive off the old fellow and take his horse into Lexington. So he engaged the man in conversation, and, getting an opportunity, put his revolver to the secessionist's head, ordered him to tie his gun to the saddle, to dismount, and, finally, to "skedaddle." The old man made tracks rapidly, glad to escape with his life. Hale took the horse by the bridle and rode on, whistling "Yankee Doodle." He had ridden a mile or two, when, at a turn of the road, he was suddenly ordered to halt. The old secessionist had procured another gun and got ahead of him. "Get off that horse," cried Hale at the secessionist. "Pull your pants!" Hale obeyed. "Pull off your pants!" Hale did it. "Carried into effect, merely saying, 'Well Cap, I thought my shirt would come next—good-bye.' The secessionist went off with the two horses, whistling Dixie, while Hale marched seven miles into Lexington, with only his coat and shirt on. His coat contained his dispatches. He will never be permitted to forget that seven mile march."

Constipation and Corn.

A tablespoonful of coarse corn meal, stirred in a glass of cold water and drank quickly on rising in the morning, has frequently had an excellent effect in keeping the system healthy and free. Living for a week on sweet, fresh, pure milk, with cornmeal mush, has a most wholesome effect, where there is headache, dullness, cold feet, and an indolent appetite. It would be well for dyspeptic persons to use cornmeal more freely in their diet, preparing it in a great variety of ways so that it may not pall on the taste. A delightful corn griddle is thus made: Scald at night half the quantity of meal you are going to use, mix the other with cold water, having it the consistency of thick batter, add a little salt and set it to rise; it will need no yeast. In the morning the cakes will be light and crisp. Skimmings where meat has been boiled is best for frying them with. Fry slowly.—Hale's Journal.

The creations of fancy are divine.—Many a Venus as beautiful as she who rose from the white foam of the sea, has risen from the black foam of the poet's inkstand.

We should enjoy our fortune as we do our health,—enjoy it when good, be patient when it is bad, and never apply violent remedies except in an extreme necessity.

Some of us fret inwardly, and some fret outwardly. The latter is the better plan for our friends, but the worse for ourselves.

Good sense and even propriety require manners to change according to age. Puerility in an old man is as ridiculous as pretension to accomplished manners in a child.

A very pious old gentleman told his sons not to go fishing on the Sabbath under any circumstances; but, if they did, by all means to bring home the fish.

Nothing is so fragile as thought in its infancy—an interruption breaks it. Nothing is so powerful, even to the overturning of mighty empires, when it reaches maturity.

The events of to-day have more interest than those of yesterday: so men are fast giving up books for newspapers.

Censure is most effectual when mixed with praise. So, when a fault is discovered, it is well to look up a virtue to bear it company.

He who thinks he can do without others is mistaken; and he who thinks others cannot do without him is still more mistaken.

ORIGINAL.

To Ianthe.

Oh, maiden! could I but reveal
The soul of passion that I feel!
And yet, I know that I must speak,
Or else this aching heart will break.

I love thee, maiden! from that hour
When first it felt thy magic power,
This heart hath ne'er confessed but one,
One idol known, and one alone;

For where else could I hope to see
Those charms possessed alone by thee!
In the lost years of boyhood, when
I bent the knee at Beauty's shrine,
I paid not half the homage then,
I offer now, dear girl, at thine;

For none hath e'er appeared to me,
So lovely, sweet, and fair, as thee.
Thou walk'st in beauty, and the night,
When viewed beneath the starry skies,
Shows not an orb more purely bright
Than is the lustre of thine eyes.

One tint the more, one shade the less,
Had half impaired that matchless grace,
Which gives in every suburban dress,
And lights with smiles, thy beauteous face.

The wondrous spell of that bright eye
Hath bound me fast in Cupid's chain,
In vain I struggle, vainly sigh,
To have this heart restored again.

In vain I would escape the doom
Which those bright eyes to me assign,
The power to set me free, alas!
Is thine, sweet girl, and only thine.

ROCHESTER.

The Dishonest Convert.

Mrs. Child gives the following anecdote of "Father Hopper," in her life of the good old Quaker:—

Upon a certain occasion a man called upon him with a due bill for twenty dollars, against an estate he had been employed to settle. Friend Hopper put it away, saying he would examine it and attend to it as soon as he had leisure. The man called again, a short time after, and stated that he had need of six dollars, and was willing to give a receipt for the whole if that sum were advanced. This proposition excited suspicion, and the administrator decided in his own mind that he would pay nothing till he had examined the papers of the deceased. Searching carefully among these, he found a receipt for the money, mentioning the identical items, date and circumstances of the transaction; stating that a due bill had been given and lost, and was to be restored by the creditor when found. When the man called again for payment, Isaac said to him, in a quiet way:—

"Friend Jones, I understand thou hast become pious lately."

"Yes, thanks to the Lord Jesus, I have found out the way of salvation."

"And thou hast been dipped I hear," continued the Quaker. "Dost thou know James Auster?"

Mr. Jones answered in the affirmative. "Well, he was also dipped some time ago, but his neighbors say they didn't get the crown of his head under water. The devil crept into the unbaptized part, and has been busy within him ever since. I am afraid they didn't get thee quite under the water. I think thou hadst better be dipped again."

As he spoke he held up the receipt for twenty dollars. The countenance of the professedly pious man became scarlet, and he disappeared immediately.

Disatisfaction with our Work.

There is often a very keen annoyance suffered by sensitive and high-minded people, arising from dissatisfaction with their own work. I should be very sorry to say anything that would seem like encouragement to slight or unconscious working; but to the anxious, truth-seeking, high-minded, fastidious man, I would sometimes venture to say, "My good friend, if we could work out our ideal, we should be angels. There is eternity to do it. But, now, come down from your pedestal, and do not overfret yourself because your hand, or your mind, or your soul, will not fulfil all that you would have it. There have been men before you, and probably will come others after you, whose deeds, however much approved by the general voice, seemed, or will seem, to the men themselves, little better than a caricature of their aspirations."

The Women of a Nation.

We do not hesitate to say that the women give to every nation a moral temperament, which shows itself in its politics. A hundred times have we seen weak men show real public virtue, because they had by their sides women who supported them, not by advice as to particulars, but by fortifying their feelings of duty, and by directing their ambition. More frequently, we must confess, we have observed the domestic influence gradually transforming a man, naturally generous, noble and unselfish, into a cowardly, commonplace, hunting self-seeker, thinking of public place only as a means of making himself comfortable—and this simply by contact with a well-conducted woman, a faithful wife, an excellent mother, but from whose mind the grand notion of public duty was entirely absorbed.

Two friends meeting one day, one remarked:—"I have just met a man who told me I looked exactly like you."

"Tell me who it was, that I may knock him down," replied his friend.

"Don't trouble yourself," said he; "I did that at once."

A little boy, coming down stairs, was cautioned by his mother not to lose his balance. His question which followed was a puzzle:—"Mother, if I should lose my balance, where would it go to?"

When a cunning man seems the most humble and submissive, he is often the most dangerous. Look out for the crouching tiger.

Love's sweetest meanings are unspoken. The full heart knows no rhetoric of words; it resorts to the pantomime of sighs and glances.

Never retire at night without being wiser than when you rose in the morning, by having learned something useful during the day.

Song of the liable-to-be "drafted" person:—"I would I were a boy again."

ORIGINAL.

Passing Thoughts.

"Hurrah! it snows, it snows!" is the joyful exclamation that is heard issuing from the child of wealth and prosperity, as visions of skates, hand-sleds, and sleigh-rides by moonlight, flash through his mind, happy in the thought that what has already become a monotony is to be changed, and that the coming season insures a succession of pleasures long wished for. Already he is reviewing in his mind the preparations necessary to put him in a condition to enjoy himself—where he shall get new straps for his skates, what kind of a sled he shall have his father purchase, and where he shall go sleigh-riding Christmas, or what shall be the plan for the first snow fortification, and where it shall be built, &c. Such are the thoughts that fill his brain, and he is happy. But what a contrast!

"Oh, God! it snows!" is the heart-rending cry which may be heard issuing from thousands, throughout our land, as they realize what a long winter is before them; and, as their imagination depicts the severe storms and chilling blasts to be encountered, without means of preparation or protection—and the long days and weeks of suffering to be endured, from the want of the actual necessities of life—of hopes and fears of what to-morrow may bring forth—it is not surprising that such should be their exclamation. Yet, with this one glimmering star of hope in the distance, they suffer on, praying, perhaps, for those who, for their love of country, have forsaken friends and family, and hurried to the rescue, and thereby, in doing their duty, have left their families, perhaps, to starve.—Shall it be so? No! Let the half-drawn, shivering forms and emaciated faces that we may see about us, excite our sympathy to such deeds of benevolence as will remove all danger of suffering. Let us make it our duty to see that the families of our brave volunteers are comfortably provided for, and may the feeling and sentiment of every one be, "God bless the poor."

Iron Formed by Animalcules.

The Journal de l'Instruction Publique contains a curious article by M. Oscar de Watteville, in which he announces the fact, not generally known, that in the lakes of Sweden there are vast layers or banks of iron, exclusively built up by animalcules, not unlike those that have laid the foundations of large islands in the ocean, by silently and for ages cementing matter with matter, so as to create those beautiful forms known as madrepore, mille-pore, corals, &c. The iron thus found is called in Sweden "lake ore," distinguished according to its form, into gunpowder, pearl, money, or cake ore. These iron banks are from 10 to 200 metres long, 5 to 15 broad, and from a fourth to three-fifths of a metre and more in thickness. In the winter the Swedish peasant, who has but little to do in that season, makes holes in the ice of a lake, and with a long pole probes the bottom, until he has found an iron bank. An iron sieve is then let down, and with a sort of ladle, conveniently fashioned for the purpose, the loose ore is shoveled into the sieve, which is then hoisted up. The ore thus extracted is of course mixed with a quantity of sand and other extraneous matter, which is got rid of by washing it in a cradle like that used by gold diggers. A man may get out a ton of iron ore per day by this process.

Argue not with Temptation.

I say to the young man about entering life as a free agent, whenever you are tempted to do something which you have brought hither up by honest parents and teachers to know to be wrong, rather do it than argue about it. Without an argument you may commit a fault, repent, and atone it, because you have not frittered away the conviction that you have done wrong; but if you once make the wrong an open question and consent to argue with a more practical-cassut than yourself—his argument taking part with your temptation—then the chance is that you do more than a wrong thing; that you do wrong upon philosophical system, and will very soon substitute custom for conscience. Never be argued out of your soul, never be argued into believing that soul and honor do not run a terrible risk if you limp into life with the load of a debt on your shoulders, and, as the debt grows heavy and heavier, the hiss of some lying fiend says in your ear: "Shake it off; you need not be bankrupt; there is an alternative." "O, heavens! what alternative, say?" and the fiend whispers low, sly words—words for the fiend's argu—sue words which, put in plain English, mean this: "Be a cheat; be a swindler."

The Ocean and the Fall of Rain.

The Atlantic ocean includes an area of 26,000,000 square miles. Suppose an inch of rain to fall upon only one-fifth of this vast expanse, it would weigh 360,000,000 tons; and the salt which, when the water was taken up as a vapor, was left behind to disturb the equilibrium, weighed twice as much as all the ships in the world could carry at a cargo each. It might fall in a day; but occupy what time it might in falling, this rain is calculated to exert so much force—which is inconceivably great—in disturbing the equilibrium of the ocean. If all the water discharged by the Mississippi river during the year were taken up in one mighty purpose and cast into the ocean at an effort, it would not make a greater disturbance in the equilibrium of the sea than the fall of rain supposed. And yet so gentle are the operations of nature that movements so vast are unperceived.

Suspicion.—One thing you will learn fast enough in the world, for it is potent in such teaching—that is, to be suspicious. Oh! cast from you forever the hateful lesson. Men do not think how much of true innocence they are laying down, when they assume a clothing whose texture is guile. Beware of this mock protection; for you can hardly use it without practicing deceit. I do not ask you to trust always, but I would have you think well of men until you find them otherwise. When you are once deceived, either by an acted or a spoken falsehood, trust that person no more.

Friends should be very delicate and careful in administering pity as a medicine, when enemies use the same article as a poison.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1863.

The rebel pirate Oretto which lately escaped from Mobile, has plundered and burned four vessels near Cuba. The rebels are getting quite a little fleet of piratical ships at sea.

Another Change of Commanders.

Gen. Burnside has resigned the command of the army of the Potomac, and Gen. Hooker is promoted to fill the vacancy. It has been stated that Gen. Burnside tendered his resignation some time ago, so that the change of commanders is no great surprise at this time. Gen. Burnside has frequently expressed his lack of confidence in himself as leader of the entire army. He is brave, cool, and determined, and with a single division, he can accomplish much. His last contemplated movement against the enemy was stopped by the mud and the remonstrance of some of his officers, who are reported to have visited Washington for the purpose of preventing an advance by an appeal to the President. However this may have been, it is enough that his resignation has taken place and his successor has been appointed.

Gen. Hooker, the present commander, has been attached to the Potomac army ever since its organization. He was born in Hadley, Mass., in 1815, and is now forty-eight years of age. He is a graduate of West Point, saw service in Mexico, and, during the present war, has acquired the sobriquet of "Fighting Joe Hooker."

Gens. Sumner and Franklin, who have commanded the right and left wings of Burnside's army, have also been relieved of their commands, and Gens. Couch and W. F. Smith succeed them. Gen. Sumner is an old war horse, and his absence from the army will be felt. Gens. Couch and Smith have seen experience, and it is hoped they may merit the laurels worn by their predecessors.

Shinplaster Currency.

The last session of Congress enacted a law authorizing the issue of postage currency as a remedy for the scarcity of change. At the time this law was enacted it was the prevailing opinion that this currency would soon supply the public want. But not until the present month has this expectation been realized. While waiting the action of government, necessity has induced individuals to issue scrip in various forms, but all coming under the denomination of shinplasters. That such a course has been necessary, and that they have been useful, is not to be doubted. But the necessity no longer exists, and what has been necessary is fast becoming a public injury, and the question is much agitated how are shinplasters to be suppressed? In many places merchants and business men have agreed not to take them after a certain time. Manifestly this is a public injustice. Merchants and business men put them in circulation, and it is through them that the evil now exists, and the same avenue ought to be open to return them when they have ceased to be a necessity. But business men refusing them closes the avenue of their return, and renders them nearly worthless in the hands of holders. Whether parties can treat them as currency one day and use them in discharging their liabilities, and the next refuse to take them, is a question. Under existing circumstances the only apparent effectual mode is for merchants and business men to agree not to pass them after a certain time, but for a limited time to receive those that are known to be good, and then by a very little trouble, in exchange with others in the same place, one can get possession of all issued by any one firm or individual that have been taken in the same village; then they can be sent home and legal currency received for them without much trouble or expense. Is not such a mutual effort better than the right-about-face policy of many towns; and, if so, why not put it in operation?

A TRAGEDY AT PITTSBURGH.—A terrible tragedy occurred at Pittsburgh, Pa., on last Friday afternoon, the particulars of which we gather from the Chronicle of that city. It appears that a girl named Elizabeth Beatty, aged about twenty years, had complained of John McCormack for seducing her. He was allowed to give bail for his appearance to a higher court, and on leaving the court room hall, he was met by the young lady, who shot him through the body, killing him almost instantly. She then went back into the office and set down as if nothing had happened. She stated that the deceased had seduced her under promise of marriage, and, failing to keep faith with her, she thought herself fully justified in taking his life. She is in custody.

SALE OF DONATED ARMY SUPPLIES.—Washington correspondence says that it has been stated in Congress, and everybody believes it true, that "large amounts of clothing, hospital stores and other things that had been sent by private contributions from citizens in the loyal States, for the want of transportation, have been sold for a song at auction." This is not the case, however, with supplies sent from New York, Massachusetts, and the other States which have agencies in Washington.

GEN. SCOTT.—Gen. Scott's health is said to be fast failing him now. He is confined to his apartment in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, almost entirely helpless, and, what is worse, it is said that his mind at length is breaking down under the weight of years, and mental and bodily trouble. He receives but few visitors, and these only his most intimate friends.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Two children of Mrs. Frances Sloan were burned to death in Baltimore, on Thursday night, last week. Mrs. Sloan was walking down stairs with them, when she fell, and a coal oil lamp, which she had in her hand, broke, and the fluid ran upon the clothes of the children, setting them on fire, burning them in such a manner that they died shortly afterwards. Mrs. Sloan was, also, seriously burned.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

From the army of the Potomac, we get nothing new. A change of commanders, noticed elsewhere, and the fact that the late attempt to move resulted in getting stuck fast in the mud, is all that we find of interest in that quarter. The rebels appear to think that our army has gone into winter quarters, and it is highly probable that large bodies of their troops have been sent to other parts of the Confederacy.

The new rebel râm, built at Richmond, has been down to the mouth of James River, taking a look at our fleet, but dared not venture an attack.

A large fleet has left Newbern, N. C., for some point on the coast. This will cooperate with a land force under Gen. Foster, and Charleston or Wilmington are hinted at as likely to receive attention. Great consternation and excitement exists in the interior of North Carolina, at the presence of so large a federal force in that State.

New Orleans advises state that, on the 15th inst., a fight occurred, between Gen. Weitzel's brigade and a body of rebels, at Berwick Bay. The rebels had been assembling at this place for some time, and were receiving large accessions daily. Gen. Weitzel was dispatched to the position, to drive them away. The fight lasted for several hours, resulting in a Union victory and a general retreat of the rebels, thirty of whom, however, were taken prisoners. In this engagement, Lieut. Commander Buchanan was killed.

The Union gunboat Hatteras was attacked, captured, and sunk, about twenty miles from Galveston, by a rebel steamer, supposed to be the Alabama. She purported to be the British man-of-war Spitfire, and when the captain of the Hatteras lowered a boat to send on board, the steamer opened fire upon the Hatteras. She was disabled, and was afterwards captured by boarding. Some of the officers escaped in a small boat. Several vessels have gone in pursuit of the pirate.

It is stated that when the pirate Oretto escaped from Mobile she was chased by the gunboat Cuyler, the latter following her to Havana, where the Oretto arrived with 1700 bales of cotton.

Attention is now directed to Vicksburg, and we may hear, at any moment, of a third attack upon that stronghold. Said of Gen. Grant's army as was not at Helena sailed from Memphis on the 18th and 19th inst., and, by this time, must have disembarked on the Yazoo. A Memphis letter says our army and naval forces are now in splendid condition for the undertaking, and feel confident of success. The story that Longstreet was in command in Tennessee seems to be without foundation. The Richmond Examiner of the 20th speaks of Bragg as still in command. Vicksburg will be desperately defended, without doubt, but we are confident that the old army of the Tennessee, which captured Fort Donelson, will make no bones of this rebel stronghold.

Gen. Rosecrans is cautiously moving forward his army. His troops were so much exhausted by the fight at Murfreesboro that he has been unable to attack the rebels again.

Wheeler's rebel cavalry made a dash at a train of cars on Sunday, on the railroad between Nashville and Franklin, and succeeded in destroying two cars, but were frightened away before they destroyed the rest of the train. A convalescent killed one of the rebels. One federal sergeant was badly wounded. Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley followed the rebels sharply, but they had too much the start of him.

Among the prisoners captured at Arkansas Post were one general, ten colonels, ten lieutenant colonels, ten majors, one hundred captains, nearly two hundred lieutenants, and a lot of adjutants, quartermasters, surgeons, and staff officers. Jeff Davis will, probably, now be willing to exchange, instead of putting in force the threats of his proclamation.

Mound City, Arkansas, a short distance north of Memphis, was burnt, on the 19th inst., by a detachment of federal troops. It has long been the resort of guerrillas. Only two houses are left standing. Marine, the county seat of Crittenden county, Ark., is now the rebel headquarters.

THE EAST TENNESSEAN UNIONISTS, tired of waiting for the arrival of the United States troops, to deliver their section from the rebel despotism, are carrying on an irregular warfare on their own hook, in the mountain region of North Carolina and western Virginia.

THREE NEGROES FOR THREE SHEEP.—The Hartford Times is informed by a reliable gentleman who recently visited Falmouth, that a number of Federal soldiers, a few days since, took three contrabands across the Rappahannock into the rebel lines, and traded them off with the rebel soldiers for three sheep. The arrangements for the trade had been previously made with the rebel pickets. The Federal soldiers told the rebels that they would bring them more negroes at the same rate, a sheep for a negro.

IMPROBABLE RUMORS.—The Havana correspondents of the New York Journal of Commerce and the Express say that reports are in circulation in Cuba that some of the officers of our blockading squadron off the port of Charleston and on the coast farther south are bribed to let the vessels laden with cotton run out. We place no confidence in these rumors, though they are believed in Havana.

AN EDITOR VICTIMIZED BY THE TELEGRAPH.—Mr. Raymond of the New York Times received a telegraph dispatch announcing that the corpse of his brother, who belongs to the army of the Potomac, was at Belle Plains. He hastened down there and was agreeably surprised to find that his brother was well, and that it was his corpse instead of his corpse, whose arrival it was intended to announce.

GROWTH OF ILLINOIS.—Gov. Yates says of Illinois, in his last message:—

She now produces twice as much corn as any other State; almost twice as much wheat; in neat cattle, the first; in hogs, but little behind Ohio; and in the value of live stock of all kinds she is almost the second State in the Union.

PLUMBAGO.—A vein of plumbago, or black lead, eight inches in thickness, and valuable specimens of copper, have been discovered at West Bath, Me. A company is being formed to test the value of the discovery.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

FALMOUTH, VA., Jan. 25th, 1863.

FRIEND FISK:—The past week has been one of much interest, and considerable suffering to the Army of the Rappahannock. A general movement upon the enemy's lines had been concerted, and, on Monday, a portion of the troops were in motion. Monday night, the rain commenced falling in torrents. Notwithstanding this, the men received orders to march at 3 o'clock A. M., and were, therefore, up all night, preparing for the expected movement. Everything was in readiness, and all waiting for the word "Forward!" But the storm continued with unabated violence, and, at dawn, it was found impossible to advance, the roads being utterly impassable. Marching orders were, therefore, countermanded, and the whole programme of advance frustrated. The troops who had marched the day before suffered greatly from the storm, and several cannon and army wagons had to be left, half buried in the mud, for two days. The storm continued, unceasingly, for two days, and, everywhere, the mud was knee deep. In some instances, it required eighteen horses to extricate a ten-pound field gun from its bed of mud, and I am informed that two hundred horses told dead, in the space of three miles, on one road. The rebels were highly elated at our mishaps, and, raised, on a pole, within reading distance of our men, a placard, inscribed, "Burnside stuck fast in the mud."

The weather is again pleasant, and the mud fast disappearing. I presume another onward movement will soon be attempted. I am pleased to learn, by your paper of the 17th inst., that the citizens of Palmer have presented a sword to Capt. Thomas Francis, of the 21st regiment. Among the many who have gone from Palmer to strive their country, none have done better than Capt. F. During the war, the 21st has passed through a severe ordeal and nobly done its duty, with less loss of men, from Sick and wounded than has been conferred upon other regiments of less merit. Capt. F. is a brave and deserving officer, and has well earned the testimonial bestowed by his townsmen. In haste, O. B. O. B. O. B.

Letter from the 40th Regiment.

NEWBERN, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1863. FRIEND FISK:—The mail to leave Newbern to night, a circumstance which all the soldiers here have desired for more than two weeks. Next to receiving letters from our families and friends is the gratification that they may hear from us often; for we fear they may be troubling themselves with imaginary evils that may happen to us, which would be relieved by frequent mails. Newbern is, comparatively, a healthy place, and I think there is less sickness here than at almost any post where so large a division of the army is stationed. Our company, G., of the 46th regiment, has never had but one man in the hospital, and nearly all are fit for duty. After the return of the expedition to Goldsboro, for a few days, there were quite a number who were tired out by the march and had to be excused. We were paid off on the 15th inst., up to the 1st of January, a little over four months. The privates of our company sell home, by express, four thousand dollars, which, we think, speaks well for them; and, what is still more to their credit, not a single man in the company was indebted to the sutler. What became of the allotment rolls we signed before leaving Camp Banks, we are not able to tell. Gen. Foster has ordered to be inscribed on the banners of the 27th and 46th regiments, "Gold-boro," for the part they took in that battle. Truly yours, G. C. HOMER.

BROOKFIELD.—At a special communication of the Board of Directors, held at Brookfield on Tuesday, the 20th inst., the following officers were installed for the ensuing year by Right Worshipful J. W. Darnum, D. D. G. M., of Worcester:—E. E. Towne, Worshipful Master; Chas. H. Fales, Senior Warden; D. Sprague Ellis, Junior Warden; W. T. Tule, Treasurer; D. W. Shepard, Secretary; H. B. Sanborn, Senior Deacon; Levi Davis, Junior Deacon; M. M. Parkhurst, Chaplain; E. B. Gerould and C. N. Shepard, Stewards; John Tyler, Tyler. The installation ceremonies were performed in the Town Hall, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens, after which the members of the Lodge with their ladies and citizens partook of a supper prepared by Mr. Osgood, the kind host of the Brookfield Hotel.

TOX THUMB'S WEDDING.—The marriage of General Tom Thumb with Miss Lavinia Warren will take place on Tuesday, Feb. 10th, at the Trinity Chapel, 25th street, New York. Right Rev. Bishop Potter has consented to perform the marriage service and will be assisted by the rector of St. John's Church, Bridgeport, Conn. The bridal presents of the General cost over \$5000, and the makers, Ball Black & Co., have added a magnificent watch and chateleine, finely set with diamonds, as a gift from their firm.

THOUBLE WITH WESTERN INDIANS.—Six hundred Snakes are entrenched at Bear river with rifle pits. They have recently become outrageous, murdering the Beaver head miners and bidding defiance to the soldiers. An expedition of cavalry and infantry with two howitzers, under command of Col. Conner, started south from Salt Lake on the 26th inst., to chastise the Indians.

QUAKER GUNS.—We have another Quaker report, this time from Richmond. A lady who arrived within Sigel's lines last week, directly from that city, professes to know that there are a large number of wooden guns placed within the fortifications erected for the defence of the place, and so ingeniously constructed that she only discovered their real character by a close examination.

EASING UP ON REBELS.—Gen. Johnston has, by a general order, so modified a previous order issued from headquarters, in relation to unauthorized absentees belonging to the departments of Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, as to grant them a full pardon, provided they return to their proper commands by the 20th inst.

DISMISSED.—Gen. Fitz John Porter has been found guilty of unsoldierly conduct and disobeying orders, by the court martial which tried him, and he is dismissed from the service. He may not be a traitor, but no one can read the testimony concerning him without having a suspicion excited as to his loyalty.

MAINE.—The expenditures in aid of the support of families of Maine volunteers, since last March, will make about \$250,000, or about 40 cents to each inhabitant, or \$7 to each volunteer from Maine in the service of the United States.

It is rumored that Gen. Cassius M. Clay has superseded Gen. Boyle in the command of the Department of Kentucky.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., January 19, 1863.

The "Army of the Potomac" is lying on the banks of the Rappahannock, waiting for the powers that be to get up new programmes of operations, and judging by the movements of the past few days the new programme is nearly completed, and a movement of the army not far in the future. Teamsters have orders to have several days' forage on hand, and be ready to follow their regiments, and here comes an orderly with orders to have three days' rations cooked immediately. No speculation commences among officers and men. Where are we going to?—on to Richmond?—on to Washington?—or only move camp for winter quarters? All sorts of rumors are in circulation about punctons moving this way and that way, and siege guns being planted here and there, &c. We pack our things and get our rations ready, but the order does not come to march. A rumbling of heavy wagons is heard by the creek at night, we hasten to see what is up, and find it is part of the 1st Conn. Artillery. We ask the question, where are you going? and get the satisfactory reply—"don't know sir. But here comes the surgeon, who thinks there is going to be a fight, and wants 'descriptive list' made out as soon as possible for the sick, who are to be removed. A convalescent can't be established here, under a surgeon of the N. Y. 9th. We make up our minds that forward movement is at hand. With the prospect of a big fight, after revolving it over and over in our minds we conclude that there is not much dependence to be placed on what the surgeon said, as one of that class of individuals tooled us once in Fredericksburg, not long ago. But here comes a long train of loaded baggage wagons toward Belle Plains, and there goes an euphoric look on the faces of the men, indicating a total evacuation of the lines, and talking back of the army. An order comes to be ready to march at night, and a rumor reaches us that wooden guns have been substituted for the siege guns on the bank of the river. Guess the rebels are going to get cheated while we are executing a strategical movement towards Washington. Night brings no orders to march, we conclude it is only a feint, and that we are not to move at all. But here comes it of news that throws a little more light on the matter. Officers having charge of baggage trains have received orders to keep their trains out of cannon range of the enemy, and also that the road must not be obstructed so as to hinder the moving of troops, especially at the bridges across the river. What are we to do? Don't know, but guess I may be the Rappahannock. Matters begin to look interesting—in other words we expect there will be a fight, and we every moment expect to see an orderly poke his head into our tent with orders. For the last few weeks our regiment has taken its turn on picket duty on the bank of the river. The rebels occupy the opposite side, and as the pickets are forbidden to fire the soldiers of both armies wander to the river and take a look at each other. It is really curious to see the rebels walking the streets, some with guns and some without; some with our blue uniforms, but most of them clad in suits of gray. Talking across the river, and exchanging newspapers has been stopped, but the boys manage to get hold of a Richmond Dispatch occasionally in exchange for a Northern paper. "Flags of truce" are of frequent occurrence. The "Army of the Potomac" is being reduced very fast by sickness, discharges, deaths, and desertions. A good many old regiments muster only from 100 to 300 men fit for duty. The government made a great mistake in not filling up the old regiments instead of sending so many new ones into the field. It is very evident that the officers of a regiment can manage from 700 to 1000 men as well as a less number.

The weather has been very mild since Jan. 1, until within a few days past, when it became very cold. A march this weather, with the prospect of lying on the ground nights, perhaps without tents and fires is not very pleasant to contemplate.

The file will make a young man grow old very fast. We retire to rest thinking we may be aroused before morning—we arise in the morning thinking we may march before night. The duties are not very hard, but it is the exposures that tell.

THREE SCORE AND TWENTY ON SKATES.—A retired Boston merchant, now nearly eighty years of age, residing some thirty miles from the city, is in the habit, twice or three times in the week, of going five miles by rail and a mile and a half on foot to a favorite pond to skate. The silver of his hair is whiter than the ice on which he loves to glide, but he invariably distances the whole party of neices and nephews who oftentimes accompany him.

NEGRO SOLDIERS TO BE RAISED IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Gov. Andrew has been authorized by the government to raise detached companies of volunteer heavy artillery and such corps of infantry as he may deem expedient for three years, unless sooner discharged; and is further authorized to include in the corps so enlisted persons of African descent, but to have them organized into separate corps.

FEMALES IN UNIFORM.—Two notorious nymphs du puce were arrested in Washington Monday evening, dressed in military uniforms with overcoats. The Star says the uniform was not recognized as that of any regiment in the field, but from their style of physique, it was probably conjectured that they were legitimate members of the H. A. B.

A LADY ON SKATES.—Miss Ella K. Hayes, of Great Falls, N. H., on Wednesday afternoon skated from Cochecho railroad wharf, Alton, to the Weirs, some twenty miles, in less than three hours. She is the first lady who has ever skated the entire length of Lake Winnepesaukee.

In the Indiana Legislature, last week, a resolution was offered ordering an investigation into the secret political parties said to exist in Indiana. Every democrat in the House voted against the resolution.

WARNING TO SKATERS.—On Wednesday evening a young man named Henry Southerland skated into an air hole on Flax Pond, in Lynn, and was drowned. He was twenty years old.

"O, WHISTLE, AND I'LL COME TO TUNE MY LOVE."—Ladies in London are providing themselves with whistles to call the police in case of danger. The "Ladies' Anti-Garrotter Whistle" is the latest fancy article in the shops.

CONVERTED.—The N. Y. Tribune has "the highest official authority under the Government for stating that Mrs. Lincoln has at last become thoroughly anti-slavery."

The prediction of the Indians that the present winter would be one of "little snow and much moose" seems to be verified in the first part.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

A HOLLAND COW.—H. Wallis & Son, of Holland, recently slaughtered a cow whose weight was 1070 pounds. The hide weighed 78 pounds, the tallow 115, and the meat 877.

OFFICIAL VISIT.—The legislative committee on public charitable institutions visited the Monson State Almshouse on Thursday. They went to Northampton on Friday, to visit the insane asylum there.

PROMOTED.—"Osborn," our war correspondent, who left this office to go with the 36th regiment, is promoted to a clerk in the commissary department of the 3d brigade of the Potomac army.

A MEETING of the owners of the Tiger engine will be held at the school house on Monday evening. It is proposed to sell the old machine and invest the funds in something more useful.

LARGE PICKEREL.—Newell A. Taylor of this village, caught from the pond at Duckville a few days ago a pickerel that weighed 41 lbs. He hooked another which he thinks must have been father to the one he caught, as the hole in the ice was not large enough to get him through.

RETURNED.—John Thayer, a member of the Palmer and Belchertown company in the 46th regiment, has returned home, having been discharged, owing to protracted sickness. Lyman Trumbull, of Monson, has also returned, from the same cause.

BRIMFIELD.—A single case of small pox has made its appearance in Brimfield. It probably originated from one of the cases in Sturbridge, where the disease has prevailed for some time. The father-in-law of S. C. Her-ring—Mr. Elijah Tarbell—86 years of age, fell down stairs last Saturday evening, receiving injuries which may prove fatal.

GEN. McCLELLAN passed through town on Wednesday, showing himself on the platform of the car to a large crowd of both sexes, who had assembled at the depot. He was accompanied by his wife and several of his friends. A salute was fired on the arrival and departure of the train.

A DANCING DOG.—Cyrus Knox, jr., has a dog which will dance the polka and schottische on its hind feet for half an hour at a time, keeping its time to music. He likes to do it so well that if one commences whistling a tune where the dog is, he will commence dancing on his own hook. He also walks about on his hind feet about as well as ordinary dogs on four legs. He is a canine curiosity.

THE BEST OF EVIDENCE.—S. D. Shaw of Palmer Center has given us the best of evidence that his cow gives ten quarts of milk a day and makes seven pounds of butter a week by presenting a quantity of the "butter," which would undoubtedly bring a premium at any agricultural fair. At any rate, since we have received it we know which side of our bread is buttered.

BRAVE FELLOWS.—One of the Ludlow boys in Co. K, 46th regiment, writes home that several of his comrades displayed extraordinary courage (?) on their late trip with Gen. Foster to Kingston, N. C. They were left with the reserve, but on coming within sight and hearing of the battle the orderly sergeant fainted away, and another, like Zaccus, climbed a tree, but whether "the enemy to see," or to get out of range of some stray bullet, we are not informed.

LADIES' FESTIVAL.—The ladies' festival, at the Baptist church, on Wednesday evening, was a successful enterprise, realizing nearly \$80. The exercises consisted of singing by a selected choir of singers from Monson and Three Rivers, an address by Rev. S. C. Smith, on the importance of universal intelligence and education to the perpetuation of a free government like our own, and a supper, all of which were relished by a good audience. The same was repeated on Thursday evening, varied by an address from E. N. Montague. Total receipts, \$115.

WARREN ITEMS.—Last week Thursday afternoon, Mrs. John Burke and daughter of Warren were returning from West Brookfield, on the railroad track, on foot, and as they neared the bridge this side of W. Brookfield they heard the evening express train from the east approaching. Mrs. Burke thought she could cross before the train reached there, but the daughter waited. Mrs. B. had just nearly over, when she slipped, fell through the bridge into the river and was drowned. Her body had not been recovered at last accounts.—Joseph Ramsdell has sold his large farm to D. S. Ellis and bought the house formerly occupied by Rev. S. S. Smith, which he will fit up as a residence.—Rev. S. S. Smith has given up his connection with the Cong. Church and removed with his family to Chicago.

WILBRAHAM.—Mr. Editor:—Did you ever attend an "open society" at the Wesleyan Academy? If you have, a pleasant evening was yours. If not, I am sure you have failed to witness a very pleasing performance. Do you ask, "What is an 'open society'?" There are, connected with the school, four debating societies—the Young Men's Debating Club and Lyceum, the Union Philosophical Society, and the Athena and Pieria Associations. Their regular communications take place on Friday evenings, but twice in each term the exercises are arranged for the public.—Any one can attend; so you can readily guess how eagerly the students avail themselves of the opportunity to invite their friends to the several performances. With this brief description, we now relate that, joining a company of young men, on Friday evening of last week, we passed on to the ladies' society rooms, in Binney Hall; and, first, we come to the

PIERIAN ASSOCIATION.—to Pieria, the home of the muses, with their finely finished hall, with a membership of half the beauty and talent of the school, with their graceful motto, "As crystal waves the overhanging cliffs," so may Pieria mirror all the graces." Soon, the president announces that the exercises of the evening will be opened with music; and the programme, so happily begun, is completed with rehearsals and essays, and with the reading of two editions of the Bagatelle. If this journal is not as widely known, and does not possess the merit, which belongs to yours, Mr. Editor, it can justly claim the credit of interesting all who listen to its reading, as you yourself would say, could you hear the applause which its various articles of wit and humor never fail to elicit. Thus glides away the evening, with a series of intellectual pleasures, which, to a student,

nervous and tired of study, afford not only an agreeable and cheering episode, but form golden pictures of memory for the contemplation and solace of after years.

Could we leave the attractions of the Pieria, and linger awhile at the

TEMPLE OF ATHENA, the goddess of wisdom and science, we should behold a hall still more neatly arranged, with marble tables, with a costly library case, inviting the attention of friends, and with an array of members that may well challenge the competition of its sister society. Here, too, should we witness exercises equally interesting as those of the Pieria. Healthful and easy, but best of all, two editions of their flourishing sheet, The Classic Wreath, with its poets' corner, its pages of romance, and its chapter of local items, compel the admiration and applause of the numerous visitors. Well may the friends of this school feel proud of the advantages which these societies afford; and long may they sustain them by their patronage and influence. Better submit to inconvenience, and even to want, than deprive their daughters of the benefits of a reasonable education.

At ordinary meetings, the discussion of some question completes the programme, but this is omitted on public occasions. Speaking of discussions reminds me of an anecdote of Prof. Clark, of Amherst College, now Col. of the 21st Reg., who, on seeing these rooms and being informed that "here the young ladies learn to discuss," quietly remarked, "Oh! there is no need of that; they learn to discuss fast enough of themselves." And now, as the time for adjournment arrives, we are demonstrated, beyond a doubt, the truth of the couplet—

"When once the heart of a maiden is stolen,
The master brief stealer is soon for a son."
for, as if by magic, or, at least, by arrangement, the students quickly repair in the halls of the Club and Pieria; and so well satisfied are the students with the wisdom of this custom that, should any one be inclined to leave alone the Club and Pieria, of an open society evening, there is not one of them who would not cry out to such cruel fates.

"Procul! O Procul! Eate profanum!"
The two societies, popularly known as the Club and Pieria, have, this term, about fifty members each. Their exercises for open society consist of two papers, an oration or two, a discussion—sometimes, and sometimes an up-and-down closing address. Occasionally, the spirit of competition is kindled, and the students are urged to the best of each term. Their strife to see which shall produce a "gobbler" the largest number of new students reminds one of the more systematic warfare of the Union and the Pieria, which, while the frequent heated discussions and rows would do honor (except in magnitude) to similar performances of our Congressmen. Should we now enter

THE PIERIA.
We should see a hall furnished with taste, and even with elegance. Portraits of distinguished men and paintings of various kinds adorn the walls, and contribute, with other associations, to form a home so attractive and interesting as largely to account for that love for the society which exists in the heart of every Pieria. Nor is this conclusion wrong, for, knowing that the arrangements of the hall, including a library of nine hundred volumes, have been so made as to be purchased at a cost of hundreds of dollars, by her active members; and not by her alumni, we can readily see just cause for that firm enthusiasm, which sustains the Pieria as well. Long may she live, as warily cherished as now. Her motto is, "The Pieria shall live forever! Her disappointments may cloud the brow, and death may claim our friends, one by one; but fond recollections and pure joy shall ever be the reward of those who have loved the Pieria, The Athena, The Club, and The Lyceum."

THE CLUB.
The home of so many noble men, endeared to them by such pleasing memories. With the Club, the enthusiasm of the members is as well known as with the Pieria, with its paintings, its luxurious seats, its frescoed walls, and with its thousand volumes, all glow with noble deeds, glittering with princely gems of thought, and teaching how vain are all pretensions to liberal attainments; who would not wish to spend an hour in such a place? Is there an alumnus of this school who would not hail with delight the success of his youth? Their memory shall live forever! Her disappointments may cloud the brow, and death may claim our friends, one by one; but fond recollections and pure joy shall ever be the reward of those who have loved the Pieria, The Athena, The Club, and The Lyceum."

SMALL POX.—One of the scholars of the intermediate school in this village was recently taken sick with a disease which physicians pronounce to be the small pox. Considerable alarm is created in consequence, and the schools have been suspended for a few days.—The child is supposed to have taken the disease from a lot of army rags imported for shoddy, which she had been employed in sorting. Since the above was put in type, another case of small pox has occurred. The victim is a young lad, who had been employed in picking over army rags, and had, also, attended school. The rags are said to be extremely filthy, many of them covered with blood, and some of them having pieces of human flesh adhering to them. They have been removed from the village, and every precaution has been taken to prevent a spread of the disease. The cases are both in Irish families on Dublin street, on the outskirts of the village. Vaccination is a sure preventive, and there are few persons at this day who have not taken this precaution.

DEPUTY SHERIFF.—Sheriff Bush has appointed W. W. Hagar, of this village, one of his deputies to assist L. S. Hills, who is in ill health.

ATTEMPT TO TAR AND FEATHER A WOMAN.—At Canaan, N. H., a few days ago, the women of the place to the number of thirty made an attack upon a house kept by a respectable woman named Roby, intending to tar and feather her, but she was protected by seven men who kept the women at bay. A compromise was effected by which she agreed to leave town, and was followed to the depot by a crowd of nearly 100 persons.

BAD CASE OF MORALS AND MUTILATION.—One day the present week a man in Springfield, who suspected a boarder of improper intimacy with his wife, got him drunk, administered chloroform to him, and then shockingly mutilated him, rendering him incapable of disturbing his domestic suspicions in the future. It was feared the injured man would die.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS.—We give room in this issue to several letters from the army, and have one or two more left, which we shall be obliged to decline publishing. These letters will be read with interest by those having friends in the army, and who is there who has no friend in the field endeavoring to put down this rebellion?

STRONGLY FORTIFIED.—A late letter from Charleston says that the harbor of that city is by all odds the strongest fortified place upon the coast. For ten miles on each side of Fort Sumter there is a continuous line of water batteries. English and French war steamers are hovering around the blockade, waiting to see the light.

It is stated that the railway train of Great Britain travelled, during the year 1862, one hundred and ten millions of miles, or fifteen millions more than the distance between the earth and the sun.

THE TAX ON BEER.—A large number of brewers from New York and New Jersey are in Washington endeavoring to get a reduction of the tax upon beer, with a view to an ad valorem tax. They intend to consolidate their association with the brewers of the Eastern and Western cities.

TAKEN IN.—A Danbury (Conn.) merchant was badly bit the other day to the tune of \$125, by a couple of scamps who pretended they had a patent right for the sale of an article called illuminating oil. The merchant bought the right, paid the money, and has never heard from the scamps since.

A BOY, eight years old, fell through a hole in the ice, at Athens, N. Y., recently, and, after floating under the ice for a distance of 112 feet, was taken out alive and conscious. The little fellow kept his hand clasped tightly over his mouth and nose, so that no water entered his nose.

A FOOLISH HOAX.—A story went the round of the press last week that a party of skaters, ladies and gentlemen, numbering twenty-nine, at Harpersville, N. Y., or Lanesboro, Penn., were all drowned by the breaking of the ice of a pond. It turns out that no such thing has happened.

THE CAUSE OF DIPHTHERIA.—A lady communicates to the Harrisburg Union the conclusion, resulting from long investigation, that diphtheria is mainly caused by the want of a sufficient quantity of common salt in ordinary diet.

REMOVALS.—It is rumored that the army, after crossing the Rappahannock, has been ordered back by the President. Troops are constantly pouring down to Falmouth or to Fairfax Court House, in small detachments.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE received from all sources, including sales of stamps, during the week ending the 16th inst., over a million and a quarter dollars—nearly a quarter of a million a day, on the average.

EXPOSED.—The absurdity of the so-called spirit photographs (of deceased persons) was satisfactorily exposed at a late meeting of the New York Photographic Society.

WHY UNSUCCESSFUL.—The Vicksburg gunboat attack failed for want of fuel—as the Fredericksburg attack failed for want of pontoons.

DEAD.—Grant Thorburn, a little Scotchman, who wrote many pleasant stories which have gained him much notoriety, died at New Haven on Wednesday, aged 90.

A vessel is sitting out at Providence, to carry a load of vegetables to the army of the Potomac. The people of Providence are expected to freight the vessel.

THE heavy section of Atlantic telegraph cable laid across the Hudson River a few days ago, at West Point, was destroyed by the flukes of an anchor.

Pennsylvania, last season, exported coal to the value of thirty-four million dollars. Of coal and coal oil she produces more value than California does of gold.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, has insisted upon the exemption from conscription of militia officers actually in commission, and has carried his point.

Capt. John Brown, of the 30th Ohio, son of the famous John Brown, is one of the officers dismissed from the service for being absent without leave.

A bad wife is a shackle on her husband's feet; a burden on his shoulder, a palsy to his hands, smoke to his eyes, vinegar to his teeth, a thorn to his side, a dagger to his heart.

Though love cannot dwell in a heart, friendship may; the latter takes less room and has no wings.

GRAND OPENING.

NEWTON & CONVERSE,
Have bought the stock of GROCERIES of
K. H. ALLEN, and will keep
A FULL STOCK
on hand of
FLOUR, MEAL, SALT,
LIME, OILS, FLUID, BUTTER, CHEESE
Fish, Crockery,
GLASS, STONE, and WOODEN WARE,
and will sell
AT Wholesale and Retail,
AS LOW, if not LOWER, than any other place
in town.
We are receiving fresh goods from market
every week.
CALL AND SEE!
NEWTON & CONVERSE,
Palmer, Dec. 27, 1862.

Palmer Steam Mill!

THE subscribers, having leased the Steam Mill formerly occupied by Hall & Trumble, offer for sale
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL,
FEED, SALT, LIME,
COAL WOOD, &c.,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.
HOVEY & SUTCLIFFE,
Palmer, Mass., Dec. 20, 1862.

PIANOS!

Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase if they address **PIANOS** of JOY, COE & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O.

DR. WILLIAM B. HURD'S DENTAL REMEDIES ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

INSURING FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH, And Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for a white and sound teeth?

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's **UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER**, warranted to be free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price, 25 cents per box. Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your Breath is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use

DR. WM. B. HURD'S Celebrated Mouth Wash.

Price 25 cents per bottle. This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for Canker, Bad Breath, Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, &c. It has cured hundreds.

Do you or your children suffer from Toothache? Get

DR. WM. B. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price 15 cts. per bottle.

Are you afflicted with Neuralgia? Get

DR. WM. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

the most effective and delightful remedies known. They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price 18 and 37 cts. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of Dental Remedies, and a Treatise on Preserving the Teeth? Get

DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY,

the nearest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price \$1. Sent by express on receipt of price. For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose on their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will get the Best, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, treasurer of the New York State Dental Society, and Vice President of the N. Y. City Dental Society. Address—W. B. HURD & Co., New York. For sale by A. M. Higgins & Co., Palmer.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have friends and relatives in the army or navy should take especial care that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave soldiers and sailors have not been supplied with them, no better remedy can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable Remedies, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headache, and Want of Appetite, incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthy action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness and Debility induced by over-fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus restore the whole system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers, Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet, Sore, or Bruise.

To which every soldier and sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe and so certain, as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every soldier's knapsack and sea-chest should be provided with these valuable remedies. **CAUTION!**—None are genuine unless the words, "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a water-mark, in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines, or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized world, in Potsdam Boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box. 18.

UNITED STATES BOUNTY, PAY, AND PENSION OFFICE!

GAMALIEL COLLINS, P.M., Thordike, Mass. BOUNTY AND BACK PAY collected promptly, and PENSIONS procured.

Pay Contingent upon Success. SOLDIERS enlisted since March 1, 1861, in any kind of service, military or naval, who are disabled by wounds or diseases, are entitled to pensions. All soldiers who serve for two years or during the war, whenever it closes, are entitled to \$1000 bounty. Widows of soldiers who are killed in battle are entitled to pensions and to the \$1000 bounty. If there is no widow then the minor children, then the father, mother, brothers, or sisters are entitled as above.

Address: **GAMALIEL COLLINS, P.M.,** Thordike, Ang 23, 1861.—U.

267 E. C. BARR'S 267 LADIES' AND GENTS' REFRESHMENT & ICE CREAM SALOON, AND— FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

Persons visiting the city will find a neat and convenient place to get a Lunch or an Ice Cream. Wedding and other parties furnished with All Kinds of Cakes, Plain and Fancy.

ICE CREAM, of all flavors, SHERBET, ROMAN PUNCH, FROZEN PUDDING, PYRAMIDS, FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, &c., &c., at short notice. Ornamental work done to order. Country orders solicited.

267 Main street, Springfield, Mass. Opposite Chicopee Bank.

FINKLE & LYON Sewing Machine Company.

538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

To parties little acquainted with the FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES the careful perusal of the Company's Circular is specially commended. This Circular can be had on application. It is very specific, and will be found highly instructive, having been prepared with much care, and we will abide by all statements therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic of the entire Circular: "This Machine is better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in making the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family, for it will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of material without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine, whatever."

Thus we have successfully overcome the most difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was no ordinary triumph. Definitely can we now say, "No other Machine compares with it in this respect." Hence, have we uniformly—almost without exception—received the highest premium whenever the Machine has been properly exhibited in competition with other first class sewing machines. Hence it is that we are able to offer the following guarantee, viz.: "We warrant every Machine we sell to give PERFECT satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded."

We never sell a Machine on any other terms. The guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business man in the land. For more than five years have we relied upon such facts for the reputation of our Machine; and without a single travelling agent in the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood on the continent where the Machine is not favorably known. We prefer a reputation to one based on mere "talking points," as they are technically called in the trade. Hence we make but one kind of stitch—the lock-stitch, alike on both sides, requiring only one-third the thread of other kinds of stitches.

N.B.—Local agents wanted in every county throughout the West. Special inducements offered.

FINKLE & LYON'S M. CO., 538 Broadway, New York.

NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, December 1, 1862, Trains leave Palmer 7:50 A. M. and 2:05 P. M., in connection with trains from Springfield. Leave New London 7:30 A. M. and 1:40 P. M., connecting at Palmer with Western road for Springfield and Albany at 11:01, 11:30 A. M., and 5:08 P. M., and in time for trains to Amherst, Worcester and Boston.

Trains connect at Willimantic for Hartford, and at New London with Stonington, Providence, New Haven and N. York trains and boat for N. Y. November 29, 1862. R. N. DOWD, Supt.

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Office and residence in Lawrence's Block, Palmer, Mass.

A NICE PACK of Wedding or Visiting Cards can be printed at this office at short notice. Wedding Envelopes always on hand.

M. FOX Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FRESH FISH, OYSTERS, Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in Eastern Hampden for

Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.

Store removed to

NASSAWANNO BLOCK. tf.

10 DOZ. Wood's Celebrated Hair Restorative

Just received and selling at 50 cents per bottle (half-price) by **A. M. HIGGINS & Co.**

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE Subscriber has taken the Jewelry Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in Nassawanno Block, and offers to the public an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.

WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED

At short notice and in a workmanlike manner.

Call and see **W. W. HAGAR.** 14tf.

ENVELOPES, embellished with Business Cards, furnished at this office.

NEW STORE!

The undersigned has opened a new

Store, in

McGILVRA'S BLOCK.

South side of the railroad bridge, Palmer, where

he will keep constantly on hand

ALL KINDS OF FLOUR, direct from the Mills,

ALL kinds of GRAIN, MEAL, and FEED,

LIME AND HAIR, ALSO BRICK.

All of which will be sold very low for cash.

S. G. SHAW.

Palmer, April 19, 1862.—U.

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

Hegeman & Co's Genuine Cod Liver Oil has been proved by nearly 20 years experience to be the best remedy for Consumption, &c., and while it cures the disease it gives flesh and strength to the patient. See that you get the genuine. Sold by druggists generally. **HEGEMAN & Co.,** d13 3m Chemists and Druggists, New York.

SAVE YOUR SILKS, RIBBONS, &c., &c. **Hegeman & Co's Concentrated Benzine** removes Grease Spots, &c., instantly, and cleans Gloves, Silks, Ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. **HEGEMAN & Co.,** Chemists & Druggists, N. Y.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUN-BURN, &c. Certain and immediate cure. **Hegeman & Co's Camphor Ice with Glycerine,** if used according to directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. **HEGEMAN & Co.,** Chemists & Druggists, N. Y.

PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.

Any person, male or female, who wishes pleasant employment, either for pastime or profit, may address **A. T. PARSONS, 36 Liberty street,** Dec 13—3m. New York.

PALMER JOURNAL Printing Establishment!

EVERY VARIETY OF

PRINTING

Executed with

RAPIDITY,

NEATNESS,

and **DISPATCH!**

There are few offices

in the country capable of

doing so good work as

this. We print

POSTERS, large and small,

HAND-BILLS, of every variety,

BILL-HEADS,

LETTER-HEADS,

ENVELOPES,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING CARDS,

VISITING CARDS,

HORSE BILLS,

With Cut.

TROTTER BILLS,

With Cut.

RAILROAD BILLS,

With Cut.

MANUFACTURERS' LABELS,

DRUGGISTS' LABELS,

PAMPHLETS,

TOWN REPORTS,

SERMONS,

AGRICULTURAL BILLS,

Cattle Show Bills,

BALL BILLS,

BALL TICKETS,

Printing in Colors,

Printing in Bronze,

Printing of every description.

CARDS

Cut to any size, and from any kind of board.

We can furnish a pack of Printed Cards at

FROM FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOTICE.

BOOKS BOUND,

Neatly and Durably.

Orders received through our agents,

G. K. CUTLER, Ware.

H. T. SMALL, Stafford Springs.

S. P. ROBBINS, Warren.

ALL WORK WARRANTED

TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

Palmer, 1862.

Eastern Hampden INSURANCE AGENCY!

ARE YOU INSURED?

Policy Issued Registered, and losses adjusted and PAID AT THIS AGENCY. All descriptions of real and personal property insured. Time—one month to five years. Rates as low as consistent with safety and prompt adjustments. **JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.**

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. Capital and assets, \$1,500,000. **JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.**

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD. Capital and assets, \$230,000. **JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.**

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON. Capital and assets, \$210,000. **JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.**

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD. Capital and assets, \$350,000. **JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.**

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN. Capital and assets, \$345,000. **JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.**

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY. CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY. WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY. **JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.**

LIFE-INSURANCE!

Provide for your family while in health! Life is uncertain; death is certain! Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks! NO FORFEITING POLICIES ISSUED.

Your money is not lost by suspension of payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK. Capital and assets, \$250,000. **JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.**

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD. Capital and assets, \$475,000. **JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.**

GRAY'S CELEBRATED HAIR RESTORATIVE!

It is not a Dye! Will cause Hair to grow on bald heads; will restore grey or diseased hair to its original condition and color; will prevent the Hair from falling out, and promote a new and healthy growth; completely eradicates dandruff; will give to the hair a clean, glossy appearance; is a certain cure for all diseases of the head. It is a Perfect and Complete Dressing for the Hair. Read the following testimonials: U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New York, Nov. 6, 1861. WM. GRAY, Esq.: Dear Sir—Two months ago my head was almost entirely bald, and the little hair I had was all grey, and falling out very fast, until I feared I should lose all. I commenced using your Hair Restorative, and it immediately stopped the hair falling out, and soon restored the color, and after using two bottles my head is completely covered with a healthy growth of hair, and of the same color it was in early manhood. I take great pleasure in recommending your excellent Hair Restorative, and you may also refer any doubting person to me. **ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.** Southern District, New York.

Prepared and sold by the Proprietor, **WILLIAM GRAY, at Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y.**

At wholesale by **F. C. WELLS & Co., 110 Franklin st., D. S. BARNES, 222 Broadway, HALL & RUCKEL, 218 Greenwich st., New York,** and by all responsible druggists throughout the United States.

N.B.—Druggists or others sending cash orders for the Restorative, will be supplied with circulars containing certificates from people of the highest respectability, from all parts of the country.

JUST RECEIVED, a large quantity of Gold-leaf, selling at 17 cents per box.

Also, a lot of Dr. Ham's Invigorating Spirit, and Costar's Bed Bug and Rat Exterminator, at the usual prices.

For sale by **A. M. HIGGINS & Co.** Nov. 16.

SAPONIFIER.

The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleaner. Will make soft water, clean paint, remove grease from kitchen utensils, &c. One box costs 25 cts. 4 to 4½ lbs. refuse grease usually given away, at about one-half cent 4½ lb, say, 20-45 cents, which is the cost of a barrel of first rate soft soap.

For sale by **A. M. HIGGINS & Co.** Palmer, July 1.—U.

AMHERST, BELCHERTOWN, & PALMER RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, June 2, 1862, trains will run as follows: Leave Amherst at 9:15 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Leave Palmer at 2:10 and 6 P. M.

Passengers taking the mail trains from Albany or New York for Springfield, will not fail to connect at Palmer with cars for Amherst. Stage accommodations at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich, and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley, and Sunderland, Jr. Amherst, June 2, 1862. **W. DIXEY, Supt.**

AUCTION BILLS, Circulars, Ball Tickets and other kinds of Printing, executed as neat as wax, and cheap as one could wish, at this office.

BILL HEADS, neatly printed at the Journal Office.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD, & PENN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGES. Cooper Union, New York; Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XIII.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1863.

NUMBER 41.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

GORDON M. FISK & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance; One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents if payment is delayed till the end of the year. For six months, seventy-five cents; for three months, thirty-eight cents; for one month, fourteen cents; single copies, four cents.

Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms.

JOHN FAIRBANKS, of all kinds, executed in the best style and at short notice.

G. M. FISK. JAS. M. LAUGHLIN.

DR. LYMAN BEECHER.

At the funeral of Dr. Lyman Beecher, at Brooklyn, N. Y., the following brief notice of his domestic life by Mrs. H. B. Stowe, his daughter, was read:—

LAST HOURS.

For the last year of his life all the organs of communication and expression with the outer world seemed to fail. His utterance was, much of the time, unintelligible sounds, with only short snatches and phrases from which could be gathered that the internal current still flowed. Still his eye remained luminous, and the expression of his face, when calm, was marked both by strength and sweetness. Occasionally a flash of his old quick humor would light up his face, and a quick reply would break out in the most unexpected manner. One day, as he lay on the sofa, his daughter stood by him brushing his long white hair, his eyes were fixed on the window, and the whole expression of his face was peculiarly serene and humorous.

"Do you know," she said, stroking his hair, "that you are a very handsome old gentleman?"

Instantly his eyes twinkled with a roguish light and he answered quickly:—

"Tell me something new."

In another mood as he sat, gazing apparently into vacancy, a friend drew near and began to read to him a little article cut from the papers called, "The Working and the Waiting Servant." He drew nearer and nearer, listened with fixed attention, and finally covered his eyes with his fingers, while the tears coursed silently down his cheeks.

"How could you know that was what I needed," he said. "Keep that and read to me often."

At another time when she had composed him to his night's rest, she named over to him the names of his old friends, Taylor, Edwards, Cornelius, &c.

"Oh! I know them all," he said. "Then in a moment, with an effort at utterance, "One more thing let me say—they are all gone, gone! I am left alone, alone!"

Dec. 30.—The veil was rent for a few hours, and a vision of transfiguration was vouchsafed. He called, "Mother, mother, come sit beside me; I have had a glorious vision of Heaven!" His countenance was luminous, his utterance full and strong as in his best days. He continued: "I think I might have begun to go. Oh! such scenes as I have been permitted to behold! I have seen the King of Glory himself—blessed God for revealing Thyself! I did not think to behold such glory in the flesh." He prayed in an inspired manner for some time, and then soliloquized: "Until this evening my hope has been a conditional one—now it is full, free, entire. Oh! glory to God!"

I asked, "Had you any fear?"

"No, none at all; and, what is wonderful, I have no pain either," passing his hand over his head.

I repeated, "I shall be satisfied when I awake in thy likeness."

"How wonderful," he answered, "that a creature can approach the Creator so as to awake in His likeness! O, glorious, glorious God!"

"I rejoice with you, father."

"I know you rejoice as a pious woman, but you cannot enter into my experience now."

"Father, did you see Jesus?"

"All was swallowed up in God himself."

For an hour he was in this state, talking and praying. The next day he remarked that he had an indistinct remembrance of some great joy. The last indication of life, on the day of his death, was a mute response to his wife, repeating:—

"Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to Thy bosom fly,
Where'er Thou dost abide,
Let me to Thy bosom fly."

The last hours of his earthly sleep his face was illuminated with a solemn and divine radiance, and softly and tenderly, without even a sigh, he passed to the everlasting rest.

The Night of the Dying.

The late Abner L. Pentland, of Pittsburg, remarked, when he was dying, "Mother, I can see a great distance." Doubtless, this is the experience, beautifully expressed, of every one who comes, with a chastened faith, to a calm dying bed. In his progress through life, the vapors that float in his mental atmosphere renders the vision imperfect, and he cannot see far off; but, as he draws nearer eternity, the air grows purer, the light brighter, the vision clearer, and serenity pervades the whole being; the vista of futurity opens upon the eyes of the soul; he beholds the gates of heaven, the river of life, its glad waters kissing the footsteps of the throne of God; the glories of the new world grow brighter and brighter upon him; with Stephen, he beholds Jesus at the right hand of his Father; and, as he dwells with rapture on those enraptured sights, the earth and all its scenery grows dim about him, and, like Elisha's servant at the gates of Damascus, he is instantly environed by hosts of angels, come to take him up over the everlasting hills, in the chariot of the Lord of Hosts.

The Rotunda.

Christendom had not a better proportioned apartment than the old rotunda of the Capitol, which was ninety-five feet in diameter and ninety-five feet in height to the apex of its semi-circular dome. Its diameter remains unchanged, but the familiar, old, inverted wash-bowl covering has been, or, rather, is being, replaced by a cast-iron erection, the top of which will be nearly three hundred feet above the floor. Of course, the old portion is now but a basement, and it has a dwarfed appearance; yet strangers always look with interest upon its artistic decorations, and it is no uncommon thing to see grave Senators, who have passed through it thousands of times, pause to gaze upon the pictured chronicles of our country's history and glory.

The Soldier to His Mother.

"Kiss my little brother and my sisters, and tell them I died for my country."

On the field of battle, mother,
All the night, alone, I lay,
Angels watching o'er me, mother,
Till the breaking of the day.
I lay thinking of you, mother,
And the loving ones at home,
Till to our dear cottage, mother,
Boy again, I seemed to come.

He, to whom you taught me, mother,
On my infant knee, to pray,
Kept my heart from fainting, mother,
When the vision passed away.
In the gray of morning, mother,
Comrades bore me to the town;
From my bosom, tender fingers
Washed the blood that trickled down.

I must soon be going, mother,
Going to the home of rest;
Kiss me as of old, my mother;
Press me nearer to your breast.
Would I could repay you, mother,
For your faithful love and care;
God uphold and bless you, mother,
In this bitter woe you bear.

Kiss, for me, my little brother;
Kiss my sisters, loved so well;
When you sit together, mother,
Tell them how their brother fell.
Tell them the story, mother,
When I sleep beneath the sod—
That I died to save my country,
All from love to her and God.

Leaving on the merit, mother,
Of the One who died for all,
Peace be in my bosom, mother—
Hark! I hear the angels call!
Don't you hear them singing, mother?
Listen to the music's swell!
Now I leave you, loving mother—
God be with you—fare you well.

KATE OSBORNE'S ELOPEMENT.

Sweet Kate Osborne! She was, indeed, a beauty after our own heart. Picture to yourself, reader, a gentle, loving, affectionate creature, with those rich dark eyes, that appear in their almost fathomless depth, when they can be persuaded to allow you to gaze into them, between the long, heavy lashes; as thick, and almost as long (and this is a rare attraction), on the lower eyelids as on the upper. There was a spice of fun, withal, in those wonderful eyes, which showed itself spite of all efforts to keep it down, and gave evidence that sweet Kate, gentle as she was, was not without her power of self-defence, to be used on occasion.

But the occasion was long wanting; for Kate, when we first knew her, and five or six years after, lived secluded, with her father and an old aunt, in a retired village in Yorkshire.

There, she was worshipped, at a distance, by the curate, and some half-dozen country-fellows, who thought her long, bright curls, and well-proportioned figure, and, above all, her splendid dark eyes, the very attributes of an earthly goddess.

But Kate was not destined always to remain immured amid the elm trees of Knottingly. She came to bid adieu one spring morning, with tears on her long lashes and a sob in her white throat, informing us that she had received an invitation from a cousin in London, who, almost as great a beauty as Kate herself, had married a distinguished member of Parliament, and was now a fashionable belle in fashionable circles.

For a long time after this, we heard little of our dear Kate (for she was no correspondent), save flying rumors that she had created an immense sensation, and had received offers innumerable from some of the "highest eligibles" in the gay world.

We have omitted to state, that our favorite possessed a very nice fortune, in the funds, to the tune of some ten thousand pounds.

Having just attained her majority, this might have had some influence in attracting suitors for her hand; though we were then, as now, unwilling to admit so sordid an element into the scale with Kate's personal and mental charms.

However, truth will out, and our readers must digest it after their own fashion.

The next news of Kate was considerably more startling. Indeed, it so much unnerved us that we let fall a cup of exquisite gunpowder tea on our best Turkey carpet, scalding, into the bargain, the silky right ear of our graceful little Italian greyhound.

Kate had eloped—yes, actually eloped; or, rather, as other reports stated, she had been run away with, against her will, by a terrible bandit of a man, and forced to marry at the pistol's muzzle. The news was so extraordinary, that after the first surprise, we refused to believe it; but a most puzzling letter from Kate herself assured us that it was, at least in part, perfectly true. The letter, however, did not prepare us for what actually followed afterwards, namely, a visit from Kate.

She came flying in, arrayed in the most elegant Regent street attire, but with a warmth and earnestness about her that showed that the fashionable world had no power to corrupt her heart, or to change, in the least, that honest and loving simplicity of character, which, with all her beauty, and all her fortune, constituted her principal charm.

"Why, Kate!—Kate Osborne!" we began.

"Mrs. Arthur Lorrimer, if you please!" returned she, drawing herself up with a playful assumption of dignity.

"I beg your pardon, Mrs. Arthur Lorrimer! Then it is all true about your marriage?"

"True? Of course, it is! Why should you disbelieve it, you dear old—"

As we have not yet revealed our sex or age, we shall not say what the beautiful Mrs. Lorrimer deigned to call us.

"But, Kate! dear Kate! do tell how it came about! You to elope!—and without even the spur of opposition!"

"I did not elope!—I was run away with!"

"So report said. Yet you seem well and happy, and resigned to your fate, which does not always happen in these cases of abduction."

After a good deal of teasing and tantalizing, Kate gave us the history of her escapade, which we will repeat in pretty nearly her own words—at least, as nearly as we can remember.

Mr. Lorrimer (said she) was first presented to me at a ball. I had been persecuted, that evening, beyond expression; such a set of inane and fulsome odors, mouthing their affected compliments, and striving to make me believe myself the veriest angel that had

ever appeared in the realms of fashion. I was sick of it all, and I determined, at the risk of acquiring an unenviable reputation for self-conceit and singularity, to make my own terms beforehand with the next "eligible" who presented himself. Just as I had arrived at this determination, I perceived Mr. Arthur Lorrimer approaching me, evidently for the purpose of being introduced. Here was a fine opportunity for commencing the new role. He gracefully, yet nonchalantly, begged the honor of my hand for the next dance.

"I shall be happy to dance with you," I said, "upon one condition."

"Name it."

"Promise that you will not pay me any court."

"I promise," and the gentleman kept his word.

To reward him for his obedience, I danced with him every time that we met. A very pleasant intimacy sprang up between us, which, purely friendly, as it was, had the effect of keeping former suitors at a distance; for which, you may be sure, I was truly thankful.

One splendid morning, we chanced to meet at a *déjeuner à la fourchette*, given by Lady Lonsdale, at her pretty villa on the banks of the Thames. Everything was perfect; the guests were well chosen, and hored each other as little as possible. Mr. Lorrimer and I walked about the grounds together. Somehow or other, we strayed from our companions, and found ourselves alone, in a beautiful, shady walk. I noticed that he became agitated; but this I affected not to perceive.

All at once, he stopped short.

"Miss Osborne," he said; and, though his voice perceptibly trembled, he looked straight through me, with those penetrating blue eyes of his; "Miss Osborne, I have a proposition to make to you."

"Speak freely," I replied, playing with the cords of my mantle.

"Will you take me for a husband?"

"Seriously?"

"Seriously, or gayly, which you will."

"And this is your promise not to pay court to me?"

"It is for the surer keeping of that promise that I make the proposal. Look at me well," and he drew his tall figure to its utmost height. "I am not, altogether, a bad looking fellow. Such as I am, I offer myself to you, with all my qualities, good and evil, in the bargain. If you can like the *tout ensemble*, we will be married."

"You are a terrible creature," I ejaculated.

"Do you think a woman's heart is to be taken by storm, in this way?"

"Well, I will give you twenty-four hours to reflect upon my answer."

"Three days, or I refuse at once."

"Very well. Mind, I shall not give you an hour longer."

"Promise me that, meanwhile, you will speak no more on the matter."

"I promise."

We chatted upon different subjects until we parted.

Three days afterwards, at the same hour of the day, we met at a morning concert. Mr. Lorrimer seated himself beside me.

"It is the time agreed upon," he said, in a low voice, drawing out his watch. "Your answer?"

"Mr. Lorrimer, I have had many thoughts during these three days."

"Too many, perhaps," and he fixed his searching eyes on mine.

"I have been thinking you do not really love me."

"I will prove that to you hereafter."

"But I should like to be sure of it now."

"What can I do? You have forbidden me to court you."

"I know it. Still, before I consent, I must have one good, undeniable proof of your love."

"You shall have it."

And my lover fell into a reverie that lasted during the remainder of the concert.

A short time elapsed, and I saw very little of Mr. Lorrimer. I afterwards found that he had been absent during a part of the time.

At length, one beautiful July morning, my cousin formed a party to Richmond, and invited Mr. Lorrimer to form one of the party. From Richmond, we were to drive to some point of interest in the neighborhood.

Before I knew what I was about, I found myself seated beside my singular suitor, in his bitzka.

He waved his hand to the rest of the party, who were slowly ascending their various vehicles and giving directions to their servants, and off we set, at full gallop.

"What are you about?" I exclaimed. "You will not dare—"

"Dare! To be sure I shall," replied my companion, with most provoking nonchalance.

so? But I have yet to give you a proof of my esteem, and this I do by retiring. Suffer me to pay my respects to you in the morning."

"Go now, then," said I, half laughing.

He left me; and, the next morning, we were married.

This is the whole story of my abduction.—It was a dangerous frolic, I must confess, and you will be better pleased with what follows. I have persuaded my husband to buy Grange Hall, and we intend to settle down among you, and to eschew the follies of that gay world which suit his feelings no better than they do mine.

Thus ended Kate's narrative.

The happy couple are living among us yet, a veritable *Darby and Joan*, surrounded by a large family of lovely children. Highly popular among their neighbors, their chief joys are in the attractions and pleasures of a home, celebrated, through the whole country, for hospitality, and considered as a model home for all young couples.

Such is the pleasant sequel to Kate Osborne's singular elopement.

One of 'Em.

An odd-looking person joined the passengers on the New York and Erie Railroad, the other day, at a distant western station. When he entered the spacious car he looked around in utter amazement at its extent, and the comfort and elegance of its accommodations.

And he now began to talk to himself, which he continued, by the way, until the cars arrived at Piermont.

"Well," he commenced, "this is what they call a car, eh? Wal, it's the biggest bidden I ever see on wheels! Thunder n-d tight-nin! how we do skit away!"

In this way he ran on, staring around, and talking at everybody, but finding nobody to talk to. At length he saw his man. A solemn-visaged person, with a "choker" tied at the exact point where "ornament is only not strangulation," a straight-collared coat and a flat, broad-brimmed hat, sitting on a distant seat, "caught the speaker's eye."

"Hello, Dominie! Be you there? Goin' down to York? How do you do down to L—? How's Mr. Williams gettin' on now? Pooty fore-handed ain't he? Where be you goin'? Goin' to preach in York? Ain't goin' to California, be you? Didn't know but you might be; almost everybody seems to be goin' there now."

As soon as there was sufficient pause in this avalanche of unanswered questions, the grave passenger replied, "Yes, I am on my way to California."

"Lord-a-massy! you ain't though, be ye? You ain't gin up preachin', hev ye? 'Pears to me I wouldn't; I was to camp-meetin' when you telled you 'xperience and strugglin' 'ligion,' at ever I see in my life! It seems to me, arter so much trouble, I wouldn't give it up so. None o' my business, though, o' course. So goin' to get gold, eh?"

As soon as the roars of laughter, which now filled the car, had subsided, the grave gentleman explained that, deeming California a fruitful field for missionary labor, he had determined to go forth as a pioneer in the good work, and he was therefore to sail from New York in three days for San Francisco.

What Farmers' Boys Should Know.

According to the Annual Register for 1863, every farmer's boy should know how, sooner or later,

1. To dress himself, black his own shoes, cut his brother's hair, wind a watch, sew on a button, make a bed, and keep all his clothes in perfect order, and neatly in place.

2. To harness a horse, grease a wagon, and drive a team.

3. To carve, and wait on the table.

4. To milk the cows, shear the sheep, and dress a veal or mutton.

5. To reckon money and keep accounts accurately, and according to good book-keeping rules.

6. To write a neat, appropriate, briefly expressed business letter, in a good hand, and fold and superscribe it properly; and write contracts.

7. To plow, sow grain and grass seed, drive a mowing machine, swing a scythe, build a neat stack, and pitch hay.

8. To put up a package, build a fire, whitewash a wall, mend broken tools, and regulate a clock.

Winona.

The name Winona, which is used so often in naming ships, and which is now upon one of the best gunboats in the navy, is derived from a legend of northern New Hampshire. Winona was a daughter of an Indian chief, who had rescued from the hands of the savages a traveller by the name of Thornton, with whom she eloped, and whom she subsequently married. A few years of forest life so wedded the husband that he determined to go back into society, and communicated that fact to his wife, who was so overcome by the announcement that she killed herself by drinking tea from the nightshade berries.

Thornton, after performing the last sad rites for his devoted wife, removed to Boston, where in the busy world he hoped to forget this unhappy occurrence. Twenty years rolled by, when one day a traveller came to a public house in Winchester, N. H., and after depositing his baggage, hastened to a grove of cedar, and was found, the next day, lying by the grave of Winona, dead.

Pitch Lake.

In the Island of Trinidad is a Lake of Pitch. It is about half a mile in length and an eighth in width, and presents only a surface of dreary, desolate black, interrupted, here and there, by open fissures, which sometimes contain shrubbery, but usually hold pools of clear water, in which fish disport.—Around the Lake is a heavy growth of trees and gracefully bending bamboos, with a great variety and profusion of beautiful flowers.

The surface of the pitch is generally hard enough to be cut with an axe, but, in some spots, bubbles up in a liquid form. Hundreds of tons have been taken out and exported, but the supply is constantly made good.

GALVESTON.—Since their success at Galveston the rebels have been busy at work strengthening and increasing their fortifications and rams, which are now reported to be very formidable.

Ludicrous Effects of a Comet.

In the year 1712, Mr. Whitson, having calculated the return of a comet, which was to make its appearance on the 24th of October, at five minutes past five in the morning, gave notice to the public accordingly, with this terrifying addition—that a total dissolution of this world, by fire, was to take place on the Friday following. The reputation which Mr. Whitson had long maintained, both as a divine and philosopher, left little or no doubt, with the populace, of the truth of his prediction. Several ludicrous events now took place. A number of persons about London seized all the hedges and boats they could lay their hands on, on the River Thames, every one naturally concluding that, when the conflagration should take place, there would be most safety on the water. A gentleman who most neglected his family prayers for more than five years, informed his wife that it was his intention to resume the laudable practice the same evening; but his wife, having engaged a hall at her house, persuaded her husband to put it off until they saw whether the comet appeared or not.

The South Sea stock immediately fell to five per cent, and the India to one; and the captain of a Dutch ship threw all his powder overboard, that the ship might not be endangered. The next morning, however, the comet appeared, according to the prediction; and, before noon, the belief was universal that the day of judgment was at hand. About this time, one hundred and twenty-five clergymen were ferried over to Lambeth, it is said, to petition that a short prayer might be planned and ordered, there being none in the church service for the occasion. Three maids of honor burnt their collections of novels and plays, and sent to the booksellers to buy each of them a Bible and a Taylor's Holy Living and Dying.

The run upon the bank was so prodigious that all hands were employed in discounting notes and handing out specie. On Thursday, considerably more than 7000 kept mistresses were legally married, in the face of several congregations; and, to crown all, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, at that time head director of the bank, issued orders to all the fire officers of London, requiring them to keep a good look-out, and have a particular eye upon the Bank of England.

A Negro Marriage.

The following form of marriage actually took place between two negroes, with a negro minister, at Live Creek, Ga., and is the form generally used there:—

"Here's a couple who have walked out to-night, wishing to be joined in, and through love and wishing all dem dat have any ting twiden dem come forward and speak now; if not, let dem hold their peace now and forevermore. I wants every car to hear and every heart to enjoy."

"Mr. Jim Thompson, whoeover stands fastly by your left side, do you take her for your dearly beloved wife, to wait on her through sickness and through health, safe and be safe, holy and be holy, loving and be loving? Do you love her mother? Do you love her father? Do you love her brothers? Do you love her sisters? Do you love her master? Do you love her mistress? Do you love God the best?"

"I do."

"Miss Mary Thompson, whoeover stands fastly by your right side, do you take to be your dearly beloved husband, to wait on him through confluence, safe and be safe, holy and be holy? Do you love his mother? Do you love his father? Do you love his brother? Do you love his sister? Do you love God the best?"

"I do."

"I shall pronounce Mr. Jim to hold Miss Mary fastly by the right hand; and I shall pronounce you both to be man and wife by the Commandments of God. We shall have and trust through God that you may live right, that you may die right, now and forevermore. Now, Mr. Jim, slew your bride. Let us sing a hime:—

"Plunged in a gulf of dark despair
Ye wretched sinners are, &c. Amen."

To-Day and To-Morrow.

Half the griefs of the world are ideal. No matter to what rank of life a man belongs; unless he possesses a remarkably contented quality of mind, he is perpetually annoyed with small sorrows, arising from the anticipation of evils which, in fact, never come to pass. At the end of any year he can look back, if he choose, and count his hours by the score, spent in this manner over ideal misfortunes. And it is exactly the same thing with our moments of happiness; for "man never is, but always to be, blest"; for how much of our enjoyment is occasioned by the expectation of pleasurable events which always fail to occur? Delight, as well as sorrow, lies too much in what is never realized.

Common sense, fair reader, ought to take a solid hint from this fact. In children's language, "never cry over spilt milk," and never over what may occur. The past is irrevocable, and the future brings trouble of its own. Enjoy the present in its innocence so far as circumstances may permit. To-day is certainly yours—to-morrow may not be.

THE SHAMROCK.—The legend why this plant was chosen as the national emblem of Ireland is, perhaps, as little known as the identity of the plant itself. It is this:—St. Patrick, unable to make his hearers understand the meaning of the word Trinity, despairingly cast his eyes on the ground, in prayer for some means "whereby he might enlighten the Gentiles;" when, espying the little trefoil shamrock at his feet, he plucked it, and, holding it up on high, pointed to three leaves on one stem, as the emblem of his doctrine, to the easy comprehension of his listeners.

DESERTERS FROM THE ARMY.—It was announced by Mr. Wilson, in the Senate, lately, that there were four hundred and eleven officers deserters from the army, and seven thousand eight hundred absent without leave and otherwise, being about one-fourth of the entire number in the army. Stringent measures, aside from Congressional action, are, doubtless, in operation, to correct this abuse.

Mere word fights are the most unprofitable kind of windmills.

Children—happy blanks till life's lottery is drawn!

Letter from Alexandria.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Jan. 27, 1863.

The soil of Virginia has been so thoroughly trampled by the contending armies, like huge ocean waves, advancing and receding, that it is said all boundary lines and landmarks have become obliterated. Something akin to this is an attempt to gather up anything, by a correspondent, that will be interesting to the readers of a newspaper. Correspondents have been numerous, and have been over and over again the scenes of operations, until it would seem that an attempt to write anything of interest must be as useless as an attempt to cultivate the soil now covered by the encamped hosts in this vicinity and onward, southward, to the Rappahannock. In the brief letter I must write, it will be useless for me to attempt to discuss great national questions, so I must write more of "locals." Rumors are numerous every day, so that it is very difficult for even the "oldest inhabitant" to sift out the true from the false. The movements of the army, and great and important events, you hear of at the North quite as quickly as here, and, in my opinion, quite as reliably. I will say, in word, however, to those who are disposed to find fault at the slowness of the movements made here during the winter season; that, before passing judgment, they had better try the Virginia mud a little while themselves, and, if they don't get stuck, both in their locomotion and opinions, then my experience amounts to nothing. It is a fact, perhaps not generally understood farther north, that some portions of the mud in this region, if allowed to remain on a horse until it dries, will nearly as effectually remove the hair where it remains as so much lime, and those having the care of horses are as careful as possible to remove it all before it dries. I have, repeatedly, seen men engaged, with a small hose, washing off the sacred soil from their horses; and, on some that have been indifferently cared for, there are very evident marks of the virtue there is in mud.

This city is yet as completely secess, so far as the old settlers are concerned, as when the rebellion broke out. They dare not make any violent demonstration, but they make no secret of their disloyalty to the Federal Government. The husbands, sons, and brothers, are in the rebel army, and the young men who remain are very few—so much so that the young ladies have to go in squads, chartering one young man to do escort duty for the whole. This fact is very noticeable in church, the congregation being made up of men advanced in life, though these are not numerous, so many even of them being in the rebel army, or gone South for fear or sympathy; but more of ladies, who largely preponderate in numbers, and the balance of soldiers who are encamped in the suburbs, large numbers of whom attend church. Contrabands abound here.

Going Backward.

A nation or a people never stand still. They advance or go backward in prosperity, in literature, refinement, and religion. This is a natural law, to which society, in every age, has conformed. Peace and industry promote social happiness, the arts, science, and universal thrift; while war breaks up unity of society, blocks the wheels of education, debases character, and turns back the tide of national progress. We have been engaged in a civil war nearly two years, and already do we experience the effect of this natural law. Institutions of learning languish; science yields its votaries to the marshaled hosts of armed men; the wheels of busy industry lie idle; and implements of agriculture are beaten into weapons of destruction. Everywhere, we begin to see the outcropping of demoralization. The soldier, by a life of hardship, loses his finer feelings in the coarseness of the camp. From the time he lays down the implements of peaceful employment and takes up the musket, he commences a course towards barbarism. The tender sensibilities grow numb; humanity becomes a thing of the past; and, when he has learned to love a victory, he can look upon the killing of his fellow men with an exultant pleasure. His feelings are more or less partaken of by his friends at home, and the value of human life becomes insignificant. When these men return to society, it will be with far different dispositions, widely different natures, than when they left it. They will have gone backward in the scale of civilization many years, and the people who welcome them home will have kept pace with them on the backward track.

Yet, who can say that, beyond the dark days of war, bloodshed, and moral evil, which lower upon us, there is not a brighter history? The Holy Wars of the East, which deluged the country with blood for two hundred years, were succeeded by an outburst of science and literature to which that region of the world had, hitherto, been a stranger. If, with us, the sacrifice is now severe; if we are to experience a darker day than we have yet seen, and if we are to go down still deeper into the chasm of moral degradation—if posterity shall inherit a nobler freedom, a more glorious country, than shall those who have suffered, bled, and died, have their reward.

The Next Army.

We are to make an experiment with a new army, Congress having passed a bill to arm the negroes to put down the rebellion. Enlisting and drafting white soldiers appears to be about played out; and, when the nine months men retire from the field, with those who have enlisted for two years, unless some such expedient is resorted to, we shall lack an army sufficient to protect the territory we now hold, to say nothing of putting down the rebellion. The bill provides that the President may arm such number as he may deem necessary, for a term not exceeding five years, their rations, clothing, and equipments, to be the same as for other soldiers, and pay not to exceed present rates; to be officered by white or black persons, and governed by the Articles of War and such special rules as the President may direct. But no black officer can exercise authority over white officers or men; nor shall privates or laborers of color receive more than \$10 per month. There is an important proviso, relied upon by the opponents of the bill to kill its effect, which is that no slaves of loyal owners shall be thus employed, nor shall any recruiting offices be opened in Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, or Missouri, without the consent of the Governors of those States.

This is a bold undertaking, and the democrats, who are trying to make political capital out of the war, will oppose the organization of negro regiments in every possible way. As the bill does not compel the negro to enlist, it is doubtful whether the new regiments will fill up as rapidly as expected. To fight against their masters, with the certainty of meeting a horrible death if captured, is no inviting feast to the slave; yet thousands of them may be induced to bear arms, and, after suitable training, may become useful soldiers. The experiment is an interesting one, and our ability to put down the rebellion may depend upon its success.

MASS. SOLDIERS IN HOSPITALS.—The Surgeon General has received a list of Massachusetts soldiers in Hammond Hospital, Point Lookout, Md. Whole number, 191; discharged from said hospital, 30; deaths, 11.—The following belong to each regiment: 2d Reg., 3; 9th, 16; 10th, 1; 11th, 3; 12th, 1; 13th, 3; 16th, 3; 16th, 2; 18th, 18; 19th, 9; 20th, 9; 21st, 1; 22d, 14; 23d, 41; 29th, 4; 32d, 9. Also, a list from 3 hospitals at Newbern, N. C.; namely, Academy Green, Foster, and Stanley, to the number of 310.—From the 3d Reg., 24; 8th, 9; 17th, 5; 23d, 78; 24th, 10; 25th, 16; 27th, 40; 43d, 20; 44th, 28; 45th, 17; 46th, 16; 61st, 26. No doubt, quite a number of the above belong in Hampton Co., but the residences are not given in either of the reports.

CORRESPONDENTS should bear in mind that our columns will not admit of long communications. We are obliged to decline many contributions on this account. In this age of telegraphs, he who cannot condense his thoughts to suit the readers and dimensions of a newspaper should not write at all. We aim to give variety to our columns, in fact, a little of everything, and unless an article possesses extraordinary interest, it should not exceed half or three-fourths of a column in length.

GEN. McCLELLAN has been in Boston a week, yet the Governor has not called upon him, nor has the legislature invited him to the State House. The Maine legislature has refused to invite him to Augusta, on the ground that he is no more entitled to such favoritism than other generals. Sensible legislature.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

NAVAL RAID AT CHARLESTON.

Another mortifying affair has occurred to our navy, similar to that at Galveston. The news comes through rebel channels, and is, undoubtedly, highly exaggerated. It is to the effect that, on Saturday morning last, several rebel gunboats, under command of Commodore Ingraham, made an attack upon the blockading fleet off Charleston harbor, sinking the Federal gunboat Mercedita, and another gunboat, and disabling the steamship Quaker City. The latter, however, escaped, with one wheel. Another was reported to have been set on fire. The rest of the blockading vessels disappeared from the bay, and Com. Ingraham and Gen. Beauregard issued a proclamation declaring the blockade raised. The blockading fleet, however, returned soon after, and twenty vessels were counted off the harbor. The rebels were trying to get the foreign consuls to get up a declaration that the blockade was raised.

Rebel papers have a dispatch from Charleston, announcing the capture of the Union gunboat Isaac P. Smith, on Stono River, on Friday, the 30th ult. There was a sharp engagement, and the boat was, at last, surrendered, unconditionally, after sustaining much loss of men. The rebels had only one man wounded. Another gunboat escaped, in a crippled condition.

The rebel pirate Orto is reported to have been sunk among the Bahama Islands, by the gunboat Cuyler, which fired a shell into her, setting her on fire.

New Orleans and Havana letters give a rumor of the escape of the Harriet Lane, from Galveston, armed and manned for privateering. The Brooklyn was said to be chasing her, and the Mississippi had gone out to look for the Alabama. Letters to the Navy Department, dated off Galveston, Jan. 10, give a brief account of a commencement of the bombardment of that place. Some execution was done among the rebel fortifications. The fight was soon to be recommenced. At that time, the Harriet Lane was in port.

The rebel pirate Retribution, cruising among the West India Islands, lately captured the brig J. P. Elliott, of Boston, and put a prize crew on board of her. The United States Consul at St. Thomas has written to Boston, announcing that the prize crew had put the prize-master in irons and taken the brig into that port.

Our blockaders off Charleston have captured the British steamer Princess Royal, with a valuable cargo of 600 barrels of gunpowder, two Armstrong guns, a large lot of machinery, 380 bales of sheet iron, 500 boxes of tin, one steam battery, 144 bales of hardware, 95 cases of boots, and 229 bags of coffee. A party of English workmen, skilled in the manufacture of projectiles, were captured with the vessel. The pilot and two or three of the crew escaped in boats and reached Charleston.

Rebel reports from Vicksburg say that appearances indicate an early removal of the garrison there. They think the strength of our army will be 80,000 men. The intention in digging the cut-off is, to float the transports through and land troops below. Gen. McClelland's Chief of Staff, Col. Stewart, was killed near Vicksburg, on the 24th, while destroying rebel ferry-boats. The work on the cut-off is going on prosperously, and it is pretty certain that the river will soon find its way through.

We have a brief account of a brilliant affair at Fort Donelson. The rebels attacked the fort with 3,000 to 4,000 men, and captured 4 guns. Our boys rallied and drove them out, retaking the guns, killing 135 of the enemy, and wounding and taking 50 more. The rebel cavalry Gen. Forrest is reported wounded.—Col. McNeil was killed. The same dispatch says that all our divisions except Logan's had arrived opposite Vicksburg.

Our Tennessee cavalry surprised a rebel camp at Middletown, 15 miles from Murfreesboro, on the 2d inst., capturing 100 prisoners. A Chattanooga dispatch says Wheeler's cavalry attacked a fleet of 25 transports and two gunboats on the Cumberland river, Friday week, destroying five; also on Saturday destroyed a number of locomotives and five cars at Laverne, capturing a guard of 52 men.

The Union forces re-possessed Franklin, Tenn., on Sunday night, the rebel marauder Forrest and his staff narrowly escaping. Gen. Grant has arrived near Vicksburg and we shall shortly hear of warm work in that quarter.

Gen. Foster's expedition is under way, and before now has arrived at Port Royal. An attack is to be made upon Charleston, with the design of capturing that viper's nest.

From the Army of the Potomac we learn that Gen. Hooker is reorganizing the divisions with a view to early activity. The roads are good and the army is in good spirits.

Gen. Corcoran defeated Gen. Pryor on the Blackwater, near Suffolk, on the 30th ult.—Our loss was 100 men killed. That of the enemy's is unknown.

Fort McAllister, on the Savannah river, has been attacked by our fleet, and the commander of the fort killed. The fort, however, held out, and the fleet retired.

COMING BACK.—Gov. Stanley is to leave North Carolina, where he is looked upon as a nuisance by men of all views. He is one of the President's hard bargains, who might have found blockheads enough on the Atlantic coast without importing them from California. Gen. Fremont is recommended as Stanley's successor.

THE WAR MUST BE FOUGHT OUT.—Gen. Burnside said in New York on Friday that, while he anticipated and wished an eventual peace, this war must be fought out. He was going to Rhode Island for a few weeks' repose and then would return to active service in the battle-field. This assertion he repeated more than once.

A FATAL GAME OF CARDS.—A man named Lynch murdered his brother-in-law, Mr. Starkweather, in Ann Arbor, Mich., a few nights since. They were playing cards, when a quarrel arose between them, followed by a scuffle, during which Lynch drew a large dirk-knife and ripped out the bowels of his brother-in-law.

GOT A PLAN.—It is stated that Gen. Hooker has got his plan of campaign well "chalked" out. We hope so, and when he undertakes to start, we trust the chalk will make his wheels hold on, and not let the campaign slip again into the old backward track, which former commanders have slumped in.

Napoleon and the United States.

The policy of the French Emperor toward the United States has been a mysterious one ever since the rebellion broke out. He has, evidently, entertained a project of some kind, which he has succeeded in keeping secret, only dropping a hint, here and there, that his intentions were not very favorable to us. His attempt to mediate in our affairs is followed by a letter to his General in Mexico, in which he expresses a desire to get a foothold upon the American Continent, alleging that he fears the United States Government will become so powerful that it will seize possession of the Mexican Gulf, and dominate from thence to the Antilles. For this reason, he wishes to give Mexico a permanent government, and, no doubt, expects to place a French prince in power. This confession, with hints from the rebel secretary of war that the emperor was intriguing for the independence of Texas, is pretty conclusive evidence that something has been going on of an unfriendly character to the United States. It is an absurd idea that this Government has designs upon Mexico or any South American Republic. It has its hands full at home, without seeking the acquisition of new territory. The course of the emperor reminds us of the fable of the wolf and the lamb, the little autocrat, like the wolf, being determined to pick a quarrel at all events. An order has been introduced to Congress, looking to an inquiry into the designs of Napoleon on this continent, and we trust a demand of his intentions will be made, that the course of our Government may be shaped accordingly.

A SAILOR SHOTS HIS CHAPLAIN AND HIMSELF.—A startling affair occurred last Saturday morning at the Sailors' Snug Harbor on Staten Island, N. Y., at a prayer meeting, which a large number of the inmates attended. After the services were concluded, one of the sailors, who had acted suspiciously, approached the chaplain and, drawing a concealed pistol, suddenly shot him dead. As he horrified at the atrocity of the deed, he then shot himself, but, though badly wounded, he is still alive, while the unfortunate chaplain died almost instantly. It is alleged that the cause of the murder was fear on the part of the sailor lest his confidence should be betrayed by the chaplain to whom he had recently confessed a previous murder.

THE GREAT ADVANCE IN COTTON.—This article has reached a price in the New York market which it never bore before since it has been known as a staple. On Thursday, last week, it suddenly jumped up to eighty-nine cents in the forenoon, and in the afternoon sales were reported at the extraordinary price of ninety-six cents per pound. A party who purchased in the forenoon resold in the afternoon at a profit of \$40 per bale. At ninety-six cents per pound a bale of cotton is worth \$432. Before the war it sold at ten to twelve cents per pound, or at \$54 to \$64 per bale. From present appearances it is possible that it may touch \$1 per pound or \$450 per bale. The present price is higher than it was before the invention of the cotton gin, and when the negroes at the South picked it with their fingers.

NEW ENGLAND AND THE WEST.—What a BUSINESS MAN THINKS.—The following is an extract from a business letter received in Boston from Chicago:—

"When New England is left out in the cold, the West goes with her. The Northwest is but a slip cut from New England and planted in richer and deeper soil. If she out-tops her it is nothing strange. Many a duff and loyal son stands head and shoulders taller than his mother, but that makes him all the more ready to give her respect, and, if need be, protection."

EXPLOIT OF A SOLDIER.—When Gen. Foster retreated from Goldsboro, a sick soldier, from Chicago, Mass., was unfortunately left behind. However, he followed on after, made a detour into the country, captured a farm house, compelled the inmates to cook supper for him, emancipated four negroes, made prisoners of three whites, and entered Newbern with them two days after Foster reached there.

IN making up a mail at a central office, the other day, a careless clerk adopted the abbreviation "N. Y." by accident it was bagged to Washington, and there, the abbreviation being mistaken for "N. T.," started off for Nebraska. At Chicago it was turned back and reached New York in just one week from the time of its departure. Among its enclosures was a letter containing drafts for \$130,000.

THE NEGRO ARMY.—The number of negroes whom it is suggested should be taken into the army is 150,000; but before that number, or anything like it, can be had, white soldiers must push farther into the American Negro-land than ever yet they have penetrated.—Those portions of the South which we now hold would not yield 15,000 black soldiers, much less 150,000.

JUSTIFIABLE SHOOTING.—A soldier named William Row essayed to take liberties with a respectable dumb girl named Gertrude Guljahr, at Louisville, last Friday evening. In self-defence the young woman shot the fellow, inflicting a painful, though not a fatal wound. The case was investigated in the City Court on Saturday, and the shooting was declared to be justifiable.

WRESTLING MATCH.—A wrestling match for \$1400 has been arranged, to take place in Jersey City next week Saturday, between Frederick Bunnell of Chenango county, New York, and a young man from Connecticut, who is reported to be a champion wrestler, and has never yet been thrown. The parties wrestled a few days ago, but neither was thrown.

TWO LOYAL TEXANS HUNG.—It has been ascertained that two of the men of the six who left the U. S. ship Cambria in a boat for a pilot, while the ship was lying off Galveston bar on the night of the 2d inst., were hung by the rebels on being recognized as refugees.—Their names were Mason and Smith.

By the falling in of the roof of the market at Zanesville, Ohio, on the 24th ult., four persons were instantly killed, five mortally wounded and twenty-seven others more or less injured.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

The long-looked-for, long-prayed-for nice weather set in on Tuesday, promising us not only an abundant harvest of solid water, but a good solid winter for February. This promise, however, is somewhat dampened by a powerful rain storm that set in early Friday morning.

Gen. McClellan has been lionized in Boston the past week, receiving the attentions of the aristocracy and the rabble. The general is a very prudent man, his prudence consisting in saying little, which is a virtue that few public men possess. He no doubt expects to be president after anything to drop from his lips as he was in advancing upon Richmond.

Our generals are still quarrelling among themselves, and one court martial follows another in rapid succession. If these officers would fight the rebels as hard as they do one another we should soon have victorious war reordering.

Yancey, in the Confederate Congress, has spoken against Jeff Davis' retaliatory proclamation.

The rebels are greatly mortified because the correspondence of their secretary of war has fallen into our hands. The secretary is blamed, and the messenger is blamed for not sinking the ship and correspondence before allowing it to be captured. They don't want the Yankees and the world to know how badly off the people of rebellion are, and to what straits their government is brought.

The steamer Kangaroo, which sailed from New York on Saturday, last week, for Liverpool, took out \$966,400 in gold.

The rebels are as good as successful with navy raids as they are with cavalry. Vide news from Charleston.

The editor of the Southbridge Journal is on trial for a libel on Truman Charles, of Sturbridge. The Journal called him a mean man, and expects to prove its assertion.

The Administration has, at length, decided to employ none but loyal clerks; and, accordingly, several have been dismissed. Better have come to this conclusion long ago.

Persons who use rice coffee should beware of poison, a family in New York having been made sick by using it. Ergot is the poison, which is always found, more or less, among rice. "Old rice," whether taken in glasses or coffee cups, is bad for the drinker.

The French have met with another disaster in Mexico. They have about as bad luck in getting to the City of Mexico as our army has in getting to Richmond.

The Emancipation Act has reached the slaves of North Carolina. During Col. Amory's expedition, recently made, to portions of the State not heretofore visited, about 200 contrabands, of all sorts, abandoned everything and came away with our troops.

At Buffalo, recently, an army officer dressed himself in female apparel and cloped with the good-looking wife of another man. The husband caught them at Dunkirk, and jailed the wretched fellow.

The rebels shoot several of their soldiers every day, for desertion. Their army gets thinned out faster in this way than by our bullets.

Richmond papers talk vociferously against the importation of a cargo of women from the North, under a flag of truce. They say the women behaved scandalously on the voyage. That is the way all rebel women behave.

A negro, in North Canaan, Conn., named Robert Brown, was arrested last week, on a charge of attempted rape upon a white girl, and acknowledged his guilt.

Gen. Hunter is once more in command at Port Royal, the President having got up to the General's ground. The General goes in strong for the employment of black soldiers.

Our highest court has decided that a promise of marriage is a "valuable consideration." Some persons have found said promise more valuable than its redemption.

FAITH.—"Faith loves to lean on Time's destroying arm, And age, like distance, lends a double charm."

The merchants of New York are chartering all the old vessels they can find to bring ice from Norway and Sweden—the home crop being short.

A man was recently ejected from a railroad car, in Canada, because he had nothing but silver coin with which to pay his fare.

Mrs. McClellan's New Year's present was a shawl, valued at one thousand dollars, given her by some of her friends. She has no eunuchs.

More than one hundred thousand letters were recently received from our soldiers in North Carolina. The pen is, indeed, mightier than the sword.

Some gentlemen have given to Gen. McClellan, in the person of his wife, a valuable and well furnished house. It isn't the White House.

ATTENTED ASSASSINATION OF AN ACTRESS.—Theatrical circles in New York are in a flutter of gossip about the recent perilous adventure of a popular actress connected with one of the Broadway theatres. Whilst returning home from the theatre at a late hour, the other evening, she noticed that a man was dogging her steps, with an evident intent to overtake her, and quickened her pace into a run.

Her pursuer also struck into a run, and as the woman was hastily entering the door of her residence, fired a pistol at her. Luckily the bullet missed its mark, and the terrified actress escaped into the house. She is said to have recognized her would-be murderer, who is supposed to have been actuated either by disappointed love or jealousy.

REFINED CHURVITY.—The friends of a young lady were all gathered, a few evenings since, to attend her wedding. She was to be united to a young man from Syracuse. He did not make his appearance, however, and the gathered friends dispersed. The second of the same evening sent a paper to the family announcing his marriage to another young lady! If there is any law to reach the rascal he should be made to suffer.—Albany Journal.

DEMOCRATIC TO THE LAST.—An aged and respected citizen of Canterbury died last week. The day before his death he made all necessary arrangements for his funeral, selecting the clergyman, the pall bearers and the director of the ceremonies, and after enumerating them, exclaimed: "And they are all Democrats, too; that's something." An example of the "ruling passion" strong in death.—Portsmouth Chronicle.

PROSPERITY OF NEW YORK.—Somchow New York flourishes in spite of the disappearance of cotton from the list of American productions. Her exports are now at the rate of about \$220,000,000 per annum; and they are double what they were a year ago, and very much exceed what they were while yet Cotton was King.

SHOOTING.—A colored man named Clash, who has for many years kept a notorious dance hall on North Street, Boston, where black and white folks mingled freely, shot John Rogers, a white man, at his saloon Monday evening. The wounded man is fatally injured.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

The first of a course of cotton parties will be given at the Nassawanno next Thursday evening.

COLD.—On Wednesday morning and evening, thermometers, in this village, indicated 8 and 10 degrees below zero. That seemed a little like winter.

DR. SANCEL SHAW, of this village, left town the present week to do service for the Government. He expects to take charge of a hospital at Alexandria.

REV. ASA BULLARD of Boston, Secretary of the Mass. Sabbath School Society, will preach in the Congregational Church in this village to-morrow afternoon, on Sabbath Schools, and will address the children in the evening at the same place.

ABOUT THE SMALL POX.—Those cases of small pox reported last week turn out to be very mild cases of varioloid. No other cases have occurred, and all fears of a spread of the disease have subsided. It has been suggested that the disease originated from some cause other than army rags. The schools in the village, which were suspended as a precaution, will commence again in one week from Monday.

AMHERST AND PALMER RAILROAD.—The newly elected board of directors of this road demand a guarantee of the parties who have leased the road for five years, that the corporation shall be made good for any damage that may occur, and that they shall keep the road in repair for the time covered by the lease. One of the lessees will not agree to this, as he and his partner do not agree as to the management of the road; so there is trouble brewing. The railroad corporation have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the amount of stock, from sale of an engine, and not from the earnings of the road, as has been stated.

WILBRAHAM ITEMS.—Sheriff Bush has re-appointed E. C. Colton, of Wilbraham, deputy sheriff for Hampden county.—The Athens Association of the Wesleyan Academy had a lecture and festival on Friday evening, the lecture at Fisk Hall, by Dr. G. Miller, of Thompsonville, Ct., and the festival at the boarding house hall, the whole comprising music, tableaux, refreshments, and a glorious time.—The musical department of the academy, under the instruction of Prof. Simcoe Fuller, is in a very flourishing condition. It has never been more ably conducted or given better satisfaction than now. There are connected with it some eighteen or twenty pupils in instrumental music, besides two glee classes and two singing schools. The advanced glee class has already sung at three festivals—at Wilbraham, E. Longmeadow, and Somers—and will, probably, give a concert or two in the course of the winter.—E. Gates, C. Nelson, D. A. Atchinson, and Lucius Blincke, have formed a limited copartnership, under the name of Gates & Nelson, for the manufacture of woolen goods at the Gates' Mill. They intend to commence operations immediately.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN PALMER DURING THE YEAR 1862.—The number of births during the year was 95—52 less than in 1861. Males 50, females 45. Fifty were the offspring of foreign parents, and 45 of American. The occupation of the fathers is as follows: Laborers, 28; farmers, 8; soldiers, 7; spinners, 6; machinists, blacksmiths, and weavers, 3 each; agents, carders, dresser tenders, merchants, grocers, tailors, and masons, 2 each; artist, scythe-maker, sear manufacturer, gentleman, (who is he?) physician, watchman, livery-keeper, freight agent, and mechanic, 1 each, and 1 not known.

The number of marriages during the year was 39—only four less than in the previous year. Of this number it was the first marriage of both parties in 29 instances; in 4 cases it was the second marriage of both parties; in 3 instances the second of the groom and first of the bride, and in 3 cases the second of the groom was 19, the youngest bride 17, and she took to herself a young soldier. It is a little remarkable that of all this number only in 3 instances were both parties natives of Palmer, while in 15 instances both parties were born in Ireland. In every case of first marriage the groom was between 19 and 30, and the bride between 17 and 27. This argues badly for those spinners who have passed the latter age. The two greatest marrying months were January and October. No marriages occurred in July. The occupations of the grooms were as follows: laborers, 16; farmers and soldiers, 5 each; machinists, 3; weavers and carpenters, 2 each; factory operative, silver plater, mechanic, wood sawyer, harness maker and baggage master, 1 each.

The number of deaths was 36—males 13, females 23. The causes of death were as follows: consumption, 16; scarlet fever, 2; fevers, 2; bowel complaints, 2; brain fever, cancer, inflammation of the bowels, cholera infantum, congestion of the lungs, convulsions, heart disease, diphtheria, injury, dropsy of heart, killed in battle, paralysis, humors, 1 each; no disease, 1. Five were under 1 year of age; between 1 and 5, two; between 5 and 10, one; between 10 and 20, six; between 20 and 30, eight; between 30 and 40, four; between 40 and 60, five; between 60 and 70, three; between 70 and 80, one. The number of deaths was 21 less than in 1861.

AN ACTRESS NEAR HER END.—Emma Livry, the danseuse, who was burnt during a rehearsal at the Grand Opera in Paris recently, was at the point of death at last accounts. She had on fifteen petticoats! and taking fire from the footlights, they made a column of fire fifteen feet high. She ran shrieking about the stage, all avoiding her, until a fireman threw her down and extinguished the flames.

A FATAL PREMONITION SPEEDILY REALIZED.—Mr. Reed Rathbun, of Bristol, Vt., was out one morning recently, doing his chores, apparently as well as usual, and when he came in, told his wife that he should die soon; and he did die in the course of an hour.

Constituencies and Their Representatives.

The singular course pursued by the Hon. Mr. Whitney in the recent election of U. S. Senator naturally suggests the question, "How far should the representative be influenced, in his official acts, by the known wishes of his constituents?" or, rather, I might say, it gives rise to the query, whether he may entirely disregard that will, and constitute himself a petty despot in the heart of a republic. I admit, there may be cases where the representative may, very properly, act upon his own responsibility; in fact, he is sometimes so instructed, in matters of minor importance, or where he may be supposed to possess a knowledge of facts, bearing upon a given case, of which his constituents are, necessarily, uninformed; or, I might suppose a case, perhaps, where the representative might be expected to assume this prerogative. I might imagine a certain district, situated in Massachusetts, in Hampden county, in the western part of that county, where all the wisdom, all the foresight, all the practical adaptation of means to an end, were crammed into one man, and he the representative; where the people, resembling the fabled giant, were all packed up and down before him, as if they were a mob, all stuck with knives and forks, humbly craving the privilege of being devoured. In such a case, he might not be expected to withstand the temptation; but believe Mr. Whitney had no reason to suppose he was representing such a class as I have described; notwithstanding, the course he pursued might argue a peculiar fitness for such a position. He hails from a district of at least common intelligence; one in which the people have views and preferences of their own; and, when it has been necessary for them to delegate the power they possess to other hands, they have, usually, acted with common shrewdness; although, in one instance, at least, they have been most egregiously gulled.

The only prospective legislative question, of peculiar interest, was the election of U. S. Senator. As to any other subject, the only subject before the Senate, the Hon. Mr. Whitney would not have cared whether their Senator was in Boston or Richmond. This was acknowledged to be the great question on which the nomination and election were designed to turn. I know of no nomination convention composed of a majority in favor of Mr. Whitney; and, if he had anything to do in packing that convention, plotting, by such means, to circumvent the known wishes of his district, I should not wonder due from such a course of action should rebound to himself. Those members of the convention who, as matters progressed, felt compelled to oppose his nomination, went there with no prejudice, so far as I know, to Mr. Whitney, but, when certain resolutions, expressing loyalty to the State and National Governments, and indicating that it was the duty and the wish of the people to return Charles Sumner to the Senate, were unanimously adopted, and the majority then made an effort at brushing away the mists which, up to that time, had overshadowed the convention, and succeeded in rendering the resolutions more revivified, and the one which pledged our efforts for the re-election of Mr. Sumner was so modified as to spare the delicate sensibilities of Mr. Whitney, and, in the end, the result was a pure matter of independent, patriotic choice, unaccompanied by the demeaning conditions of a pledge.

The convention then voted that this was a loyal district; that Massachusetts was a loyal State; that Abraham Lincoln was a loyal President; that Charles Sumner was a loyal Senator, and indicated, in the plainest possible terms, that he was the choice of the people for the U. S. Senate; and I do not know but it would have voted the sun an orb of peculiar brightness; but we all cried "Enough," and made the nomination of Mr. Whitney unanimous. He then came before the convention, and, in a short, but eloquent speech, fully endorsed the resolutions, knowing well their import, and that they expressed the sentiments of the section he would be expected to represent if elected. He was re-elected by the friends of Mr. Sumner, and to falsify himself was the vote that, if I rightly recollect, every legislative vote, save two, in the entire country, was thrown for the noble candidate of the Republican party. Yet, in the face of all this, Mr. Whitney took the liberty to state, to falsify himself, both the party which placed him in power, and to throw away its franchise upon Mr. Adams, at the far-away Court of St. James; and that, too, when even Mr. Adams himself had declared that he, and all other malcontents in the old Bay State, not to make such *minima* of themselves as a vote for him would prove them to be. I claim that the party which placed Mr. Whitney in the Senate have a right to feel that they have done a noble deed, and that they have sacrificed almost the only vote of the session in which the least interest had been manifested. If he had voted for the establishment of fish-seine in Taunton River, or might be expected, quite as readily, to acquiesce in the wishes of the people; but to trifle with a vote which should have an important bearing upon human liberty and the redemption of a ruined nation, is, certainly, an act of no trifling consideration. But did he not, possibly, have some other motive in his mind, to falsify himself in character and qualifications? It was none the less a perfect farce, for all that. A vote for Geo. Lunt would have been just as satisfactory, under the circumstances, and more so; for, in that case, Mr. Whitney might possibly have received the credit of acting up to his own convictions, although disregarding, entirely, the wishes of his constituents. I cannot help regarding men with a sort of veneration when they seem to be governed by an unflinching devotion to principle; but when I carefully search for considerations sufficiently weighty to induce our Senator, at such a crisis as the present, when every ballot should have a meaning, to bolt his party and shoot his vote, at random, over the sea, I do not discover, in his case, any particular additional cause for veneration or respect. If Mr. Sumner was not his choice, he might have made the announcement public, and then, in a solemn and deliberate manner, have made for the Senate in accordance with the wishes of the people. But to continue *man up* to the very hour of election, or, what is worse, to hold out smiling encouragements to the dear people that they may vote for him, and then, when carried out, and then, when the hour for action comes, to disregard all their preferences, and to swim the Atlantic itself for an opposing candidate, is an exhibition of principle, and modesty, even, which, I think, none of the books upon ethics recommend.

It may be said, the party received no detriment by the vote of Mr. Whitney, and we can, therefore, magnanimously, afford to let him enjoy his erratic freaks, without deeming it seem to him, the people of Western Hampden have cause for congratulation that they are represented in the Senate by one who is powerless for mischief. We may be, so far, in luck; but I think these are the times in which we are called to security, above and beyond this. There is a lesson to be learned from all such cases as the one under consideration; which is, the necessity of elevating to important positions only men of true and well-tried principles—men who are, both morally and politically, qualified to lighten the stranded ship of State, instead of sinking it deeper, by casting what weight they possess, as so much additional ballast, amongst the rubbish the strained and leaking hold. This nation, distracted by imbeciles and torn by traitors, is fast learning this lesson. In Cabinet and Congress, in Army and Navy, in all the departments of government, the stern necessity begins to be appreciated, of putting off the dead weights and supplying their places with living, acting, reliable, materials. The sooner this lesson is learned and practiced by the various political parties, so much the sooner may we hope that the country will be redeemed from the terrible thrall under which it groans.

LUDLOW, Feb. 3, 1863. G. PILLSBURY.

NEVADA SILVER MINES.—A report from the Committee on Mines and Means says that the amount of silver bullion brought from the Nevada mines in 1862 is stated to have been 200,000 pounds, valued at \$6,000,000. It is thought that these figures will be doubled during the present year, and in 1866 will reach \$25,000,000.

FIGHTING JOE.—Gen. Hooker objects to the name of "Fighting Joe," as it conveys the idea that he is a mere blind swordman, whereas he is a careful, prudent leader, who fights only when it is proper to fight. Nevertheless, we hope that his promotion will prove that he is "Fighting Joe."

SERIOUS OUTRAGE BY A CANADIAN PIG.—A hungry pig entered the house of a man named Magloire Girard, at St. Antoine, Canada, and attacked an infant which lay in a cradle—the rest of the family being temporarily absent.—The pig actually depoured one of the child's cheeks, and lacerated its head and body so that it can hardly recover.

SUICIDE OF A WEALTHY GENTLEMAN.—John Fitzgerald, son-in-law of Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and himself a wealthy banker of that State, committed suicide at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, on Saturday, with a pistol. He leaves property to the amount of \$400,000.

Foreign representatives are just now questioning our officials that are specially charged with foreign relations, as to the degree of reliance that must be reposed in the statements of Horace Greeley touching the necessity of recognizing the Southern Confederacy.

LEGISLATIVE.—The legislature is moving along slowly, having little of importance on its hands, and entertaining an idea that it will adjourn at an early day. The committee on railroads and canals has the largest amount of business to dispose of.

MARKERS' MONTHLY for February has just been issued. It is a California in Iceland. "A Tilt at the Woman Question," and the usual variety of stories and miscellany; a capital number. For sale by the newsdealers.

Money and the Markets.—Paper money, for once, got a little scarce in New York, on Monday, and gold went down in consequence. Flour, corn, pork, beef, lard, and other articles of consumption, also declined. The news from Charleston sent gold up again to 157½, but it subsequently fell off to 155½. Cotton goods, which are rising so fast, remain principally in the hands of speculators, the demand among consumers being light. The stock of domestic cottons on hand is large, and there will be a fall some day that will hurt some of the holders. No body will be sorry if some of them get their fingers burned pretty smartly.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.—Receipts 1400 beefs, 100 stores, 2000 sheep and lambs, and 100 swine; the prices of beef cattle show an advance from last week of 25 to 50c per 100 lbs, extra market beef \$7.50, first quality 7.25, second 6.50, third 4.50; working oxen \$3.00, 100, 110 (\$130); yearlings none; two years old \$18 (\$20), three yrs. old \$2 (\$23); sheep and lambs sold quick at last week's prices, prices in lots \$3.50 (\$3.75), extra \$4 (\$5.50); swine sold the same as last week, spring pigs at wholesale 4½c, at retail 5½c (\$6½c); hides 7½c; calf skins 8½c; tallow 8c; pelts \$1.75 (\$2) each.

Palmer Market.
Flour \$9.50 Butter per lb 20
Eggs per bush 1.00 Lard 12
Oats 1.00 Pork per hog 7.12
Meal per bush 1.00 Beef wholesale 6.50
Feed " 1.50 Beef retail 6.12
Salt per bush .70 Beef retail 6.12
Salt coarse ore, sack .25 Salt pork 8
" 2.50 Salt pork 12-15
Buckwheat per bush 4.00 Hams 12-15
Potatoes per bush .50 Tripes 10
Apples per bush 2.50 Sausages 12-15
Beans per bush 2.50 Turkey chickens 12-15
Eggs per doz .20 Wood per cord 3.00-4.00

Special Notices.
We assert it boldly.—There are no other medicines so reliable, effectual, and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment, always ready for use. They are invaluable to the soldier exposed to wounds, sores, fevers, and bowel complaints. They never fail. Only 25c per pot or box. 223

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.—Married ladies, whose health will not permit an increase of family, have here a safe remedy without the disagreeable necessity of consulting a physician. They will not injure the most delicate constitution.—Price one dollar. Sent by mail by all respectable druggists. See advertisement.

The attention of farmers is again called to the advertisement of the Lodi Manufacturing Company's "Poultre," this Company manufactures all the night soil from the city of New York into a dry, odorless powder, and at a price far below any other fertilizer in market. They have been in successful operation for 23 years, with a steadily increasing demand, which is a sufficient test of the value of their manures.

To Horse Owners.
DR. SWETT'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivalled by any. In all cases of lameness arising from sprains, bruises, or wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or saddle galls, scratches, sunburn, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibilities of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its use at the first appearance of lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

A Lyric.
What makes me laugh when others sigh,
Nor care for me bedew mine eye,
Is because I always buy—Herrick's Pills.
What makes me hale and stout,
And all my friends can't make it out,
I really could not live without—Herrick's Pills.
So if you're sad, or grieved or ill,
Pray do not say a doctor's bill,
But take a dose of magic pills—Made by Herrick.
Put up with English, Spanish, German and French directions. Price 25c per box. Sugar coated. See advertisement on this page.

BORN.
In Springfield, 24, a daughter to A. N. MERRICK.

MARRIED.
In North Wilbraham, 24, by E. M. Smith Esq., GEORGE B. CLOUGH and MARY E. SMITH, both of Belchertown.
In Boston, Jan. 29th, ALFRED B. ELY of Newton, formerly of Monson and Springfield, and HARRIET ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Freeman Allen of B.
In Stafford Springs, 1st, EDWIN JOHNSON and A. MARTHA CHENEY, all of S.
In Stratford, 2d, CHAS. WALKER and ADALINE J. HEWITT, of Stratford.
In Brimfield, Jan. 28th, SAMUEL T. CUTTING of Southbridge, and Mrs. SOPHIA B. FERRY.

DIED.
In Ware, Jan. 11th, THOMAS QUINTIN, 34.
In Belchertown, 3d, of consumption, Mrs. CAROLINE N. STANLEY, 34.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
PIANOS AND MELODEONS
To Sell and Rent, at MODERATE PRICES.
Apply to CHARLES PHIPPS, Ware, Mass.
Feb. 7, 1863.

SEWING MACHINES!
Any person desiring to purchase a first-rate Sewing Machine can get one cheaper at this office than at any other place.
Palmer, Feb. 7.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
FOR A FEW DAYS
J. H. STORRS
Will sell

PRINTS, fast colors, 20 cents.
Fine Brown Cottons, 22
" Bleached " 20

NEW STYLES OF
SPRING DRESS GOODS.

Having made large additions to our former stock we can offer

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
to buyers of

Dry Goods, Carpets,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FURS, &c.

J. H. STORRS.

Ware, Feb. 4, 1863—11.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Hampden, ss. Probate Court.

To all persons interested in the estate of Van R. Sherer, late of Palmer, in said county, deceased, Greeting:

Whereas, Abigail Shearer, one of the administrators of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the second account of administration upon the estate of said deceased:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Springfield in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed. And said Abigail Shearer is ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week in the Journal, a newspaper printed at Palmer, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.

Witness, JOHN WELLS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this third day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
WM. L. SMITH, Temporary Register.

A copy, attest, WM. L. SMITH, Temporary Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Hampden, ss. Probate Court.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of Amasa Switzer, late of Monson, in said county, deceased, greeting:

Whereas a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court for Probate, by S. C. Spellman of Wilbraham, who prays that letters of administration with the will annexed may be issued to Austin Fuller of said Monson, or some other suitable person, there being no executor therein named, you are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Springfield in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said Spellman is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Journal, printed at Palmer, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.

Witness, JOHN WELLS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this third day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
WM. L. SMITH, Temporary Register.

A copy, attest, WM. L. SMITH, Temporary Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Hampden, ss. Probate Court.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of Jacob Thompson, late of Monson, in said county, deceased, greeting:

Whereas a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court for Probate, by Addison Thompson, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, you are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Springfield in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said Addison Thompson is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Journal, printed at Palmer in said county, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.

Witness, JOHN WELLS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this third day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
WM. L. SMITH, Temporary Register.

A copy, attest, WM. L. SMITH, Temporary Register.

GUARDIANS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By leave of the Probate Court for the County of Hampden, will be sold at public auction, on Tuesday, the third day of March next, at two o'clock p. m., all the right and title of Lorinda J. Smith of Wilbraham in said county, minor, in and to a lot of land lying in Monson, on Moose Mountain, so called, and bounded easterly by land of Rufus M. Pease, southerly and westerly by land of Calvin Pease, and northerly by land of Orrin Pease, being a part of the real estate of Wm. C. Stebbins, deceased, and said minor's interest in the premises being one undivided half of the same, subject to a life estate in Eliza P. Stebbins.

SUMNER SMITH, Guardian.
South Wilbraham, Feb. 6, 1863.

100,000 BARRELS OF THE
LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S
POUDRETE.

No. 111 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass.

This company, with a capital of \$150,000, the most extensive works of the kind in the world, and an experience in the manufacturing of over 23 years, with a reputation long established, having also the exclusive control of all the night soil of the great city of New York, are prepared to furnish an article which is, without doubt, the cheapest and very best fertilizer in market. It greatly increases the yield, and ripens the crop from two to three weeks earlier, at an expense of from three to four dollars per acre, with little or no labor. Also, FIFTY TONS OF BONE TAPPU, being a mixture of bone and night soil ground fine, at \$45 per ton—a superior mixture for grain and grass. Price of POUDRETE, \$1.60 per barrel. Seven barrels and over delivered free of charge. A pamphlet containing all necessary information, may be had free by addressing a letter to the subscriber.

JAMES T. FOSTER.
Care of the Lodi Manufacturing Company,
66 Courtland street, New York,
17 3m. W. S. WALLIS, Agent, Holland, Mass.

To Nervous Sufferers of Both Sexes.
A Reverend Gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of a post-paid, addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to DR. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 156 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AUCTION BILLS, Circulars, Ball Tickets and other kinds of Printing, executed as neat as wax, and cheap as one could wish, at this office.

BILL HEADS, neatly printed at the Journal Office.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
DAILY (Morning and Evening) SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY.
[The most enterprising and reliable Family Newspaper in the United States.]

The New-York Times is now recognized throughout the country as conspicuous among the journals of the city of New York for

The Cheapness of its Issues, the Enterprise of its Management, and the Promptness and Authenticity of its News.

It pays unflinching allegiance to the Union and the Constitution; lending a steady but discriminating support to the present Administration of the Government, and advocating every timely effort to promote the progressive elevation of every portion of the Human Race. In this advocacy, it yields only to safe and conservative impulses, placing always the Public Good in advance of merely humanitarian and sectarian considerations. No question of import to the welfare of the nation or society fails to obtain candid, independent, and exhaustive discussion in the columns of this journal.

In the Department of News the first aim of the Times will continue to be the collection and publication of trustworthy intelligence from all parts of the world.

ITS GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE, both Foreign and Domestic, is confessed to be superior to that of any other American Newspaper. Its letters descriptive of

THE EVENTS OF THE WAR, its record of the Movements of the Commanding Armies, their Marches, their Battles, their Retreats; its lists of Casualties, its Delicacies of Camp Life, have given a new and distinctive interest to that department of Journalism.

Its Reports of Congressional and Legislative Proceedings, of Financial, Commercial, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, of important Legal and Criminal Trials, and of whatever may have special interest for the great body of the community, are full, prompt, and reliable.

But whether in the enunciation of opinions or the statement of facts, the Times never loses sight of the obligations of public or private morality; never condescends to the judgment or taste of the vulgar; but seeks uniformly to furnish reading properly admissible into the Domestic Circle.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, is a large and elegantly printed quarto sheet of eight pages or forty-eight columns, devoted to politics, literature, and general news, and intended to be the best as well as the cheapest Family Newspaper in the United States.

Special attention is devoted to full, accurate, and trustworthy reports of the LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS, for which a special corps of Reporters is maintained.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT is compiled from a variety of sources, many of them inaccessible to the American reader, and furnishes valuable information to the Farmer and Gardener. The Weekly Times will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms:

One copy a year, \$2 Ten copies 1 year, \$16
Three copies 1 year, \$24 Twenty copies 1 year, \$48
To any one who will send us a club of 20 the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending a club of fifty the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, Published on Tuesdays and Fridays, and containing eight pages of reading matter in every number, is sent to subscribers at the following rates:

One copy one year, \$3 Two copies one year, \$5
Five copies one year, \$12
THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, Is published every morning and evening—price three cents; mailed at eight dollars a year; with Sunday edition, ten dollars a year.

TERMS—CASH invariably in advance. All letters to be addressed to
H. J. RAYMOND & Co.,
Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.
Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the most complete and reliable information on this subject, and showing how a man may cure himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., New York. 124

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
R. H. EDDY, Solicitor of Patents,
Late Agent of U. S. Patent Office, Washington,
(under the Act of 1837.)
76 STATE ST., (opp. Kilby St.) - BOSTON.

After an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, commencing in the United States, and also in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Bonds, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings for Patents executed on liberal terms, and with dispatch. Resides in the American and Foreign Courts, to determine the validity or utility of Patents or inventions—and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any patent furnished by reciting one dollar. Assurances recorded at Washington.

The Agency is not only the largest in New England, but through its inventors have advantages for securing Patents, of ascertaining the patentability of inventions, unsurpassed by, if not immeasurably superior to any which can be offered them elsewhere. The Testimonials below given prove that none is MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PATENT OFFICE than the subscriber, and as SUCCESS IS THE BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGE—AND ABILITY, he would add that he has abundant reason to believe, and can prove, that at no other office of the kind are the charges for professional services so moderate. The immense practice of the subscriber during the twelve years past has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of specifications and official decisions relative to patents.

These, besides his extensive library of legal and mechanical works, and full accounts of patents granted in the United States and Europe, render him able, beyond question, to offer superior facilities for obtaining Patents.

All necessity of a journey to Washington to procure a Patent, and the usual great delay there, are here saved by inventors.

TESTIMONIALS.
"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the most capable and successful practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse." CHAS. MASON, Commissioner of Patents.

"I have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a person more competent and trustworthy, and more capable of justifying their applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office." EDMUND BURKE, Late Commissioner of Patents.

"Mr. R. H. Eddy has made for me THIRTEEN applications, on all but one of which PATENTS have been granted, and that is now pending. Such unmistakable proof of great talent and ability on his part leads me to recommend ALL inventors to apply to him to procure their patents, as they may be sure of having the most faithful attention bestowed on their cases, and at very reasonable charges." JOHN TAGGART.

During eight months, the subscriber, in course of his large practice, made on TWICE rejected applications, SIXTEEN APPEALS, EVERY ONE of which was decided in his favor by the Commissioner of Patents. R. H. EDDY.
Boston, January 24, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Patrick Fitzgerald, late of Palmer, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself the trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to the subscriber.

MARY FITZGERALD, Administratrix.
Palmer, Jan. 6, 1863.

W. LAWRENCE will pay the
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE
for GOOD HOGS, delivered at his market.
Palmer, Jan. 31, 1862.

LAWRENCE & Co. will pay the highest market price for HIDEs and SKINS delivered at their market.
Palmer, Jan. 24, 1863.

BOOK BINDING.—Persons having Magazines or Pamphlets, can get them bound at this office.

Send for a copy of "Singer & Co's Gazette."
I. M. SINGER & Co.,
453 Broadway, New York.

Boston Office - 69 Hanover St.
Hartford Office - 55 Allyn House Block.
Providence Office - Phoenix Building.
Jan 12

BOOTS AND SHOES,
FLOUR AND OILS,
FAMILY GROCERIES
EVERYBODY WANTING
GOODS TO EAT OR TO WEAR,
MAY BE ASSURED THAT
I SHALL SELL
AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,
And an examination will prove it.

M. W. FRENCH.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
DAILY (Morning and Evening) SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY.
[The most enterprising and reliable Family Newspaper in the United States.]

The New-York Times is now recognized throughout the country as conspicuous among the journals of the city of New York for

The Cheapness of its Issues, the Enterprise of its Management, and the Promptness and Authenticity of its News.

It pays unflinching allegiance to the Union and the Constitution; lending a steady but discriminating support to the present Administration of the Government, and advocating every timely effort to promote the progressive elevation of every portion of the Human Race. In this advocacy, it yields only to safe and conservative impulses, placing always the Public Good in advance of merely humanitarian and sectarian considerations. No question of import to the welfare of the nation or society fails to obtain candid, independent, and exhaustive discussion in the columns of this journal.

In the Department of News the first aim of the Times will continue to be the collection and publication of trustworthy intelligence from all parts of the world.

ITS GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE, both Foreign and Domestic, is confessed to be superior to that of any other American Newspaper. Its letters descriptive of

THE EVENTS OF THE WAR, its record of the Movements of the Commanding Armies, their Marches, their Battles, their Retreats; its lists of Casualties, its Delicacies of Camp Life, have given a new and distinctive interest to that department of Journalism.

Its Reports of Congressional and Legislative Proceedings, of Financial, Commercial, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, of important Legal and Criminal Trials, and of whatever may have special interest for the great body of the community, are full, prompt, and reliable.

But whether in the enunciation of opinions or the statement of facts, the Times never loses sight of the obligations of public or private morality; never condescends to the judgment or taste of the vulgar; but seeks uniformly to furnish reading properly admissible into the Domestic Circle.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, is a large and elegantly printed quarto sheet of eight pages or forty-eight columns, devoted to politics, literature, and general news, and intended to be the best as well as the cheapest Family Newspaper in the United States.

Special attention is devoted to full, accurate, and trustworthy reports of the LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS, for which a special corps of Reporters is maintained.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT is compiled from a variety of sources, many of them inaccessible to the American reader, and furnishes valuable information to the Farmer and Gardener. The Weekly Times will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms:

One copy a year, \$2 Ten copies 1 year, \$16
Three copies 1 year, \$24 Twenty copies 1 year, \$48
To any one who will send us a club of 20 the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending a club of fifty the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, Published on Tuesdays and Fridays, and containing eight pages of reading matter in every number, is sent to subscribers at the following rates:

One copy one year, \$3 Two copies one year, \$5
Five copies one year, \$12
THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, Is published every morning and evening—price three cents; mailed at eight dollars a year; with Sunday edition, ten dollars a year.

TERMS—CASH invariably in advance. All letters to be addressed to
H. J. RAYMOND & Co.,
Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.
Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the most complete and reliable information on this subject, and showing how a man may cure himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., New York. 124

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
R. H. EDDY, Solicitor of Patents,
Late Agent of U. S. Patent Office, Washington,
(under the Act of 1837.)
76 STATE ST., (opp. Kilby St.) - BOSTON.

After an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, commencing in the United States, and also in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Bonds, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings for Patents executed on liberal terms, and with dispatch. Resides in the American and Foreign Courts, to determine the validity or utility of Patents or inventions—and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any patent furnished by reciting one dollar. Assurances recorded at Washington.

The Agency is not only the largest in New England, but through its inventors have advantages for securing Patents, of ascertaining the patentability of inventions, unsurpassed by, if not immeasurably superior to any which can be offered them elsewhere. The Testimonials below given prove that none is MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PATENT OFFICE than the subscriber, and as SUCCESS IS THE BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGE—AND ABILITY, he would add that he has abundant reason to believe, and can prove, that at no other office of the kind are the charges for professional services so moderate. The immense practice of the subscriber during the twelve years past has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of specifications and official decisions relative to patents.

These, besides his extensive library of legal and mechanical works, and full accounts of patents granted in the United States and Europe, render him able, beyond question, to offer superior facilities for obtaining Patents.

All necessity of a journey to Washington to procure a Patent, and the usual great delay there, are here saved by inventors.

TESTIMONIALS.
"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the most capable and successful practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse." CHAS. MASON, Commissioner of Patents.

"I have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a person more competent and trustworthy, and more capable of justifying their applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office." EDMUND BURKE, Late Commissioner of Patents.

"Mr. R. H. Eddy has made for me THIRTEEN applications, on all but one of which PATENTS have been granted, and that is now pending. Such unmistakable proof of great talent and ability on his part leads me to recommend ALL inventors to apply to him to procure their patents, as they may be sure of having the most faithful attention bestowed on their cases, and at very reasonable charges." JOHN TAGGART.

During eight months, the subscriber, in course of his large practice, made on TWICE rejected applications, SIXTEEN APPEALS, EVERY ONE of which was decided in his favor by the Commissioner of Patents. R. H. EDDY.
Boston, January 24, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Patrick Fitzgerald, late of Palmer, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself the trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to the subscriber.

MARY FITZGERALD, Administratrix.
Palmer, Jan. 6, 1863.

W. LAWRENCE will pay the
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE
for GOOD HOGS, delivered at his market.
Palmer, Jan. 31, 1862.

LAWRENCE & Co. will pay the highest market price for HIDEs and SKINS delivered at their market.
Palmer, Jan. 24, 1863.

BOOK BINDING.—Persons having Magazines or Pamphlets, can get them bound at this office.

Send for a copy of "Singer & Co's Gazette."
I. M. SINGER & Co.,
453 Broadway, New York.

Boston Office - 69 Hanover St.
Hartford Office - 55 Allyn House Block.
Providence Office - Phoenix Building.
Jan 12

BOOTS AND SHOES,
FLOUR AND OILS,
FAMILY GROCERIES
EVERYBODY WANTING
GOODS TO EAT OR TO WEAR,
MAY BE ASSURED THAT
I SHALL SELL
AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,
And an examination will prove it.

M. W. FRENCH.

PALMER BUSINESS CARDS.
ALBERT BURLEIGH,
Carpenter and Joiner, and dealer in Lumber,
Doors, Windows, &c.
A. MASON,
Refreshment Saloon. Weddings and parties supplied with Cake and Ice Creams.
A. M. HIGGINS & CO.,
Druggists, and dealers in Medicines and Fancy Articles.
ANTIQUE HOUSE,
By E. B. SHAW, east of railroad bridge.
A. R. MURDOCK,
Licensed Auctioneer, Thorndike.
B. H. JOHNSON,
Carpenter and Joiner and Mover of Buildings.
CHAS. H. GOFF,
Livery and Feeding Stable.
CYRUS KNOX, JR.,
News Room and Stationery, at the Post Office.
DANIEL GRANGER,
Counselor and Attorney at Law.
D. MULVIHILL,
Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods.
E. B. ELSBREE,
Livery and Feeding Stable.
E. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel, Paints, Oils, and Glass.
E. NICHOLS,
Dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Pipe, &c.
E. S. BROOKS,
Repairer of Watches and Jewelry. Billiard Room.
F. J. WASSUM,
Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods.
FREEMAN DODGE,
Meat Market, basement of Commercial Block.
GILBERT HIXON,
Boots and Shoes made to order. Journal Block.
HENRY JONES,
Barber and Hair Dresser, Opposite the depot.
HOVEY & SUTCLIFFE,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Meal, Grain and Feed.
H. W. MUNGER,
Merchant Tailor, and manufacturer of Custom Clothing.
IRON FOUNDRY,
By JOHN A. SQUIER, Furnace street.
J. G. ALLEN,
Counselor and Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and General Insurance Agent.
JOHN BOWLES,
Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, and Fancy Articles.
JOHN FEENEY,
Eating Saloon, opposite the depot.
JOHN SHAW,
Brick Mason and Plasterer.
JOHN WAITE, AOT.,
Manufacturer and dealer in Harnesses, Trunks, Robes, Whips, &c.
J. P. SHAW,
Dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, &c. Farmers' produce exchanged for goods. Commerce Bldg.
J. S. LOOMIS,
Dealer in all kinds of House Furniture, Coffins, and Burial Caskets.
J. W. THOMPSON,
Dealer in Groceries, Crockery, Provisions, Flour.
K. H. ALLEN,
Meat Market, basement of Palmer House.
L. S. HILLS,
Deputy Sheriff, for Hampden and Hampshire.
M. F. O'X,
Wholesale dealer in Fresh Fish, Oysters, Nuts, Fruit, Alas, &c.
MRS. A. C. COLLINS,
Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods.
M. W. FRENCH,
Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, opposite the depot.
NASSAWANNO HOUSE,
By J. W. WEEKS, opposite the Depot.
NEWTON & CONVERSE,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Grain, and Groceries.
N. PIPER, AOT.,
Manufacturer of Monuments, Tombstones, and other Marble Works.
P. P. KELLOGG & CO.,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.
SMITH, LOOMIS, & CO.,
Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturers and repairs.
S. W. SMITH, AOT.,
Dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, Farmer's Produce, &c.
WM. A. COOPER,
Ambrotype and Photographic Artist. Opposite the Palmer House.
WM. FULLER,
Nassaw

The Printer.
By the lamp's dim light, in the still night,
The printer toils for our weal;
To the clock's slow tick, the merry tones click,
But his sighs they can't conceal.
And they seem to sound, in his weary round,
In tones akin to winter:
Who cares for his toil? who values his soul?
Alas! who pays the printer?

JOHN PHENIX'S CURIOSITY.—That incorrigible wag, Lieut. Derby, alias "John Phenix," while attending a theatre in San Francisco, thought he saw a person with whom he wished to speak, a few seats in front of him, and in order to attract his attention he requested a gentleman who sat in front to reach over and punch him with his umbrella. Upon the person turning round he saw he was a stranger, and Phenix directed his attention to the play, leaving the puncher and punchee to settle it the best way they could. Punchee requested an explanation of the puncher, who turned to Phenix and said:—
"Sir, didn't you request me no punch that man?"
"Yes, sir."
"Well, what did you want?"
"O, nothing, only I had a curiosity to see if you'd do it."

COTTON PROSPECTS IN ENGLAND.—The aggregate stock of cotton in Great Britain is now about 433,000 bales. At the beginning of January last it did not exceed 700,000 bales and at the beginning of January, 1860, it was but 594,000 bales, so that the immediate deficiency is not absolutely alarming. Of the present stock the proportion at Liverpool is 394,000 bales, the discovery having just been made that the quality is in excess of the estimates hitherto put forth by 100,000 bales, representing a value of probably at least two millions sterling.

WAR OF RACES IN CANADA.—Considerable discussion is going on among the Canadian journals relative to the powers and rights of the two nations of people, French and English, of which the population is composed.—From this discussion it appears that the Anglo-Saxon population is 127,000, while the French population is 350,000.

CRIMINOLOGICAL ACCIDENTS.—Three more fatal crinoline accidents are reported. In London, a girl and lady were burned to death through their expanded dresses burning against fire grates; and, in Manchester, a young lady was passing a fire, when her crinoline pulled a kettle over, and the boiling contents scalded a child to death.

SPEAKER ELECTED.—The New York Assembly succeeded in electing T. C. Callcott Speaker, on Monday. He is a war democrat, but more obnoxious to the democrats than a republican. Another rough and tumble fight will come in the election of Senator, which will soon occur.

RELIGIOUS INTEREST IN CANADA.—The Montreal Witness states that there is a deep and growing religious interest in various parts of Canada. In Montreal, and also in Hamilton the manifestations are of a deeply increasing character.

HIGH PRICES.—Provisions bring fabulous prices in Arkansas. Flour, \$60 per barrel; salt, fifty cents per pound; chickens, \$1 each; eggs, \$1 per dozen; butter, \$1.25 per pound; salt pork, thirty to thirty-five cents per pound.

AN EDITOR KILLED IN BATTLE.—The Crawford Democrat says: Capt. Mason, late editor of the Connecticut, Pa. Courier, has died of wounds received in the fight at Fredericksburg. He is highly spoken of by those who knew him.

Believers in parting the hair in the middle may not like what Jennie June says about it: "Hair parted in the middle," she says, "is becoming to no man; it destroys whatever of manliness the face might previously have possessed, and imparts a flat, soft, effeminate appearance, which belongs to the regular order of neither man nor woman."

Experiments, recently made in England, prove that paper pasteboard better resists shot from cannon than hard teak wood.

Of all monarchs Nature is the most just in the enactment of laws, and the most rigorous in punishing their violation.

Without the deer ladies we should be a stag-nation.

GRAND OPENING.

NEWTON & CONVERSE,
Have bought the stock of GROCERIES of
K. H. ALLEN, and will keep
A FULL STOCK
on hand of
FLOUR, MEAL, SALT,
LIME, OILS, FLUID, BUTTER, CHEESE

Fish, Crockery,
GLASS, STONE, and WOODEN WARE,
and will sell
At Wholesale and Retail,
AS LOW, if not LOWER, than any other place
in town.

We are receiving fresh goods from market
every week.
CALL AND SEE—
NEWTON & CONVERSE.
Palmer, Dec. 27, 1862.

Palmer Steam Mill!

THE subscribers, having leased the Steam Mill
formerly occupied by Hall & Trumble, offer
for sale
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL,
FEED, SALT, LIME,
COAL WOOD, &c.,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.
HOVEY & SUTCLIFFE.
Palmer, Mass., Dec. 20, 1862.

DR. WILLIAM B. HURD'S
DENTAL REMEDIES
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
INSURING FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,
And Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for
pearly white and sound teeth?
Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's
UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER,
warranted to be free from acid, alkali, or any in-
jurious substance. Price, 25 cents per box.
Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders,
which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your Breath is
pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, le-
ver or friends? Use
DR. WM. B. HURD'S
Celebrated Mouth Wash.

Price 27 cents per bottle. This astringent wash
is also the best remedy in the world for Canker,
Bad Breath, Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, &c. It
has cured hundreds.

Do you or your children suffer from Toothache?
Get
DR. WM. B. HURD'S
MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS.
Price 15 cts. per bottle.

Are you afflicted with Neuralgia? Get
DR. WM. B. HURD'S
NEURALGIA PLASTERS,
the most effective and delightful remedies known.
They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and
charm pain away. Try them. Price 18 and
37 cts. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of Dental Remedies,
and a Treatise on Preserving the Teeth? Get
DR. W. B. HURD'S
DENTAL TREASURY,
the nearest and most valuable present that one
friend can make to another. Price \$1. Sent by
express on receipt of price. For sale at all the
best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take ad-
vantage of our advertisements to impose on their
customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to
insist upon having what you call for, and you will
GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared
by an experienced and scientific Dentist, treasur-
er of the New York State Dental Association, and
Vice President of the N. Y. City Dental Society.
Address W. B. HURD & CO., New York.
For sale by A. M. Higgins & Co., Palmer.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES
OF THIS
BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.
HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have friends and relatives in the army
or navy should take special care that they be
supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and
where the brave soldiers and sailors have neglected
to provide themselves with them, they will be
recommenced by their friends. They have been
proved to be the soldier's never-failing friend
in the hour of need.
Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.
Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured
by using these admirable medicines, and by pay-
ing proper attention to the directions which are
attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headache, and Want of Appetite, incidental
to Soldiers.
Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arising
from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspira-
tion, or eating and drinking whatever is unwhole-
some, thus disturbing the healthful action of the
liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved,
if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken regu-
larly, induce a healthy action in both liver and stomach,
and as a natural consequence a clear head and
good appetite.

Weakness or Debility induced by over-fatigue.
Will soon disappear by the use of these invalu-
able Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire
additional strength. Never let the Bowels be
either confined or unduly acted upon. It may
seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be
recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many per-
sons supposing that they would increase the re-
laxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills
will correct the liver and stomach, and thus re-
laxing the bowels, and thus restoring the system.
This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole
organic system, however deranged, while health and
strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing
will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as
this famous medicine.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet,
Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,
To which every soldier and sailor are liable,
there are no medicines so safe, sure, and con-
venient, as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor
wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his
wounds dressed immediately, if he would only pro-
vide himself with this matchless Ointment, which
should be thrust into the wound and secured with
a bandage, then covered with a piece of linen from
his knapsack, and compressed with a handker-
chief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to
cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every soldier's knapsack and seaman's chest
should be provided with these valuable remedies.
CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the
words, "Holloway, New York and London," are
discernible as a water-mark, in every leaf of the
book of directions around each pot or box; the
same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to
the light. A handsome reward will be given to
any one rendering such information as may lead
to the detection of any party or parties counter-
feiting the medicines, or vending the same, know-
ing them to be spurious.

Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway,
80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respect-
able Druggists and Dealers in Medicines through-
out the United States and the civilized world, in
Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and \$1 each.
If There is considerable saving by taking the
larger sizes.
Directions for the guidance of patients in every
disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box. 18.

UNITED STATES
BOUNTY, PAY, AND PENSION
OFFICE!
GAMALIEL COLLINS, P.M., Thorndike, Mass.
BOUNTY and BACK PAY collected promptly,
and PENSIONS procured.

Pay Contingent upon Success.
SOLDIERS enlisted since March 1, 1861, in any
kind of service, military or naval, who are dis-
abled by wounds or diseases, are entitled to pen-
sions. All soldiers who serve for two years or
during the war, whenever it closes, are entitled
to \$1000 bounty. Widows of soldiers who die or
are killed in battle are entitled to pensions and
to the \$1000 bounty. If there is no widow then
the minor children, then the father, mother, broth-
ers, or sisters are entitled as above.
Address GAMALIEL COLLINS, P.M.,
Aug. 23, 1861.—Tf. Thorndike.

267 E. C. BARR'S 267
LADIES' AND GENTS'
REFRESHMENT & ICE CREAM SALOON,
—AND—
FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

Persons visiting the city will find a neat and
convenient place to get a Lunch or an Ice Cream.
Wedding and other parties furnished with
All Kinds of Cakes, Plain and Fancy,
ICE CREAM, of all flavors, SHERBET, ROMAN
PUDDING, FROZEN PUDDING, PYRAMIDS, FRUIT,
CONFECTIONERY, &c., &c., at short notice.
Ornamental work done to order. Country
orders solicited.
267 Main street, SPRINGFIELD, Mass.,
Opposite Old State Bank.

FINKLE & LYON
Sewing Machine Company.
538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

To parties little acquainted with the
FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES
the careful perusal of the Company's Circular is
specially recommended. This Circular can be had
on application. It is very specific, and will be
found highly instructive, having been prepared
with much care; and we will abide by all state-
ments therein made.
The following brief quotation is characteristic
of the entire Circular:
"This Machine is better adapted than any other
Sewing Machine in market to the frequent changes
and almost endless variety of sewing required
in a family, for it will sew from one to twenty
thicknesses of Marcelline without stopping, and
make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the finest
gauze to the heaviest cloth, or even the stoutest
harness leather, without changing the feed,
needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of
machine whatever."

Thus we have successfully overcome the most
difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was
no ordinary triumph. Definitely can we now say,
"No other Machine compares with it in this re-
spect." Hence, have we uniformly—almost with-
out exception—taken the highest premium when-
ever the Machine has been properly exhibited in
competition with other first-class machines.
Hence it is that we are able to offer the following
guarantee, viz.: "We warrant every Machine we
sell to give BETTER satisfaction than any other
Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded."
We never sell a Machine on any other terms.
The guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business
man in the land. For more than five years have
we relied upon such facts for the reputation of our
Machine; and without a single travelling agent
in the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood on the
continent where the Machine is not favorably
known. We prefer such a reputation to one based
on mere "talking points," as they are technically
called in the trade. Hence we make but one kind
of stitch—the lock-stitch, alike on both sides, re-
quiring only one-third the thread of other kinds
of stitches.
N. B.—Local agents wanted in every county
throughout the West. Special inducements of-
fered.

FINKLE & LYON'S S. M. CO.,
538 Broadway, New York.
NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, December 1, 1862,
Trains leave Palmer 7:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.,
in connection with trains from Springfield.
Leave New London 7:30 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.,
connecting at Palmer with Western road for Spring-
field and Albany at 11:01, 11:30 A. M., and 5:08
P. M., and in time for trains to Amherst, West-
chester and Boston.
Trains connect at Williamstown for Hartford, and
at New London with Northern, Providence, New
Haven and N. York trains and boat for N. Y.
November 29, 1862. H. N. DOWD, Supt.

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Of-
fice and residence in Lawrence's
Block, Palmer, Mass.

NICE PACK of Wedding or Visiting
Cards can be printed at this office at short no-
tice. Wedding Envelopes always on hand.

M. FOX, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FRESH FISH, OYSTERS,
Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables,
Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in
Eastern Hampden for
Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.

Store removed to
NASSOWANNO BLOCK.
Palmer, July 13, 1861. tf.

10 DOZ. Wood's Celebrated Hair Restorative
Just received and selling at one
bottle (half-price) by A. M. HIGGINS & Co.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.
THE Subscriber has taken the Jewelry
Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair,
at Nassowanno Block, and offers to the pub-
lic an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks
and Jewels, which he will sell at small profits.
WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED
at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.
Call and see W. W. HAGAR.
Palmer, Aug. 18, 1860. 14tf.

ENVELOPES, embellished with Business
Cards, furnished at this office.

NEW STORE!
The undersigned has opened a new
FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL & FEED
Store, in
McGILVRA'S BLOCK,
South side of the railroad bridge, Palmer, where
he will keep constantly on hand

ALL KINDS OF FLOUR, direct from the Mills,
All kinds of GRAIN, MEAL, and FEED,
LIME & HAIR,
ALSO BRICK.
All of which will be sold very low for cash.

S. G. SHAW.
Palmer, April 19, 1862.—tf.

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, RHEUMA-
TISM, &c.
Hegeman & Co's Genuine Cod Liver Oil has been
proved by nearly 20 years experience the best
remedy for Consumption, &c., and while it cures
the disease it gives flesh and strength to the pa-
tient. See that you get the GENUINE. Sold by
druggists generally. HEGEMAN & CO.,
d13 3m Chemists and Druggists, New York.

PALMER JOURNAL
Printing Establishment!
EVERY VARIETY OF
PRINTING
Executed with
RAPIDITY,
NEATNESS,
and DISPATCH!

There are few offices
in the country capable of
doing so good work as
this. We print
POSTERS, large and small,
HAND-BILLS, of every variety,
BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS,
ENVELOPES,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
HORSE BILLS,
With Cut.

TROTTER BILLS,
With Cut.

RAILROAD BILLS,
With Cut.

MANUFACTURERS' LABELS,
DRUGGISTS' LABELS,
PAMPHLETS,
TOWN REPORTS,
SERMONS,
AGRICULTURAL BILLS,

Cattle Show Bills,
BALL BILLS,
BALL TICKETS,
Printing in Colors,
Printing in Bronze,
Printing of every description.

CARDS
Cut to any size, and from any kind of board.
We can furnish a pack of Printed Cards at
FROM FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MINUTES'
NOTICE.

BOOKS BOUND,
Neatly and Durably.
Orders received through our agents,
G. K. CUTLER, Ware.

H. T. SMALL, Stafford Springs.
S. P. ROBBINS, Warren.

ALL WORK WARRANTED
TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
Palmer, 1862.

Eastern Hampden
INSURANCE AGENCY!
ARE YOU INSURED?
Policies ISSUED REGISTERED, and losses ad-
justed and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.
All descriptions of real and personal property
insured. Time—one month to five years.
Rates as low as consistent with safety and
prompt settlements. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, \$1,500,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, \$230,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON.
Capital and assets, \$210,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD.
Capital and assets, \$250,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN.
Capital and assets, \$345,000.
75 percent of profits divided annually, and no li-
ability of assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE!
Provide for your family while in health!
Life is uncertain; death is certain!
Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!
NON FORFEITING POLICIES ISSUED.
Your money is not lost by suspension of
payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, \$250,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, \$175,000.
Palmer, Jan. 25, 1861. JAS. G. ALLEN, Agt.

GRAY'S CELEBRATED
HAIR RESTORATIVE!
It is not a Dye!
Will cause Hair to grow on bald heads; will re-
store grey or discolored hair to its original condi-
tion and color; will prevent the Hair from
falling off, and promote a new and healthy
growth; completely eradicates dandruff;
will give to the hair a clean, glossy appearance; is
a certain cure for all diseases of the head.
It is a Perfect and Complete Dressing for the Hair.
Read the following testimonials:—
U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NEW YORK,
Nov. 6, 1861.

WM. GRAY, Esq.: Dear Sir,—Two months ago my
head was almost entirely bald, and the little I had
was all gray, and falling out very fast, until I feared I
should lose all. I commenced using your Hair Restor-
ative, and it immediately stopped the hair falling out,
and soon restored the color, and after using two bottles
my head is completely covered with a healthy growth
of hair, and of the same color it was in early manhood.
I take great pleasure in recommending your excellent
Hair Restorative, and you may also refer any doubting
person to me. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
Southern District, New York.

Prepared and sold by the Proprietor, WILLIAM
GRAY, at Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y.

At wholesale by F. C. WELLS & Co., 110
Franklin st.; D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway;
HALL & RUGGLES, 218 Greenwich st., New
York, and retail by all responsible druggists
throughout the United States.

N. B.—Druggists or others sending cash order
for the Restorative, will be supplied with circulars
containing certificates from people of the highest
respectability, from all parts of the country.
62—1y.

JUST RECEIVED, a large quantity of Gold-
en Salve, selling at 17 cents per box.
Also, a lot of Dr. Hunt's Invigorating Spirit,
and Costar's Bed Bug and Rat Exterminator, at
the usual prices.
Palmer, Nov. 16. A. M. HIGGINS & Co.

SAPONIFIER.
The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal
Cleaner. Will make hard water soft, clean paint,
remove grease from kitchen utensils, etc.
One box costs 25 cts. 4 to 14 boxes grease
usually given away, at about one-half cent per lb.,
say 20—45 cents, which is the cost of a barrel of
first rate soap.
Fokale by
Palmer, July 1.—tf

AMHERST, BELCHERTOWN, & PALMER
RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, June
2, 1862, trains will run as follows:
Leave Amherst at 9:15 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.
Leave Palmer at 2:10 and 6 P. M.
Passengers taking the mail trains from Albany
or New York for Springfield, will not fail to con-
nect at Palmer with cars for Amherst. Stage ac-
commodations at Belchertown for Enfield, Green-
wich, and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton,
North Hadley, Hadley, and Sunderland. 17.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.
Cooper Union, New York; Hamilton Building,
Brooklyn.
These Colleges are comprised in Bryant, Stratton
& Co's chain of Commercial Colleges, located
as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo,
Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis, and
afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a
thorough Commercial Education. A scholarship
issued by these Colleges will be good throughout
the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for
Circular.

PENSION AGENCY!
INVALID SOLDIERS discharged from service,
and the widows and orphans of soldiers who
died in the United States service, or of wounds or
disease contracted in line of duty, are entitled to
pensions. All pension claims against the govern-
ment, and claims for arrears on pay and bounty,
will be promptly attended to and collected at the
lowest rates. No charge made to the soldier un-
less the claim is successful.
JAS. G. ALLEN, Counsellor & Attorney.
Palmer, Sept. 20, 1862.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner
&c. and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing,
timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on
hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order.
Palmer, April 1, 1861.

JUST RECEIVED—
a fresh lot of
DELHI FLOUR,
which will be kept constantly on hand; also,
COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
S. G. SHAW.
Palmer, May 3, 1862.

PIANOS!
Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best
makers will be shown how they can save a hand-
some sum in the purchase if they address PLANO,
care of JOY, COE & Co., Publishers' Agents,
New York P. O.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS!
THRILLING INCIDENTS
of the
GREAT REBELLION
or, The Heroism of Our Soldiers and Sailors
Illustrated. 1 vol., large 2mo. Price, \$1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predict-
ing that this will surpass, in graphic narrative,
exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all
other histories of the War for the Union. Its
theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering,
and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sail-
ors, and its incidents will form the theme of con-
versation at innumerable firesides for years to
come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring
details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes
of the War, by John Lothrop Motley, LL.D., au-
thor of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc.,
the dates of all the important events from the
John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised
account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One-third the proceeds of all subscriptions sent
direct to us will be given for the relief of disabled
soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the
work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send
their name and address at once. Also any officer
or private, or person in any section of the country,
having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring inci-
dent, will oblige us by sending an account of it.

Booksellers, postmasters, and canvassing agents
will be furnished with a subscription prospectus,
on application to the publishers.
A liberal commission given to soldiers de-
siring to act as agents in taking subscriptions.

II.
The History of American Manufactures, from
1608 to 1863. By Dr. J. Leander Bishop. 2
vols., 8vo. Vol. I now ready; Vol. II nearly
ready.
This is probably the largest and most important
work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the
following useful and popular books:
The Business Man's Legal Adviser; or, How
to Save Money, by Conducting Business ac-
cording to Law, as expounded by the Best and
Latest Authorities. 400pp., sheep. Price, \$1.

Opportunities for Industry; or, A Thousand
Chances to Make Money. Cloth, \$1. This
has been re-published in England.
Every business man and clerk should have these
books. They will pay the reader a hundred fold.
Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt
of price. We pay particular attention to mailing
books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure
and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on re-
ceipt of publishers' price and six stamps.

Address
FREEDLEY & Co.,
x Tribune Buildings, New York.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S
NEW FURNITURE POLISH.
PREPARED from an improved recipe by the
proprietor of the "Brother Jonathan Polish,"
is certified by all the leading New York Furni-
ture Dealers and Piano Forte makers, to be the best
in the world for removing scratches, marks, and dirt,
and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds
of varnished work, from furniture to leather. It
is cheaper and better than varnish, dries immedi-
ately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Can-
ton flannel and a brush, or two of this New Furni-
ture Polish, a Housekeeper can work magic in the
furniture of a house, and keep it looking like new.
Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables,
Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages,
etc., and make them look like new. It is the best
this is true economy. For sale by furniture de-
alers and storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50
cents a bottle.

Depot No. 1 Spruce st., New York.
SPECIAL AGENTS WANTED. Address
box 1972, New York P. O.
Sold in Palmer by A. M. Higgins & Co. x

TARRANT'S
EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.
This valuable and popular Medicine has univer-
sally received the most favorable recommendations
of the medical profession, and the public as
The most efficient and agreeable Saline Aperient.

It may be used with the best effect in Bilious
and Febrile Diseases, Costiveness, Sick Headache,
Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Acidity of
the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Gout, Rheu-
matic Affections, Gravel, Piles, and all complaints
where a gentle and cooling Aperient or Purgative
is required.

It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travellers
by Sea and Land, Residents of Hot Climates, Persons
of Sedentary Habits, Invalids, and Convalescents.
Capable of Vessels and Flasks will hold it a valuable
addition to their Medicine Chests.

It is in the form of a powder, carefully put up in
bottles, to keep in any climate, and merely requires
water to be poured upon it to produce a delightful
effervescent beverage.

Numerous testimonials from professional and other
gentlemen of the highest standing throughout the
country, and its steadily increasing popularity for a
series of years, strongly guarantee its efficacy and val-
uable character, and commend it to the favorable
notice of an intelligent public. Manufactured only by
TARRANT & CO.,
278 Greenwich st., cor. Warren st., N. Y. x
52ly And for sale by Druggists generally.

G. K. CUTLER,
Dealer in
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
PAPER HANGINGS, MUSIC,
NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Ware, March 15th. 3m 44.

MANHOOD: How Lost! How Restored!
Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price 6 cents.
A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Rad-
ical cure of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness,
Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and im-
pediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness,
Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c., by
ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the
Green Book, &c.

The world renowned author in this admirable
Lecture clearly proves from his own experience that
the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be
effectually removed without medicine, and without
dangerous surgical operations. Bougies, instru-
ments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of
cure at once certain and effectual, by which every
sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may
cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.
This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and
thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any ad-
dress, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage
stamps, by addressing Dr. CHAS. J. KLINE,
127 Bowery, New York, Post office box, 4586.

"DOUBLE QUICK!"
THE word is "forward at the double quick," all
ye who are indebted to me by note or account,
for the day of reckoning is at hand. "I speak up
to you wise men; judge ye!"
GEO. ROBINSON,
Ware, August 14, 1862. tf

IT IS A WONDER that every business man
I don't have a Pack of Business Cards printed when
he can get them so handsomely done at this office.

NUMBER 42.

Experience is a torch lighted in the ashes of our experience.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, FEB. 14, 1863.

A REPORT has reached Richmond from Port Hudson that the sloop-of-war Brooklyn has been sunk by the rebel steamers Alabama and Florida and the Harriet Lane. This report is simply absurd, as the Florida is known to have been at Nassau, N. P., on the 30th ult.

No ATTACK has yet been made upon Charleston. Gen. Lee, of the rebel army in Virginia, has gone South, leaving Gen. Jackson at Fredericksburg, and it is reported that Gen. Foster has come North for reinforcements.

Mediation.

We have another rumor of mediation by the French Emperor. Official instructions, it is said, have been sent to Washington, to suggest that Commissioners from the Federal Government and from the Rebels be appointed, to meet on neutral ground, to confer upon terms of peace and mutual concession. It is not proposed that an armistice shall be made while this conference is in progress. As the rumor comes from several independent sources, it is, probably, not without foundation. If true, it is, in effect, only a proposition to the belligerents to settle their difficulties by a Congress of their own. If rejected, or if accepted and followed by no settlement, there is still left to the Emperor the alternative of offering his own friendly offices. Would it not be a wise course for our Government to give the Emperor to understand that no offer of mediation, whatever, will be acceptable? Until this is done, we shall be continually harassed by rumors of intervention, and the rebels will be encouraged by them.

Since the above was put in type the rumor of mediation takes shape in published correspondence on the subject between the French secretary on Foreign Affairs and secretary Seward. The suggestion of the French secretary is as above stated, and the reply of secretary Seward gives the Government of France to understand that we cannot for a moment listen to any such proposition.

Conscription at the North.

The failure to draft men in the free States is pretty conclusive evidence that a conscription act would be equally ineffective. We have now nearly a million of men in the field and people have about come to the conclusion that if this powerful host cannot put down the rebellion, it will be useless to send another million to take their place. What we want are victories from those in the field, to secure volunteers for new regiments, and unless victories are won nothing short of conscription will keep the ranks of our armies full.

Two new military bills have been introduced to Congress, one by Senator Wilson, for enrolling all able-bodied male citizens, and the other by Senator Sumner, which provides for enrolling all the able-bodied males persons set free by the emancipation act, to the number of 300,000, to be paid \$11 per month, one-half each month, and the remainder at end of service, to be officered and commanded by persons appointed and commissioned by the President, each private at the end of his service to be entitled to ten acres of land to be used as a homestead, and each officer to twenty-five acres. Section third authorizes voluntary enrollment of persons of African descent in any part of the United States.

Mr. Wilson's bill enrolls all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45, to be called into service by the President, this force being divided into two classes, the first comprising all persons subject to military duty between the ages of 18 and 30 and all unmarried persons between 30 and 35; the second, comprising all others, are not liable to be called into service until the first class is exhausted. For convenience in calling out this force the Union is divided into districts, each comprising a Congressional (representative) in the States, the District of Columbia being one and one or more in each territory; each district to have a Provost Marshal, with the approval of the Secretary of War, may make rules and regulations for this department of the service. Enrolling officers are to be appointed to sub-districts. Persons drafted and failing to report are to be seized and tried for desertion. Any surgeon conniving at fraud in inspection is punishable by \$200 to \$500 fine and imprisonment, and is to be cashiered. Drafted persons are entitled to the pay and bounty of volunteers. A substitute furnished entitles the one drafted to a discharge.

The exemptions are those rejected as physically, mentally or morally unfit for service; such as are necessary for the support of aged or infirm parents, orphans or helpless children and paupers, provided they are unable to render an equivalent for personal service; the Vice President of the United States; the Judges of the various Courts of the United States; the only son of aged or infirm parents dependent upon him; heads of executive departments; the only brother of children not twelve years old having neither father or mother; the father of motherless children under twelve years of age; when a father and sons are in the service as privates, the other sons not exceeding two; a father having two or more children under fourteen residing on a farm of not more than fifty acres upon which he is dependent for support.

UNION PRISONERS DROWNED.—The Richmond Examiner, of the 28th ult., says that, on the previous morning, while one thousand exchanged Union prisoners were passing along a foot bridge which spans the basin in Eighth street, the bridge gave way, and all upon it were immersed in the water. Two of the Confederate guard and twenty-eight of the Union prisoners are supposed to have been drowned.

DON'T WANT ANY MORE.—A private in one of the New Hampshire regiments, now with the army of the Potomac, writes home that he now has two pairs of shoes, six pairs of stockings, five pairs of drawers, four pairs of shirts, three pairs of pants, five coats, two caps, one hat, one pair of gloves, and three blankets; and concludes his letter with the very modest request to "send no more at present."

GOOD EXCHANGE.—A lady in Philadelphia was robbed of a pocket book containing seven dollars and a half, in a street car, recently, and found in her pocket a diamond ring, which she sold for \$300.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The news from the South and Southwest, though not of so favorable a nature as we might wish, is highly interesting. We get reliable intelligence that the naval raid at Charleston was highly exaggerated by the rebels. The truth is, no vessels were lost by our squadron, and the blockade was not even temporarily raised. The rebel ram Palmetto State disabled the federal gunboat Mercidita, and her officers and crew were paroled; the Key-stone State was, also, disabled, by a shot through her steam drum; but both got off, and will be ready for service again soon. The gunboat Housatonic caused the rebel rams to retreat to Charleston. The object of the raid was to recover the Princess Royal, a steamship which our gunboats had captured while attempting to run the blockade. The loss of life on our side was 24.

The iron-clad Montauk has been bombarding Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee River, near Savannah. She was hit 46 times, but sustained no injury. The fort, also, seemed impregnable. The gunboat would go up the river, but it is full of torpedoes and piles.

Rear-Admiral Dupont gives an official account of the loss of the steamer Isaac Smith. She got entangled, in Stone Inlet, with three rebel batteries, and, after being fired upon, she was captured, and, apparently, without any serious effort to hold her own.

Gen. Foster's expedition has arrived at Port Royal, and an attack upon Charleston is hourly expected. The rebels are as well prepared to defend the place as they can be, and feel confident of defeating our attack.

We have an interesting report of the operations of the First South Carolina Volunteers (colored), recently, in Georgia and Florida. At St. Simon and Jekyll Islands, they captured a quantity of railroad iron, valued at \$5,000, besides live stock and farming utensils. They then proceeded up the St. Mary's River, where several encounters with the rebels took place, in every one of which the colored troops were successful.

The rebels have captured the U. S. ship Northern Light and a schooner, which were blockading Sabine Pass. With two cotton-clad boats, they took the Northern Light, and, on the approach of our gunboats from Galveston, they burned the ship.

Com. Farragut reports that the capture of the Harriet Lane was disgraceful in the extreme, as the officers of that vessel and the Westfield acted in a cowardly manner. The Harriet Lane surrendered with hardly the shadow of defence. Com. Farragut thinks the Northern Light surrendered without a show of resistance, as her guns were loaded when the ship was burnt, and the discharge by heat rendered it dangerous for a gunboat that went to its succor to approach. The Harriet Lane is still at Galveston.

The operations of our forces in the Southwest are full of interest. The army of Gen. Grant is preparing to attack Vicksburg, and the canal which is to make a new channel for the Mississippi, leaving the fortified city to itself, is progressing rapidly. It is thought that transports can go through in a week. The Union ram Queen of the West ran the rebel blockade on Monday morning, at daylight. One hundred heavy siege guns opened on her as she steamed past. A rebel steamer also opened fire, which was replied to. The rebel steamer was crippled. The Queen was under fire three-quarters of an hour. She demolished a couple of rebel transports, and escaped without injury.

Our troops are digging a canal at Yazoo Pass, which will enable our gunboats to pass the rebel fortifications there when the time shall come for them to do so. Gen. Rosecrans has made official report of the affair at Port Donelson. The attack was made by 40,000 men and eight pieces of artillery. Our force was only 800. The rebels made several charges, but were repulsed with great loss, amounting to more than 100 killed and 300 prisoners. Another account says that 145 rebels had been buried already. Our loss was 12 killed and 30 wounded.

Reinforcements for Rosecrans are constantly going up the Cumberland River, and it is now intimated that he has accumulated a sufficient quantity of stores at Nashville to make a forward movement possible. It will, probably, be commenced at a very early day. A dispatch from Nashville brings news that the Union forces at Lebanon, Tenn., on the 8th inst., captured 600 rebels, most of them of Morgan's guerrilla command—among them, the noted secessionist, Paul Anderson.

From the army of the Potomac, we learn the 9th army corps has been ordered to Fortress Monroe, and will, probably, go to North Carolina. An order was issued on the 7th inst., consolidating the Army of the Potomac under one command. A successful reconnaissance has been made on the right wing. Its purpose is not disclosed. Late Richmond papers, received at headquarters, announce three military executions to take place there.

THE GREAT LITTLE WEDDING.—The marriage of Tom Thumb and Lavinia Warren, two Lilliputians well known to the public, took place at Grace Church, New York, on Tuesday, attended by thousands of spectators. Commodore Nutt and a younger Miss Warren, two inches shorter than her sister, were bridesmaid and groomsmen. The furniture of their apartments at the Metropolitan was, it is said, made specially for them, the carving at the head of a very neat and tasteful little bedstead representing the "babes in the wood." A grand reception took place at the Metropolitan Hotel after the wedding. The bridal presents were numerous and costly, and the newly-married couple behaved much as other people do when they get married.

WHAT COMES OF HAVING A PRETTY LEG!—We are told by the London Lancet, which is good authority, that a woman recently had one of her legs amputated just to revenge herself upon her husband. Her limbs were very beautiful, and the one amputated was his special admiration. We don't wonder that the husband admired the limb of such a woman, rather than her disposition.

NOT GREEN.—Holders of cotton in Memphis ask from 95 cents to \$1 per pound, and are by no means anxious to sell at those rates.

A Model General.

While there is so much jealousy and selfishness manifested among our commanding officers in the army, it is refreshing to contemplate the simple patriotism and devotion of General Burnside. He is not troubled with a contemptible sensitiveness about military rank. Wherever the Government places him, he does his best without a murmur. Once at the head of the Potomac army, he resigns, and is willing to take a position under General Hooker, who has been under him. He asks to be employed somewhere, and refuses to accept pay, while the people are burdened with taxes, unless he can be doing something towards putting down the rebellion. What a contrast is this in comparison to Gen. McClellan, Gen. Fremont, and a half-dozen other Generals, who have no commands, but who seem willing to take pay from the impoverished treasury, without intimating a desire for something to do. General Burnside is a democrat, and his conduct is a daily reproach to those democratic copperheads who do nothing but malign the Government. "This war must be fought out," says Burnside; but we hear no such language from McClellan or his particular worshippers. It is pretty conclusively shown that, since General McClellan's removal from the Potomac army, his successors have had almost insurmountable obstacles thrown in their way. It was the case with Gen. Pope, and it has been so with Gen. Burnside. The difficulties that the latter has had thrown in his way since his taking command, from the day the pontoons were not forthcoming as per agreement with Gen. Halleck and Meigs to the day he resigned, were of all kinds. Imbecility, cowardice, apathy, and treason, met him at every turn. His orders were not always obeyed just when they should be; officers from whom more should have been expected shirked their duty; treason in our own camps exposed his plans to the enemy as rapidly as they were formed; and jealous officers succeeded, more than once, in preventing a forward movement at the opportune moment. That an honest, faithful officer should thus be made the victim of our country's traders is an outrage; and, unless the Government first subdues the rebels at the North, it can never hope to suppress rebellion at the South.

IGNORANCE THAT WILL NOT BE ENLIGHTENED.—Resolutions were introduced into the Legislature of New Jersey, a few days ago, appointing five Commissioners to proceed to Richmond and ascertain whether the Southern States will consent to reaffirm their adherence to the Union; and, if not, on what terms amicable relations under one Government can be restored. The third resolution of the series requests the President to furnish the Commissioners the necessary safeguards for their journey. It hardly seems possible that, in the face of all the declarations of Jeff. Davis and other leading men in every seceded State, that they would consent, under no circumstances, to return to the Union, a few members of the New Jersey legislature, or any other legislature, should take it upon themselves to visit Richmond for the purpose of begging peace at any price. Verily, the fools are not all dead yet.

SINGULAR TIME TO MARRY.—While a young lawyer of Manchester was on his way home last week Tuesday evening, the thermometer at zero and the streets almost deserted for the evening, he was met by a man and woman who wished him to marry them. Suggestions that it was late and rather cold, and they had better call in the morning, were alike in vain—they would be married then and there, and married they were on the spot, the city fountain witnessing the ceremony, and still singing its monotonous tune as the parties went on their way rejoicing.

THE COLORED REGIMENT.—The New Bedford Standard says that the proposed colored regiment to be raised in this State will probably go into camp at Worcester. It will be numbered the 54th Mass. Volunteer Infantry. Capt. N. P. Halliwell of the Mass. 20th will be promoted to be one of its field officers, and also Capt. R. G. Shaw, of the 2d.

TRAPPED.—A correspondent at Vicksburg writes to a Western paper that, when Sherman retired from Vicksburg, supposing the expedition had been abandoned, the rebels sent eleven steamers up the Yazoo for supplies, and our fleet having returned in the nick of time, they are now blocked in; and the rebels have only two steamers between Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

LONG DELAY.—At Cincinnati, a prisoner, named Christopher Fleming, sentenced to imprisonment for life for murder in the second degree, in 1848, has been ordered back by the Supreme Court for a new trial, after an imprisonment of fourteen years and five months. Certainly, this is a long delay for the privilege of a new trial.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Nathan Hale, for many years editor and proprietor of the Boston Advertiser, died at his residence in Brooklyn, Sunday evening, aged 78. He was born in Westhampton, graduated at Williams College in 1804, studied law at Troy, N. Y., became a teacher at Exeter academy and in 1810 opened a law office in Boston.

GENERAL HERRON SICK.—The gallant Gen. Herron, with whose brilliant victories in Arkansas the country has been ringing, is ill with fever. He was taken sick near Fayetteville, and conveyed in an ambulance to Springfield, Mo., where he lies, in a critical condition.

THE VICKSBURG CANAL.—Western papers say that the Vicksburg canal will be dug deep enough to allow our gunboats to go through at the average height of the river, and that a sufficient force is detailed to accomplish the purpose.

LARGE BOTTLE.—A Belgian glass-blower has lately blown two large bottles, each of a capacity of sixty-two and a half gallons, and weighing fifty pounds. They were blown at the glass works of Lefevre & Co. at Loddington, and are nearly double the size of the largest bottles heretofore made.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

The winter of 1863 will be recorded as a most remarkable one, and the "oldest inhabitant" will refer to it in future years, as a season the like of which was never before experienced. There is no stability to the thermometer this winter, though it ranges high above zero for most of the time. The frequent freezing and thawing is not considered a good indication for fruit the present year, and, we believe, two more than abundant crops do not follow each other successively.

New London, Ct., will, probably, get the new navy yard, instead of League Island. New London is the better place.

The "no card" mania, which followed the marriage card mania, that sent powerful boys round with baskets full of pasteboard, has subsided in New York. It was done by a chap who appended to the notice of his marriage: "No friends to send cards to."

Each hotel in New York is said to have its peculiarity; one fashion, another comfort, a third style, and a fourth as the home of suicides.

Mr. Francis Hart, of Hubbardston, Vt., committed suicide, last week, by hanging himself, in his barn, by a bridle rein.

Ladies have taken to powdering their hair again, making grey hair fashionable. An imported article of crystallized silver powder is said to make one's head look brilliant. It only costs about \$50 to powder one head with this article for a single party.

It is reported that Gen. Hooker's appointment is merely temporary. That seems to have been the case with Burnside and Pope. We hope it will be long enough for him to defeat the rebels.

The Chicago Times says that twelve of the rebel prisoners of war confined at Camp Douglas froze to death on Sunday night last. Upward of a thousand of them are now sick.

The Portland Argus thinks that it matters little that dentists have raised the price of putting in teeth, as, if prices of food continue to rise as they have been doing, there will be very little use for them.

Gen. McClellan had his pocket picked of \$200 at the Boston depot, on his arrival, week before last.

There was a great fall of snow in Vermont on Friday of last week, which blocked up the railroads. Upward of two feet of snow fell at Randolph.

Live grasshoppers were picked up in the open fields near Lowell, Mass., on Sunday last.

There were some days at the New York post office, when they receive mails from Europe, California, and the army, that there are more than 100,000 extra letters handled by the clerks.

In the New York Assembly, resolutions have been introduced to send to State Prison, as a felon, any judge in that State who declines to issue a writ of habeas corpus, no matter who applies for it.

LITTLE RHODY.—Who talks of leaving "Little Rhody" out of a remodeled Union? Read and be ashamed! According to the official reports sent to the Rhode Island Legislature, that State has furnished for the defence of the nation, by land and sea, sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six men, or thirty per cent. more than her quota of three years' men. Little Rhody has also, disbursed \$70,000 in the shape of bounties and extra pay to her soldiers.

SAD DEATH IN CANTON.—Abel Wentworth of Canton met his death a few days ago under very distressing circumstances. In endeavoring to cross Reservoir Pond on the ice, he broke through a few rods from the shore. His feet stuck in the mud, from which he was unable to extricate himself, and his cries for help attracted only small boys who were unable to assist him, and before he could be rescued he became chilled through, and soon died. The deceased was 72 years old and a man of influence.

SPECULATION IN GOLD.—Washington correspondents say that as the speculation in gold is largely based on the idea that the Government will have to make large purchases of gold to pay its current interest, it may not be improper to state that the Government has bought no gold for the past six months, and has a sufficient supply now on hand for all its necessities for the next payments.

RESENTING THE REMOVAL.—Mrs. Douglas has written a letter relative to the reports that she was about to be married again. The following extract is published: "Although I live so quietly, the world seems determined to talk about me. I have been disturbed by rumors that I am engaged. I hope you will think enough of me not to allow any one ever to say such a thing to you without resentment."

NEW KIND OF SHEEP.—The society of Acclimation, at Paris, have lately received a present of three Chinese sheep. Their fecundity is remarkable. The ewes breed regularly twice a year, producing from two to three lambs and sometimes five at a birth. The wool is fully as good as that of other varieties, but somewhat less in quantity.

RAO SPECULATORS.—Several speculators have been recently engaged in buying the large quantities of rags gathered from the deserted camps of the Army of the Potomac, where for months cast off shoddy coats and pants and woollen rags have accumulated. The battle-field of Antietam has also furnished large quantities of rags for the market.

PROBABLE MURDER.—The dreadfully mutilated body of a woman, about thirty years of age, was found, last week Tuesday morning on the "flats" at South Brooklyn, Conn., half immersed in a stagnant pool. She was unknown and had been seen the evening previous in the neighborhood with a stranger.

WELL DONE.—The ladies of Becket, one of the small towns in Berkshire, but one of the most patriotic and liberal in the State, have, since they began their work, sent \$500 worth of hospital supplies to the army and Sanitary Commission, and are still not weary in well doing.

A bill has been introduced in the New Jersey legislature which provides that married women shall be empowered to make wills and dispose of whatever property it may be their good fortune to possess, in like manner with the stronger sex.

A PROFITABLE TRADE.—The New Haven Courier says that the small river steamer Mary Benton, which cost only \$30,000 when new, has been sold to the Government for \$32,000, after earning \$27,600 for her use by the Government during the past six months.

Letter From the 36th Regiment.

OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, Feb. 6, '63.

FRIEND FISK.—This is a busy day with the 9th army corps. Orders came yesterday for us to proceed immediately to Fortress Monroe, and one division left this morning, at an early hour to take transports at Aquia Creek. Our ultimate destination I cannot learn, but I presume we shall go some distance southward. The troops are much gratified with the movement, and hail with joy the news that the gallant Burnside is to be with them again. We care little as to the point where our operations are to commence; all we ask is a speedy removal from this muddy and God-forsaken place. It has rained and snowed alternately for the past fortnight, and the "sacred soil" is disagreeably soft and sticky. In parting with the army of the Rappahannock, it is my earnest desire never again to enter it until its condition is greatly improved. I regret to say that it is disheartened, and, to some extent, demoralized. Robbed of its best and bravest generals, subjected to all the rigors of a winter campaign, without sufficient shelter, unpaid by Government—which has been too busy caring for the blacks to take even a passing notice of us white men—is it to be wondered that there is dissatisfaction? Massachusetts has done honor to herself in recently honoring the army's idol—McClellan. She is surely coming to her senses.

Our regiment was paid off last night, up to the 1st of November. It has rained steadily for two days, and there is no sign of fair weather. We shall, probably, take our departure to-morrow. The health of this brigade is very good, though many have died from exposure. The 3d brigade consists of about two thousand men, including Capt. T. Ward Osborn's N. Y. Battery. The latter, however, will remain here for the present. I will endeavor to keep you posted up on our future movements.

The Income Tax.

Some misapprehension having arisen as to the time and manner of paying the income tax, levied by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1862, it is useful to show the exact provisions of the law. No tax upon incomes can be levied or collected until the first day of May, 1863. Section 80 of the act of July last repeals sections 49, 50, and 51, of the act of August 5, 1861 (except the part relating to the appointment of depositaries), and makes the following regulations: On the first of May, 1863, the assessors shall levy a tax of three per cent. upon all incomes, which shall have exceeded the sum of six hundred dollars during the year ending December 31, 1862. If the income for the year 1862 exceeded the sum of ten thousand dollars, the tax shall be five per cent. upon all above six hundred dollars. This tax of three or five per cent. is due and payable on or before the 30th day of June, 1863. If remaining unpaid for thirty days after June 30, a penalty will be imposed. A person, therefore, whose income in 1862 was one thousand dollars, will be assessed three per cent. on four hundred dollars of that sum, on the first of May next, and will have at least sixty days in which to pay his tax; that is to say, the man who received last year a salary of one thousand dollars, must pay an income tax of twelve dollars on or before the 30th day of June next, with the privilege of delay for an additional thirty days. The income tax is to cease absolutely at the end of the year 1866.

MAL-PRACTICE IN THE ARMY.—Skillful surgeons are needed in the army, to supply the places of some who have resigned and others who mutilate a limb that might be saved. After the Fredericksburg battle, there were, as usual, some cases of butchery by ignorant surgeons—one, where a leg was taken off which had only a flesh wound, that did not endanger the limb in the least. An amputating surgeon, who was detailed for the duty because he came highly recommended and was alleged to have rendered service in the Crimean war, denied that the blunder was his, but the medical director of the division traced the criminal and disgraceful act to the actual perpetrator, who proved to be the Crimean graduate. In consequence, he was transferred to a subordinate position in the hospital department.

INCOMPETENT OFFICERS.—There is said to be in the hands of the President a list of the general officers, belonging to the army of the Rappahannock, whom a competent judge, occupying a position which gives him a right to speak, considers unfit to retain their present commands, because of their loud-mouthed abuse of the President or his policy, or of other manifestations of disloyalty.

GOON.—Truman Charles did not succeed, in prosecuting Henry Gray, the editor of the Southbridge Journal, for libel. The jury returned a verdict, after a consultation of twenty minutes, of not guilty, as justified by the evidence, which proved the utterance of disloyal sentiments by Charles, and his coarse treatment of a wounded soldier. So much for suing an editor for libel.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—It seems that the French "Yellow Book" shows that the removal of Gen. Butler was known to Drogyn de Lhuys in Paris long before it was known here to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, or the Chairman of the Senate Military Committee. The circumstance has caused much excitement among members of Congress at Washington.

PROMOTIONS IN THE 46TH REGIMENT.—Col. Bowler, of the 46th regiment, who was, probably, never fit for the position, has resigned, and Lieut. Col. Shurtleff, of Springfield, has been elected to fill his place. Maj. Walkley, of Westfield, has been elected Lieut. Col., and Capt. Spooner, of Co. A., of Springfield, Major.

A COLD AIRING.—In Portland, last week, Mr. Thomas Barnes, who had become insane, chased his wretched out of the room with a stick of wood, and then escaped to the street, where he wandered about some fifteen minutes with no other garment on than a shirt—the mercury being below zero.

EXEMPT FROM STAMP DUTY.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a quit-claim deed, releasing a mortgage on real estate, and an assignment of a mortgage, are exempt from stamp duty.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

VALENTINES.—This is Valentine's day, and those who would like to send missives, characteristic of the season, to their friends, will find them at the post office.

THIS small pox appears to have died out in this village, no new cases occurring, and those who have been afflicted having recovered. The schools commence again next Monday.

ENTERTAIN.—The festival held by the ladies last week was very successful, realizing about \$70 clear of all expenses, which is to be applied for the purpose of improving the choir.

APPOINTMENT.—Pitkin B. Rice, of Brooklyn, son of the late Dr. Rice, of North Wilbraham, has been appointed surgeon of the 5th division of New York volunteers.

SALE OF AN ENGINE.—G. M. Stacy has sold his fire engine to the Shaw Manufacturing Co., of Wales, and our own village is left without an engine except the old Tiger, which is entirely useless.

MUSKRATS.—The freshest of last week drowned out any number of muskrats along the banks of the river. W. W. Hagar shot half a dozen, in a few moments, near the iron bridge, and might have killed a dozen had he not broken his gun.

DEATH OF A WALES VOLUNTEER.—Marcus Morton Chaffee, son of Calvin Chaffee, of Wales, and a member of Co. G, 46th regiment, died very suddenly at Newbern, N. C., on the 30th of January, having been sick only twenty-eight hours, of congestion of the lungs. He had been in excellent health up to the hour of his sudden illness. Letters from the Captain and Lieutenant of the Company speak of his manly and soldierly qualities in the highest terms, fully sustaining the excellent moral character which he always bore at home. He was 20 years of age. His remains are daily expected home.

WILBRAHAM.—Rev. John Bowers, formerly pastor of the Cong. church, recently died at St. Johnsbury, East Vt. He was a faithful pastor of the church here for a period of eighteen years, and endeared himself to the hearts of his people by his exemplary christian conduct and by his kind and persevering efforts to promote their spiritual welfare. Measures have already been commenced, to transfer his remains to this place and procure a suitable monument to his memory.—The social interview of the students of the academy, on Wednesday evening, passed off with more than its usual interest. The ordinary monotony of the exercises was very happily changed by some of the ladies appearing in fancy costumes, the most noticeable of which were representations of a Scottish Highland maiden and an Indian chief's daughter, a lady arrayed in the garb of yesteryear, and two very demure looking representations of Shakerism. It was unanimously conceded the best interview of the term.

BUILDING IN WARE.—Although little building has been done in Ware the past year, yet there has been sufficient to show a healthy and steady growth and improvement. The residence of Chas. A. Stevens, commenced in May last, on the site of the one burned two years since, has so far advanced towards completion that he expects to occupy it in April. It is of wood, two stories high, and being finished in a neat and substantial manner. The inside finish is of black walnut, profusely moulded. The walls are hard finish, with stucco cornice and centre pieces, and the mantel pieces of white and variegated marble. When completed it will be the best residence in town, and one of the best in the county. The improvements of Geo. H. Gilbert & Co. have been in connection with their factory; their increased business having called for several enlargements, of which a building 175 feet long, two stories high, with an attic to be used as a dry house, standing in the rear of the factory. A few feet south of the present building, they are building a neat and substantial brick building, to be used as a counting-room, which will be completed in the spring. J. C. White & Co. have nearly completed a marble shop on Church street. S. R. Fletcher has erected and now occupies a shop on Bank street. On West Main street, Barnes Brothers, who have been successfully engaged in manufacturing wagons in the north part of the town for the past few years, have erected a three-story building and a blacksmith shop, for the manufacturing of wagons and sleighs.

THE amount of taxes to be paid in Ware under the excise law, for the month of January is \$2,580.04, of which Geo. H. Gilbert & Co. pay \$1,618.79, the Otis Co., \$919.42, and Chas. A. Stevens, \$327.51.

HIGHER TAXES.—Whisky drinkers and tobacco users, will not be over-satisfied in learning that, according to reports, the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress propose to raise the duty on whiskey and tobacco one dollar per gallon and one dollar per pound, respectively.

FATAL DISEASE.—A disease has shown itself in Vermont which is pronounced by physicians to be an epidemic diphtheria, and which is unusually fatal. Its first symptom is a numbness in the lower extremities, and it makes rapid strides, proving fatal in two or three days, without any sign of sore throat being visible.

A NEW DOCTOR.—The latest dodge to raise the wind is recorded in the Harrisburg Union. A woman, named Mary Marshall, being hard up, preferred infamous charges, against respectable citizens; and they, to avoid the scandal of a trial, paid liberally for a compromise.

VALUABLE HORSE SHOT.—The celebrated Green Mountain horse, White Mountain, raised in Manchester, N. H., and sold to a Mr. Brown, of Illinois, six years ago, for \$4,000, was bitten by a mad dog and run mad, about three weeks ago, and was shot by his owner.

HIGH PRICES IN ARKANSAS.—In Little Rock, eggs are two dollars per dozen; turkeys, seven dollars apiece; pork, twenty-five cents per pound; flour, twenty-five cents per barrel; meal, one dollar and fifty cents per bushel.

NEVER MARRY.—According to a recent article in a magazine, nearly one-third of the women of England never marry, and three millions of females are thrown upon their own exertions for support.

A NEW CONSCRIPTION BILL FOR THE REBELS.—A bill has been introduced into the rebel Senate, authorizing the Secretary of War to cause all white male persons, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, not in the employ of the Confederate Government, and who do not belong to the rebel army or navy, to be enrolled as conscripts. A resolution has, also, been introduced, to provide a home for the officers and privates of the rebel army. The bill exempts telegraph operators, not to exceed four at any place except the rebel capital; one editor of every newspaper, and necessary printers; Quakers, drunks, Nazarenes, and Mononists, provided they pay a commutation of \$500; physicians of five years' practice; one apothecary in each established drug store; and various other classes, especially named.

VALUABLE CAPTURE.—One of the results of the victory at Murfreesboro was the capture of the Confederate tannery in that city, embracing a vast amount of hides and partly tanned leather, sheep pelts, &c., amounting to some 700,000 pieces, and worth more than a million and a half of dollars.

MORE MEN WANTED.—It is said that at least 100,000 men are yet wanting under the President, of which not less than 35,000 are due from the State of New York alone. Every New England State has filled its quota except New Hampshire, the last regiment in which has been organized, but lacks a few hundred men.

ONLY ONE.—Out of the whole number of persons confined in the prison at Salisbury, N. C., for alleged treason to the rebel cause, only one man, out of about three hundred, could be found who was willing to take the oath of allegiance to the government of the Southern Confederacy.

WINTER IN CANADA.—Thus far the winter in Canada has been of the same description as in this latitude. For two months, says a Montreal paper, the mercury has been below freezing only a few days, while most of the time it has marked a temperature when out-door operations could be easily conducted and when a minimum of fire was needed in doors.

SPECULATING IN GOLD DUST.—The Rocky Mountain News says that no fewer than seven moneyed men are in the gold mines with a large quantity of greenbacks, buying gold dust of the miners, paying as high as \$22 per ounce. The prices paid are regarded as an unprofitable speculation.

CALIFORNIA COTTON.—A California company has secured a large tract of land on the Peninsula of lower California, upon which a fair quality of upland cotton grows wild. They propose its entire cultivation, believing that cheap labor and native population will make cotton-growing profitable.

DISHONEST GUEST.—Secretary Chase gave an entertainment at his residence on Saturday evening last. During the evening some person took a wallet of the Secretary's, which was lying on a table in one of the rooms, containing \$50.

A BUSH OF SOILED STAMPS.—One of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Companies, in New York, recently sent a bush of soiled postage stamps to the post office there, for redemption. It took the clerks nearly a week to examine it. The value was \$3400.

CAN KEEP UP WITH EXPENSES.—It is stated that, with one hundred and twenty-five presses, the Treasury Department is now just able to print enough greenbacks in two-thirds of a day to pay the expenses of the government for one day.

PASSPORTS ARE ABOLISHED IN SPAIN.—The decree to that effect dating January 1, 1863.—No passports are required of strangers entering the kingdom, and the vice system, with its fees to consuls, is also abolished.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The whole number of scholars in attendance upon the public schools of Pennsylvania last year was 682,182. The cost of maintaining the schools was \$2,773,595.

Special Notices.
To Arms! To Arms!—The citizen soldier will find a more deadly foe in the brackish, muddy water and damp night air than in the most determined enemy. Holloway's Pills so purify the blood and strengthen the stomach and bowels that the soldier can endure these hardships with ease and strength. Only 25 cts. per box. 230

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.—Married ladies, whose health will not permit an increase of family, have here a remedy with the most agreeable necessity of consulting a physician. They will not injure the most delicate constitution. Price one dollar. Sent by mail by all respectable druggists. See advertisement.

A Friend in Need. Try It.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will relieve pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and nervous disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sore Throats, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing, and powerful strengthening properties excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. Sold by all Dealers.

A Lyric.
What makes me laugh when others sigh,
No text can ever bedew mine eye,
It is because I always buy—**Herrick's Pills.**
What it makes me hale and stout,
And all my friends can't make it out,
I really could not live without—**Herrick's Pills.**
So if you're sad, or grieved or ill,
Pray do take a dose of magic pills—**Made by Herrick.**
Put up with English, Spanish, German and French directions. Price 25 cts. per box. Sugar coated. See advertisement on this page.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.—Havana advices, to the 31st ult. bring no confirmation of the report that the privateer Florida, or Oretio, had been sunk by our gunboats.

BORN.
In Palmer, 3d, a son to ROYAL DUFFINGTON, Jr.
In Ludlow, 2d, a son (Edward) to H. S. JONES.
In Brimfield 10th, a daughter to GEORGE W. UPHAM.
In Wilbraham, 22d, a son (Samuel Daves) to Dr. C. BOWKER; 11th, a daughter to CHARLES PLUMLEY.

MARRIED.
In Staffordville, 9th, by Rev. H. M. Vail, MINER MILLER of Stafford, and ROSEETTE BOOTH of Union.
In Hartford, 1st, Geo. C. PARKES of Stafford Springs, and ADDIE HOLLISTER of H.

DIED.
In Ludlow, Jan. 24th, SUSAN A., 39, wife of Franklin P. Tilley.
In Wilbraham, 6th, JULIA EDITH, 8 years and 7 months, only son of George W. Gould of East Longmeadow.
At Newbern, N. C., Jan. 14th, EDGAR J. CUMMINGS, son of Hosea Cummings of Hardwick.
At Newbern, N. C., Jan. 30th, M. MORTON CHAFFER, 29, son of Calvin Chaffier of Wales, and member of the 46th Mass. regiment.
In Palmer, (Duckville), 6th, CHARLES, 6, son of Isaac Angellier, Jr.
In Palmer, 6th, LOTTIE, 27, wife of Alden L. Fletcher.
In Springfield, 11th, WILLIAM RICE, 75.
In Monson, Jan. 29th, SANDFORD DAY, 27.
In hospital at Washington, D. C., Dec. 27, of diphtheria, JONAS H. TOWNS, 25, son of Hiram Town of the 16th Conn. regt., now sick in hospital.
In Thorndike, 6th, JAMES BANKS, 11 weeks, only son of James B. Foster, member of the 46th Mass. regiment.
Little TOMMY MOORE, died Jan. 2, 1863.
Farwell, Tuncum, thou hast left us,
Dearest, ever fare thee well;
There is slumber on thy eye-lids
Morning light can ne'er dispell.
O, thy cheek health's rosy lustre
Such far-reaching promise gave,
That our weak unthinking spirits
Half forgot the grave.
How entranced we watched the vision,
Growing every day more bright,
Till the death-wind wildly moaning,
Swept him from our sight.
On yonder hill they laid my darling,
Ever taken from my sight;
Vainly I am weeping for him,
Father, teach me all is right.
Teach me that I sinned in loving
Far too well an earthly prize. Com.
Stafford, Ct.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
100 PAIRS Men's, Boys', and Youths', THICK BOOTS, now offered for sale at
GRANGER'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
PALMER DEPOT.
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Also, just received a large supply of LADIES', MISSES', & CHILDREN'S SHOES, consisting in part of those quick-selling (and hard to be found)
FERRIS GRAINED CALF BALMORALS, with and without patent leather tips, sowed, nailed, and pegged, "all the go." Together with
RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, of all kinds, AT LOW PRICES.
Palmer, Feb. 14, 1863.

OPTICIANS & OCULISTS.
LAZARUS & MORRIS,
MESSRS.
No. 17 Hungerford and Cone's Buildings,
HARTFORD, CONN.,
and
No. 184 MAIN ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,
Claim for their
Celebrated
Perfected Spectacles,
The under-mentioned advantages over those in ordinary use:
1st. That from the peculiar construction of the Glasses, they ASSIST and PRESERVE the Sight, rendering frequent changes quite unnecessary.
2d. That they confer a Brilliancy and Distinctness of Vision, with an amount of Ease and Comfort not hitherto enjoyed by spectacle wearers.
3d. That the material from which the Lenses are ground is manufactured specially for Optic purposes, and is pure, hard, and brilliant, and not liable to become scratched.
4th. That the frames in which they are set, whether in Gold, Silver, or Steel, are of the Finest Quality and Finish, and Guaranteed Perfect in every respect.
Apart from the above advantages offered, Messrs. LAZARUS & MORRIS are EDUCATED, PRACTICAL Opticians and Oculists, and are exceedingly skillful in FITTING the Eye, whether for diseased or impaired vision, however difficult, the case may be. They examine the Eye with a powerful Lens, and on the result of such examination AT ONCE select Glasses to suit. The Eye so fitted with Spectacles, possessing the requisite power, neither more nor less, do NOT FAIL, or require the constant changes that are so necessary where badly fitted or improper glasses are used. The assurance is offered that their business will be, as heretofore, conducted with HONOR and INTEGRITY, and in a uniformly Courteous and Pains-taking Manner.
-141y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
100 PAIRS Men's, Boys', and Youths', THICK BOOTS, now offered for sale at
GRANGER'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
PALMER DEPOT.
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Also, just received a large supply of LADIES', MISSES', & CHILDREN'S SHOES, consisting in part of those quick-selling (and hard to be found)
FERRIS GRAINED CALF BALMORALS, with and without patent leather tips, sowed, nailed, and pegged, "all the go." Together with
RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, of all kinds, AT LOW PRICES.
Palmer, Feb. 14, 1863.

OPTICIANS & OCULISTS.
LAZARUS & MORRIS,
MESSRS.
No. 17 Hungerford and Cone's Buildings,
HARTFORD, CONN.,
and
No. 184 MAIN ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,
Claim for their
Celebrated
Perfected Spectacles,
The under-mentioned advantages over those in ordinary use:
1st. That from the peculiar construction of the Glasses, they ASSIST and PRESERVE the Sight, rendering frequent changes quite unnecessary.
2d. That they confer a Brilliancy and Distinctness of Vision, with an amount of Ease and Comfort not hitherto enjoyed by spectacle wearers.
3d. That the material from which the Lenses are ground is manufactured specially for Optic purposes, and is pure, hard, and brilliant, and not liable to become scratched.
4th. That the frames in which they are set, whether in Gold, Silver, or Steel, are of the Finest Quality and Finish, and Guaranteed Perfect in every respect.
Apart from the above advantages offered, Messrs. LAZARUS & MORRIS are EDUCATED, PRACTICAL Opticians and Oculists, and are exceedingly skillful in FITTING the Eye, whether for diseased or impaired vision, however difficult, the case may be. They examine the Eye with a powerful Lens, and on the result of such examination AT ONCE select Glasses to suit. The Eye so fitted with Spectacles, possessing the requisite power, neither more nor less, do NOT FAIL, or require the constant changes that are so necessary where badly fitted or improper glasses are used. The assurance is offered that their business will be, as heretofore, conducted with HONOR and INTEGRITY, and in a uniformly Courteous and Pains-taking Manner.
-141y

OPTICIANS & OCULISTS.
LAZARUS & MORRIS,
MESSRS.
No. 17 Hungerford and Cone's Buildings,
HARTFORD, CONN.,
and
No. 184 MAIN ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,
Claim for their
Celebrated
Perfected Spectacles,
The under-mentioned advantages over those in ordinary use:
1st. That from the peculiar construction of the Glasses, they ASSIST and PRESERVE the Sight, rendering frequent changes quite unnecessary.
2d. That they confer a Brilliancy and Distinctness of Vision, with an amount of Ease and Comfort not hitherto enjoyed by spectacle wearers.
3d. That the material from which the Lenses are ground is manufactured specially for Optic purposes, and is pure, hard, and brilliant, and not liable to become scratched.
4th. That the frames in which they are set, whether in Gold, Silver, or Steel, are of the Finest Quality and Finish, and Guaranteed Perfect in every respect.
Apart from the above advantages offered, Messrs. LAZARUS & MORRIS are EDUCATED, PRACTICAL Opticians and Oculists, and are exceedingly skillful in FITTING the Eye, whether for diseased or impaired vision, however difficult, the case may be. They examine the Eye with a powerful Lens, and on the result of such examination AT ONCE select Glasses to suit. The Eye so fitted with Spectacles, possessing the requisite power, neither more nor less, do NOT FAIL, or require the constant changes that are so necessary where badly fitted or improper glasses are used. The assurance is offered that their business will be, as heretofore, conducted with HONOR and INTEGRITY, and in a uniformly Courteous and Pains-taking Manner.
-141y

Perfected Spectacles,
The under-mentioned advantages over those in ordinary use:
1st. That from the peculiar construction of the Glasses, they ASSIST and PRESERVE the Sight, rendering frequent changes quite unnecessary.
2d. That they confer a Brilliancy and Distinctness of Vision, with an amount of Ease and Comfort not hitherto enjoyed by spectacle wearers.
3d. That the material from which the Lenses are ground is manufactured specially for Optic purposes, and is pure, hard, and brilliant, and not liable to become scratched.
4th. That the frames in which they are set, whether in Gold, Silver, or Steel, are of the Finest Quality and Finish, and Guaranteed Perfect in every respect.
Apart from the above advantages offered, Messrs. LAZARUS & MORRIS are EDUCATED, PRACTICAL Opticians and Oculists, and are exceedingly skillful in FITTING the Eye, whether for diseased or impaired vision, however difficult, the case may be. They examine the Eye with a powerful Lens, and on the result of such examination AT ONCE select Glasses to suit. The Eye so fitted with Spectacles, possessing the requisite power, neither more nor less, do NOT FAIL, or require the constant changes that are so necessary where badly fitted or improper glasses are used. The assurance is offered that their business will be, as heretofore, conducted with HONOR and INTEGRITY, and in a uniformly Courteous and Pains-taking Manner.
-141y

Perfected Spectacles,
The under-mentioned advantages over those in ordinary use:
1st. That from the peculiar construction of the Glasses, they ASSIST and PRESERVE the Sight, rendering frequent changes quite unnecessary.
2d. That they confer a Brilliancy and Distinctness of Vision, with an amount of Ease and Comfort not hitherto enjoyed by spectacle wearers.
3d. That the material from which the Lenses are ground is manufactured specially for Optic purposes, and is pure, hard, and brilliant, and not liable to become scratched.
4th. That the frames in which they are set, whether in Gold, Silver, or Steel, are of the Finest Quality and Finish, and Guaranteed Perfect in every respect.
Apart from the above advantages offered, Messrs. LAZARUS & MORRIS are EDUCATED, PRACTICAL Opticians and Oculists, and are exceedingly skillful in FITTING the Eye, whether for diseased or impaired vision, however difficult, the case may be. They examine the Eye with a powerful Lens, and on the result of such examination AT ONCE select Glasses to suit. The Eye so fitted with Spectacles, possessing the requisite power, neither more nor less, do NOT FAIL, or require the constant changes that are so necessary where badly fitted or improper glasses are used. The assurance is offered that their business will be, as heretofore, conducted with HONOR and INTEGRITY, and in a uniformly Courteous and Pains-taking Manner.
-141y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. TAXES.
THE taxes assessed under the U. S. Internal Revenue Act for the month of December, 1862, are received by the Collector, and all persons taxed in the towns of Palmer, Monson, Wilbraham, Brimfield, Wales, and Holland, are requested to make payment at my office in Palmer before the 20th of the present month.
G. M. FISK, Deputy Collector.
Palmer, Feb. 14, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Thomas H. Keith, late of Monson, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to
SARAH A. KEITH, Administratrix.
Monson, Feb. 10, 1863.

FOR A FEW DAYS.
J. H. STORRS
Will sell
PRINTS, fast colors, . . . 20 cents.
Fine Brown Cottons, . . . 22
" Bleached " . . . 20

NEW STYLES OF
SPRING DRESS GOODS.
Having made LARGE ADDITIONS to our former stock we can offer
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
to buyers of
DRY GOODS,
CARPETS,
MILLINERY,
Furs, &c., &c.
J. H. STORRS,
WARE, MASS.
Feb. 14, 1863. 17y.

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
By leave of the Probate Court for the County of Hampden will be sold at public auction, at the store of H. H. Hendrick in South Wilbraham, on Tuesday, the third day of March next, at two o'clock p. m., all the right and title of Lorinda J. Smith of Wilbraham in said county, minor, in and to a lot of land lying in Monson, on Moose Mountain, so called, and bounded easterly by land of Rufus M. Pease, southerly and westerly by land of Calvin Pease, and northerly by land of Orrin Pease; said lot being a part of the real estate of Wm. C. Stebbins, deceased, and said minor's interest in the premises being one undivided half of the same, subject to a life estate in Eliza P. Stebbins.
SUMNER SMITH, Guardian.
South Wilbraham, Feb. 6, 1863. 17

100,000 BARRELS OF the
LODI MANUFACTURING Co's
POUDRETTE.
No. 111 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass.
This company, with a capital of \$150,000, the most extensive works of the kind in the world, and an experience in the manufacturing of over 25 years, with a reputation long established, having also the exclusive control of all the night soil of the great city of New York, are prepared to furnish an article which is, without doubt, the cheapest and very best fertilizer in market. It greatly increases the yield, and ripens the crop from two to three weeks earlier, at an expense of from three to four dollars per acre, with little or no labor. Also, FIFTY TONS of BONE TAPEU, being a mixture of bone and night soil ground fine, at \$15 per ton—a superior mixture for grain and grass. Price of POUDRETTE, \$1.50 per barrel. Seven barrels and over delivered free of charge. A pamphlet containing all necessary information, may be had free by addressing a letter to the subscriber.
JAMES T. FOSTER,
Care of the Lodi Manufacturing Company,
66 Courtland street, New York.
17 3m. W. S. WALLIS, Agent, Holland, Mass.

To Nervous Sufferers of Both Sexes.
A Reverend Gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of a post-paid, addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 180 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS
To Sell and Rent, at MODERATE PRICES.
Apply to CHARLES PHIPPS, Ware, Mass.
Feb. 7, 1863.

BILL HEADS, neatly printed at the Journal Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. TAXES.
THE taxes assessed under the U. S. Internal Revenue Act for the month of December, 1862, are received by the Collector, and all persons taxed in the towns of Palmer, Monson, Wilbraham, Brimfield, Wales, and Holland, are requested to make payment at my office in Palmer before the 20th of the present month.
G. M. FISK, Deputy Collector.
Palmer, Feb. 14, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Thomas H. Keith, late of Monson, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to
SARAH A. KEITH, Administratrix.
Monson, Feb. 10, 1863.

FOR A FEW DAYS.
J. H. STORRS
Will sell
PRINTS, fast colors, . . . 20 cents.
Fine Brown Cottons, . . . 22
" Bleached " . . . 20

NEW STYLES OF
SPRING DRESS GOODS.
Having made LARGE ADDITIONS to our former stock we can offer
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
to buyers of
DRY GOODS,
CARPETS,
MILLINERY,
Furs, &c., &c.
J. H. STORRS,
WARE, MASS.
Feb. 14, 1863. 17y.

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
By leave of the Probate Court for the County of Hampden will be sold at public auction, at the store of H. H. Hendrick in South Wilbraham, on Tuesday, the third day of March next, at two o'clock p. m., all the right and title of Lorinda J. Smith of Wilbraham in said county, minor, in and to a lot of land lying in Monson, on Moose Mountain, so called, and bounded easterly by land of Rufus M. Pease, southerly and westerly by land of Calvin Pease, and northerly by land of Orrin Pease; said lot being a part of the real estate of Wm. C. Stebbins, deceased, and said minor's interest in the premises being one undivided half of the same, subject to a life estate in Eliza P. Stebbins.
SUMNER SMITH, Guardian.
South Wilbraham, Feb. 6, 1863. 17

100,000 BARRELS OF the
LODI MANUFACTURING Co's
POUDRETTE.
No. 111 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass.
This company, with a capital of \$150,000, the most extensive works of the kind in the world, and an experience in the manufacturing of over 25 years, with a reputation long established, having also the exclusive control of all the night soil of the great city of New York, are prepared to furnish an article which is, without doubt, the cheapest and very best fertilizer in market. It greatly increases the yield, and ripens the crop from two to three weeks earlier, at an expense of from three to four dollars per acre, with little or no labor. Also, FIFTY TONS of BONE TAPEU, being a mixture of bone and night soil ground fine, at \$15 per ton—a superior mixture for grain and grass. Price of POUDRETTE, \$1.50 per barrel. Seven barrels and over delivered free of charge. A pamphlet containing all necessary information, may be had free by addressing a letter to the subscriber.
JAMES T. FOSTER,
Care of the Lodi Manufacturing Company,
66 Courtland street, New York.
17 3m. W. S. WALLIS, Agent, Holland, Mass.

To Nervous Sufferers of Both Sexes.
A Reverend Gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of a post-paid, addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 180 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS
To Sell and Rent, at MODERATE PRICES.
Apply to CHARLES PHIPPS, Ware, Mass.
Feb. 7, 1863.

BILL HEADS, neatly printed at the Journal Office.

THIS WEEK RECEIVING
DRESS GOODS,
DOMESTICS,
FLANNELS,
YARNS AND GLOVES,
LINENS AND HOSIERY,
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

EVERYBODY WANTING
GOODS TO EAT OR TO WEAR.
MAY BE ASSURED THAT
I SHALL SELL
AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,
And an examination will prove it.
M. W. FRENCH.
NEW STORE!
The undersigned has opened a new
FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL & FEED
Store, in
McGILVERAY'S BLOCK.
South side of the railroad bridge, Palmer, where he will keep constantly on hand
ALL KINDS OF FLOUR, direct from the Mills,
ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, MEAL, and FEED,
LIME AND HAIR,
ALSO BRICK.
All of which will be sold very low for cash.
S. G. SHAW.
Palmer, April 19, 1862.—17y.

Palmer Steam Mill!
THE subscribers, having leased the Steam Mill formerly occupied by Hall & Trumble, offer for sale
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL,
FEED, SALT, LIME,
COAL WOOD, &c.
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.
HOVEY & SUTCLIFFE.
Palmer, Mass., Dec. 20, 1862.

PENSION AGENCY!
INVALID SOLDIERS discharged from service, and the widows and orphans of soldiers who died in the United States service, or of wounds or disease contracted in line of duty, are entitled to pensions. All pension claims against the government, and claims for arrears of pay and bounty, will be promptly attended to and collected at the lowest rates. No charge made to the soldier unless the claim is successful.
JAS. G. ALLEN, Counsellor & Attorney.
Palmer, Sept. 20, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Patrick Fitzgerald, late of Palmer, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to
MARY FITZGERALD, Administratrix.
Palmer, Jan. 6, 1863.

S. W. LAWRENCE will pay the **HIGHEST MARKET PRICE** for **GOOD HOGS**, delivered at his market.
Palmer, Jan. 31, 1862.

LAWRENCE & Co. will pay the **highest market price** for **HIDES** and **Skins** delivered at their market.
Palmer, Jan. 24, 1863.

BOOK BINDING.—Persons having Magazines or Pamphlets, can get them bound at this office.
AUCTION BILLS, Circulars, Ball Tickets and other kinds of Printing, executed as neat as was, and cheap as one could wish, at this office.

GRAND OPENING.

NEWTON & CONVERSE,
Have bought the stock of **GROCERIES** of K. H. ALLEN, and will keep
A FULL STOCK
on hand of
FLOUR, MEAL, SALT,
LIME, OILS, FLUID, BUTTER, CHEESE
Fish, Crockery,
GLASS, STONE, AND WOODEN WARE,
and will sell
At Wholesale and Retail,
AS LOW, if not LOWER, than any other place in town.

¶ We are receiving fresh goods from market every week.
¶ CALL AND SEE. ¶
NEWTON & CONVERSE.
Palmer, Dec. 27, 1862.

DR. E. B. LYON,
After looking over the field, and consulting with many of the prominent citizens in different parts of the town, has been induced to locate a permanent residence, and offers his professional services as
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
to such as would command them.
Office at the Nassawanno House.
Orders left at the office of O. F. Packard, Three Rivers, and at the office of Gamaliel Collins, Esq., Thorndike, will be attended to daily.
Fresh Vaccine Virus from known patients on hand.
Palmer, Jan. 1, 1863. 100y

DRY GOODS STORE TO RENT.
No. 1, ELY'S BLOCK, WARE, MASS.
For a term of 3 years or less; is situated in the BUSINESS PART of Main street, has recently been repaired and refitted, and is an excellent stand for any one desiring to locate permanently.
For particulars apply soon to
H. S. PARSONS.
Ware, Jan. 24, 1863. 17y

UNITED STATES
BOUNTY, PAY, AND PENSION
OFFICE.
GAMALIEL COLLINS, P.M., Thorndike, Mass.
Bounty and Back Pay collected promptly, and Pensions procured.
Pay Contingent upon Success.

SOLDIERS enlisted since March 1, 1861, in any kind of service, military or naval, who are disabled by wounds or diseases, are entitled to pensions. All soldiers who serve for two years or during the war, whenever it closes, are entitled to \$100 bounty. Widows of soldiers who die or are killed in battle are entitled to pensions and the \$100 bounty. If there is no widow, then the minor children, then the father, mother, brothers, or sisters are entitled as above.
Address, GAMALIEL COLLINS, P.M., Thorndike, Aug. 23, 1861.—17y

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
R. H. EDDY, Solicitor of Patents,
Late Agent of U. S. Patent Office, Washington, (Under the Act of 1837.)
76 State St., - - - (Opp. Kilby St.) - Boston.
After an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, continues to secure Patents in the United States, also in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Drafts, Assignments, and all Papers or Documents for Patents executed on liberal terms, and with dispatch. Researches made into American or Foreign works to determine the validity or utility of Patents or inventions—and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any patent furnished by remitting one dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.
The Agency is not only the largest in New England, but through it inventors have advantages for securing Patents, of ascertaining the patentability of inventions, unsurpassed by, if not immeasurably superior to any which can be offered them elsewhere. The testimonials below give proof that **MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PATENT OFFICE** than the subscriber, and as **SUCCESS IS THE BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGES AND ABILITY**, he would add that he has abundant reason to believe, and can prove, that at no other office of the kind are the charges for professional services so moderate. The immense practice of the subscriber during the twelve years past has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of specifications and official decisions relative to patents, and he is prepared to furnish to his clients, besides his extensive library of legal and mechanical works, and full accounts of patents granted in the United States and Europe, render him able, beyond question, to offer superior facilities for obtaining Patents.
All necessity of a journey to Washington to procure a Patent, and the usual great delay there, are here saved inventors.

TESTIMONIALS.
"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the most CAPABLE and successful practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse." CHAS. MASON, Commissioner of Patents.
"I have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a more competent and trustworthy, and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office." JOHN TAGGART.
During eight months, the subscriber, in course of his large practice, made on TWICE rejected applications, SIXTEEN APPEALS, EVERY ONE of which was decided in his favor by the Commissioner of Patents.
R. H. EDDY.
Boston, January 24, 1863. 17y

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.
To MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.
Each bottle, price \$1 bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.
CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.
In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.
Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOHN MOSES, (late I. C. Baldwin & Co.)
Rochester, N. Y.
N. B.—\$1 and 6 postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail. 1731

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
Hampden ss. Probate Court.
To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of Jacob Thompson, late of Monson, in said county, deceased, greeting:
Whereas a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Addison Thompson, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, you are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Springfield in said county of Hampden, on the first Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.
And said Addison Thompson, hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Journal, printed at Palmer in said county, the last publication to be two days at least, before said Court.
Witness, JOHN WELLS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this third day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
WM. L. SMITH, Temporary Register.
A copy, attest, Wm. L. Smith, Temporary Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
Hampden ss. Probate Court.
To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of Amasa Switzer, late of Monson, in said county, deceased, greeting:
Whereas a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court for Probate, by S. C. Spellman of Wilbraham, who prays that letters of administration with the will annexed may be issued to Austin Fuller of said Monson, or some other suitable person, there being no executor therein named, you are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Springfield in said County of Hampden, on the first Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.
And said Spellman is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Journal, printed at Palmer, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.
Witness, JOHN WELLS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this third day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
WM. L. SMITH, Temporary Register.
A copy, attest, Wm. L. Smith, Temporary Register.

GOOD ADVICE.
Should pain or anguish cloud thy brow,
Give care, and I will tell thee how
To make it bright—just listen now.
Take **Herrick's Pills.**
Should friends grow cold, or foes oppress,
Should fortune never more caress,
There is a cure for such distress.
Take **Herrick's Pills.**
Should faith and trust in man be lost,
Should every path in life be crossed

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.—The average weekly receipts at the Bureau of Internal Revenue are about one million and a half of dollars. A great many districts where taxes have been collected have not yet been heard from. The greatest amount received in one day has been four hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and when matters shall have become systematized, the receipts are expected to foot up \$3,000,000 a week.

PAY IN GOLD.—Two of the leading marine insurance companies of New York, the Atlantic Mutual and Great Western, are receiving their premiums in gold and making their losses payable in gold, at the option of the merchant. This step had become necessary to prevent the insurance being done abroad.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—We learn that orders have been transmitted from the proper department at Washington to have the President's Proclamation of the 1st ult. read at the head of every regiment in the service.

ONE OF THE "EXPECTATIONS."—The Navy Department expects to see all the Southern ports captured in thirty days. Such successes would make the next Fourth of March quite a Fourth of July.

HEALTH IN THE WILDERNESS.—THE GREAT ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.—The axe and the plough are annually making vast inroads into the wildernesses of the western world. Forests, as if by magic, are changed into cornfields, and prairies, swamps, and conchures into arable land. But these conquests of industry are not achieved without loss. Hundreds, says thousands of the energetic pioneers, whose labors have caused the wilderness to "blossom as the rose," fall a sacrifice to the terrible disease engendered by the miasma of the soil. Violent intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatism, neuralgia, and affections of the stomach and bowels, are the almost inevitable penalties incurred by families who settle on new lands. Hence it is that the demand for Holloway's Pills and Ointment in the far West is so large in proportion to the population. The cultivators of the soil on the outskirts of civilization for the diseases we have named; and every prudent farmer takes care to forestall his family against the prostrating influence of an insalubrious atmosphere and climate, by keeping a supply of the remedies constantly on hand. This will be no news to such of our readers as have travelled in the West. There, as in the North, the East, and the South, the prestige of the medicines is constantly increasing, and Professor Holloway's success in the glorious work of mitigating human suffering, and saving and prolonging human life, is spoken of among all classes with wonder and gratitude. —Western Medical Journal.

SINGER & CO'S LETTER "A"

Family Sewing Machine,

WITH ALL THE RECENT IMPROVEMENTS, Is the best and cheapest, and most beautiful of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarlatan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gannet or Gosamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, &c., but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial, and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them. The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a copy of "Singer & Co's Gazette." I. M. SINGER & CO.

433 Broadway, New York.

Boston Office - 69 Hanover St.

Hartford Office - 55 Allen House Block.

Providence Office - 2 Phoenix Building.

NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, December 1, 1862,

Trains leave Palmer 7:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., in

connection with trains from Springfield.

Leave New London 7:30 A. M. and 1:40 P. M., con-

necting at Palmer with Western road for Spring-

field and Albany at 11:01, 11:39 A. M., and 5:03

P. M., and in time for trains to Amherst, West-

chester and Boston.

Trains connect at Williamstown for Hartford, and

at New London with Stonington, Providence, New

Haven and N. York trains and boat for N. Y.

November 29, 1862. R. N. DOWD, Sup't.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

The Subscriber has taken the Jewelry

Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in

Nassawanno Block, and offers to the pub-

lic an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks

and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.

WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED

At short notice and in a workmanlike manner.

Call and see. W. W. HAGAR.

Palmer, Aug. 18, 1860. 144.

PIANOS!

Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best

makers will be shown how they can save a hand-

some sum in the purchase if they address PIANO

care: of J. O. COE & Co., Publishers' Agents,

New York P. O.

M. FOX.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

PALMER BUSINESS CARDS.

ALBERT BURLEIGH,

Carpenter and Joiner, and dealer in Lumber,

Doors, Windows, &c.

A. MASON,

Refreshment Saloon. Weddings and parties sup-

plied with Cake and Ice Creams.

A. M. HIGGINS & CO.,

Druggists, and dealers in Medicines and Fancy

Articles.

ANTIQUE HOUSE,

By E. B. SHAW, east of railroad bridge.

A. R. MURDOCK,

Licensed Auctioneer, Thorndike.

B. H. JOHNSON,

Carpenter and Joiner and Mover of Buildings.

CHAS. H. GOFF,

Livery and Feeding Stable.

CYRUS KNOX, JR.,

News Room and Stationery, at the Post Office.

DANIEL GRANGER,

Counselor and Attorney at Law.

D. MULVIHILL,

Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing

Goods.

E. B. ELSBREE,

Livery and Feeding Stable.

E. BROWN,

Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel, Paints, Oils,

and Glass.

E. NICHOLS,

Dealer in Stores, Tin Ware, Pipe, &c.

E. S. BROOKS,

Repairer of Watches and Jewelry. Billiard Room.

F. J. WASSUM,

Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing

Goods.

FREEMAN DODGE,

Meat Market, basement of Commercial Block.

GILBERT HIXON,

Boots and Shoes made to order. Journal Block

HENRY JONES,

Barber and Hair Dresser, Opposite the depot.

HOVEY & SUTCLIFFE,

Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Meal,

Grain and Feed.

H. W. MUNGER,

Merchant Tailor, and manufacturer of Custom

Clothing.

IRON FOUNDRY,

By JOHN A. SAVIER, Furnace street.

J. G. ALLEN,

Counselor and Attorney at Law, Notary Public,

and General Insurance Agent.

JOHN BOWLES,

Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, and Fancy

Articles.

JOHN FEENEY,

Eating Saloon, opposite the depot.

JOHN SHAW,

Brick Mason and Plasterer.

JOHN WAITE, AGT.,

Manufacturer and dealer in Harnesses, Trunks,

Robes, Whips, &c.

J. P. SHAW,

Dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, &c. Farmers'

produce exchanged for goods. Commerce Bld'g.

J. S. LOOMIS,

Dealer in all kinds of House Furniture, Coffins,

and Burial Caskets.

J. W. THOMPSON,

Dealer in Groceries, Crockery, Provisions, Flour,

&c.

K. H. ALLEN,

Meat Market, basement of Palmer House.

L. S. HILLS,

Deputy Sheriff, for Hampden and Hampshire.

M. F. O'X,

Wholesale dealer in Fresh Fish, Oysters, Nuts,

Fruit, Ales, &c.

MRS. A. C. COLLINS,

Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods.

267 E. C. BARR'S 267

LADIES' AND GENTS'

REFRESHMENT & ICE CREAM SALOON,

AND—

FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

Persons visiting the city will find a neat and

convenient place to get a Lunch or an Ice Cream.

Wedding and other parties furnished with

All Kinds of Cake, Plain and Fancy,

Ice Cream, of all flavors, SHEBET, ROMAN

PUNCH, FROZEN PUDDING, PYRAMIDS, FRUIT,

CONFECTIONERY, &c., &c., at short notice.

Ornamental work done to order. Country

orders solicited.

267 Main street, SPRINGFIELD, Mass.

1y3 Opposite Chicopee Bank.

Eastern Hampden

INSURANCE AGENCY!

ARE YOU INSURED?

Policies Issued Registered, and loss ad-

justed and paid at this Agency.

All descriptions of real and personal property

insured. Time—one month to five years.

Rates as low as consistent with safety and

prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Capital and assets, \$1,500,000.

JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD.

Capital and assets, \$230,000.

JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON.

Capital and assets, \$210,000.

JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD.

Capital and assets, \$350,000.

JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN.

Capital and assets, \$345,000.

10 percent of profits distributed annually, and no li-

ability of assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,

CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,

WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.

JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE!

Provide for your family while in health!

Life is uncertain; death is certain!

Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!

NON-FORFEITING POLICIES ISSUED.

Your money is not lost by suspension of

payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.

Capital and assets, \$250,000.

JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD.

Capital and assets, \$475,000.

Palmer, Jan. 26, 1861. JAS. G. ALLEN, Agt.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES

OF THE

BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S

PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have friends and relatives in the army

or navy should take especial care that they be

amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment;

and where the brave soldiers and sailors have ne-

glected to provide themselves with them, no better

present can be sent them by their friends. They

have been proved to be the soldier's never-failing

friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured

by using these admirable medicines, and by pay-

ing proper attention to the directions which are

attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headache, and Want of Appetite, incidental

to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise

from trouble or annoyance, obstructed perspira-

tion, or eating and drinking whatever is inadvis-

able, thus disturbing the healthy action of the

FINKLE & LYON

Sewing Machine Company.

538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

To parties little acquainted with the

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES

the careful perusal of the Company's Circular is

specially commended. This Circular can be had

on application. It is very specific, and will be

found highly instructive, having been prepared

with much care, and we will abide by all state-

ments therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic

of the entire Circular:

"This Machine is better adapted than any other

Sewing Machine in market to the frequent chang-

ing and almost endless variety of sewing required

in a family, for it will sew from one to twenty

thicknesses of Marcellines without stopping, and

make every stitch perfect. It will sew from the

finest gauze to the coarsest cloth, or even the stout-

est harness leather, without changing the feed,

needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of

machine whatever."

Thus we have successfully overcome the most

difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was

no ordinary triumph. Defiantly we now say,

"No other Machine compares with it in this re-

spect." Hence, we are uniformly—almost with-

out exception—taken the highest premium when-

ever the Machine has been properly exhibited in

competition with other first-class sewing machines.

Hence it is that we are able to offer the following

guarantee, viz.: "We warrant every Machine we

sell to give BETTER satisfaction than any other

Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded."

We never sell a Machine on any other terms. The

guarantee is as reliable as the note of any busi-

ness man in the land. For more than five years we

have relied upon such facts for the reputation of our

Machine; and without a single travelling agent

in the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood on

the continent where the Machine is not favorably

known. We prefer such a reputation to one based

on mere "talking points," as they are technically

called in the trade. Hence we make but one kind

of stitch—the lock-stitch, alike on both sides, re-

quiring only one-third the thread of other kinds

of stitches.

N. B.—Local agents wanted in every county

throughout the West. Special inducements of-

fered.

FINKLE & LYON S. M. CO.,

538 Broadway, New York.

GRAY'S CELEBRATED

HAIR RESTORATIVE:

\$1,000! PREMIUM. \$1,000!

It is not a Dye!

Will cause Hair to grow on bald heads; will re-

store grey or diseased hair to its original condi-

tion and color; will prevent the Hair from

falling out, and promote a new and healthy

growth; completely eradicates dandruff;

will give the hair a clean, glossy appearance; is

a certain cure for all diseases of the head.

It is a Perfect and Complete Dressing for the Hair.

Read the following testimonials:—

U. S. MARSHAL'S Office, New York,

Nov. 6, 1861.

WM. GRAY, Esq.: Dear Sir,—Two months ago my

head was almost entirely bald, and the little hair I

had was all gray, and falling out very fast, until I

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XIII.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1863.

NUMBER 43.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

GORDON M. FISK & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance; One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents if payment is delayed till the end of the year. For six months, seventy-five cents; for three months, thirty-eight cents; for one month, fourteen cents; single copies, four cents. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms. JOSEPH F. FISK, of all kinds, executed in the best style and at short notice. G. M. FISK.

A CALIFORNIA STORY.

In the northern part of the State of California is a stream called Yuba River. Across it some enterprising individual built a bridge; and on the banks somebody else built three or four houses. The inhabitants called the place Yuba Dam. Three bars were instantly erected, and the "town" increased rapidly. About noon one cool day a traveler and a sojourner in the land passed this flourishing locality, and seeing a long-legged specimen of humanity in a red shirt smoking before one of the bars, thus addressed him:—

"Hello!"

"Hello!" replied the shirt with vigor, removing the pipe from his mouth.

"What place is this?" demanded the traveler, whose name was Thompson.

"Yuba Dam," replied the pipe cheerfully.

"What place is this?" roared Mr. Thompson.

"Yuba Dam," replied the pipe cheerfully.

"Yuba Dam!" said the shirt in a slightly elevated tone of voice.

"Look-a-here!" yelled the irate Thompson; "I asked you politely what place this was; why in thunder don't you answer?"

The stranger became excited. "He rose and replied with the voice of an 80-pounder:—

"Yuba Dam! Do you hear that?"

In a minute Thompson, burning with the wrath of the righteous, jumped off his horse and advanced on the stranger with an expression not to be mistaken. The shirt assumed a posture of offense and defense.

Arrived within a yard of him, Thompson said:—

"I ask you, for the last time, what place this is?"

Putting his hands to his mouth his opponent roared:—

"Yuba Dam!"

The next minute they were at it. First, Thompson was down; then the shirt; and then it was a dog-fight—that is, both were down. They rolled about, kicking up a tremendous dust. They squirmed around so energetically that you'd have thought they had a dozen legs instead of four. It looked like a prize fight between two pugilistic centipedes. Finally they rolled off the back into the river. The water cooled them. They went down together, but came up separate and put out for the shore. Both reached it about the same time, and Thompson scrambled up the bank, mounted his warlike steed and made tracks, leaving his foe goggling the mud out of one of his eyes.

Having left the business portion of the town—that is to say, the corner where the three bars were kept—he struck a house in the suburbs, before which a little girl about four years of age was playing.

"What place is this, Sissy?" he asked.

The little girl, frightened at the down-drag figure which the stranger cut, streaked it for the house. Having reached the door, she stopped, turned and squealed:—

"Oo-bee-Dam!"

"Good Heavens!" said Thompson, digging his heels between his horse's ribs. "Good Heavens! let me get out of this hurried place, where not only the men but the very babies and sucklings swear at inoffensive travelers!"

The Good Old Winters.

In 401, the Black Sea was entirely frozen over. In 763, not only the Black Sea, but the Straits of Dardanelles, were frozen over; the snow, in some places, rose fifty feet high. In 822, the great rivers of Europe, the Danube, the Elbe, &c., were so hard frozen as to bear heavy wagons for a month. In 860, the Adriatic was frozen. In 991, everything was frozen; the crops totally failed; and famine and pestilence closed the year. In 1067, most of the travelers in Germany were frozen to death on the roads. In 1134, the Po was frozen, from Cremona to the sea; the wine sacks were burst, and the trees split, by the action of the frost, with immense noise. In 1237, the Danube was frozen to the bottom, and remained long in that state. In 1317, the crops wholly failed in Germany. Wheat, which, some years before, sold in England at 6s. per quarter, rose to £2. In 1308, the crops failed in Scotland, and such a famine ensued that the poor were reduced to feed on grass, and many perished miserably in the fields. The successive winters of 1323-4 were uncommonly severe. In 1468, the wine distributed to the soldiers was cut with hatchets. In 1683, it was excessively cold; most of the hollies were killed; and coaches drove along the Thames, the ice of which was eleven inches thick. In 1709, occurred the cold winter; the frost penetrated the earth three yards deep. In 1716, hothouses were erected on the Thames. In 1744 and 1745, the strongest ale in England, exposed to the air, was covered, in less than fifteen minutes, with ice an eighth of an inch thick. In 1809, and again in 1812, the winters were remarkably cold. In 1814, there was a fair on the frozen Thames.

What strange creatures girls are!

Offer one of them good wages to work for you, and ten chances to one if the old woman can spare any of her girls; but just propose matrimony, and see if they don't jump at the chance of working a lifetime for their victuals and clothes.

An Indian philosopher being asked what were, according to his opinion, the two most beautiful things in the universe; answered: "The starry heavens above our heads and the feelings of duty in our hearts."

Death comes to all, and the world does not need your presence so much as it needs your moral heroism.

An Indian philosopher being asked what were, according to his opinion, the two most beautiful things in the universe; answered: "The starry heavens above our heads and the feelings of duty in our hearts."

Death comes to all, and the world does not need your presence so much as it needs your moral heroism.

An Indian philosopher being asked what were, according to his opinion, the two most beautiful things in the universe; answered: "The starry heavens above our heads and the feelings of duty in our hearts."

Death comes to all, and the world does not need your presence so much as it needs your moral heroism.

An Indian philosopher being asked what were, according to his opinion, the two most beautiful things in the universe; answered: "The starry heavens above our heads and the feelings of duty in our hearts."

Death comes to all, and the world does not need your presence so much as it needs your moral heroism.

An Indian philosopher being asked what were, according to his opinion, the two most beautiful things in the universe; answered: "The starry heavens above our heads and the feelings of duty in our hearts."

Death comes to all, and the world does not need your presence so much as it needs your moral heroism.

An Indian philosopher being asked what were, according to his opinion, the two most beautiful things in the universe; answered: "The starry heavens above our heads and the feelings of duty in our hearts."

Death comes to all, and the world does not need your presence so much as it needs your moral heroism.

An Indian philosopher being asked what were, according to his opinion, the two most beautiful things in the universe; answered: "The starry heavens above our heads and the feelings of duty in our hearts."

Death comes to all, and the world does not need your presence so much as it needs your moral heroism.

Letter from Alexandria.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Feb. 10, 1863.

Having, to-day, received an order from Gen. Halleck, relieving me from duty at this post and requiring me to report elsewhere, I will take the opportunity which occurs, while waiting for a government steamer, to write again, not knowing when or where the next opportunity will be found. Nor am I particularly loth to try a change of locality; for here, although under martial law, yet it is neither the civilized life expected in a city nor the rude life of a camp, but a kind of hybrid existence, partaking of many bad qualities, with little of the good to counteract. We have not, here, all the "horrors of war," but a vast amount of its blighting influence, with little of the elements of peace. This city is a vast rendezvous for soldiers as well as army stores; and the soldiers having recently been paid, multitudes from the surrounding camps get leave, of absence for a short time; and they make use of their time, so given, as well as their money, in a way that must prove injurious to themselves and demoralizing to the community, if it has any morals to lose. The 26th Michigan regiment is now doing patrol duty here, the colonel having been appointed provost marshal. He has issued his orders, forbidding the sale of any intoxicating liquors, lager beer, or any fermented liquor, to any person; requiring all public places and places of business to be closed at half past nine o'clock in the evening, and no person to be in the street later than half past ten. The provost guard are throughout the city, with strict orders to arrest for any breach of military law, and have, also, visited every place where any kind of liquor is sold, and have removed the curse from the premises, in some instances shutting up the shops entirely. Still, the soldiers do get drunk daily, and, of course, are arrested. Some resist, and a fight ensues, which is very common; but this only adds to the punishment of the culprit. A large number of soldiers have, this week, arrived here from before Fredericksburg—several thousand—who, having endured great privations for a long time and now having been paid, add much to the general turmoil.

Nearly every day, prisoners are brought in from the front, in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House. On Sunday, a squad of Stewart's Cavalry, on Monday morning, another squad of the same; and, among them, together with others taken by our scouts, there are, frequently, some who were formerly citizens of this place or have friends here; and, as they are brought through the city, to the provost marshal's office, they are quickly recognized by their friends, and the news of their arrival spreads with great rapidity among their sympathizers. The result is, an immense gathering of females in the street, around the marshal's office. Such was the case yesterday morning, so that it was very difficult to pass; and many of the expressions from these "ladies" were more forcible than polite. They were, on this occasion, at least, failed in their attempts to communicate with the prisoners; for the marshal sent them, by a back passage, to a steamer, for Washington, and they were well away before the excited female mob was aware of it.

When the news first arrived here of the breaking of the blockade at Charleston by the rebel gunboats there was great gleam manifested by the seceders: "Good! good!" was frequently heard. Anon came the contradiction; but they could not understand any reports of that kind. Ask one if he had heard the news. "What news?" "That the rebels had made a false report, and the whole thing was bosh." "Oh, no!" he had not seen the papers to-day. "Whereas, if it had been confirmed, he would have seen and read the papers, and, besides, would have been very blatant of the fact. Many of the citizens are very friendly in the common civilities of life, particularly in selling their goods, but bitter at heart about the great subject. Such is now this once prosperous city. Desolation is stamped upon it. Here Washington often came, to visit his friends, when his duties permitted. Here he often went to the sanctuary, and the pew he occupied in Christ Church is still pointed out, and it is claimed that he was a "vestry man." It was in this city that five governors met to plan the famous "Braddock Expedition," and from here that expedition started against the French and Indians.

I find, on visiting the church-yards, the monuments of very many good old Scotch Presbyterians, who have been laid to rest, although the graves bear the same stamp of desolating negligence as do the more stately residences of the living. How changed! the first thought that occurs in contemplating this city as it was and as it is. Still, the citizens hug to their bosoms the hope that has brought this ruinous change, and will do so unless it be taken from them by force. Even then, no doubt, they will mourn over the loss of time and space I cannot tell, though at no distant day, and from another standpoint in this moving panorama of rebellion.

DEW.

How True!

Every editor knows the truth of the following, from the New York Journal:—

It is one of the hardships of our profession that its working wheels—brains and hearts—are not allowed to lag for sickness, or stop for calamity or sorrow. The Judge may adjourn his court; the school and the workshop may close shutters; the mourner may veil features and turn friend and stranger; your time and space I cannot tell, though at no distant day, and from another standpoint in this moving panorama of rebellion.

DEW.

How True!

Every editor knows the truth of the following, from the New York Journal:—

It is one of the hardships of our profession that its working wheels—brains and hearts—are not allowed to lag for sickness, or stop for calamity or sorrow. The Judge may adjourn his court; the school and the workshop may close shutters; the mourner may veil features and turn friend and stranger; your time and space I cannot tell, though at no distant day, and from another standpoint in this moving panorama of rebellion.

DEW.

How True!

Every editor knows the truth of the following, from the New York Journal:—

It is one of the hardships of our profession that its working wheels—brains and hearts—are not allowed to lag for sickness, or stop for calamity or sorrow. The Judge may adjourn his court; the school and the workshop may close shutters; the mourner may veil features and turn friend and stranger; your time and space I cannot tell, though at no distant day, and from another standpoint in this moving panorama of rebellion.

DEW.

How True!

Every editor knows the truth of the following, from the New York Journal:—

It is one of the hardships of our profession that its working wheels—brains and hearts—are not allowed to lag for sickness, or stop for calamity or sorrow. The Judge may adjourn his court; the school and the workshop may close shutters; the mourner may veil features and turn friend and stranger; your time and space I cannot tell, though at no distant day, and from another standpoint in this moving panorama of rebellion.

DEW.

How True!

Every editor knows the truth of the following, from the New York Journal:—

It is one of the hardships of our profession that its working wheels—brains and hearts—are not allowed to lag for sickness, or stop for calamity or sorrow. The Judge may adjourn his court; the school and the workshop may close shutters; the mourner may veil features and turn friend and stranger; your time and space I cannot tell, though at no distant day, and from another standpoint in this moving panorama of rebellion.

DEW.

How True!

Every editor knows the truth of the following, from the New York Journal:—

It is one of the hardships of our profession that its working wheels—brains and hearts—are not allowed to lag for sickness, or stop for calamity or sorrow. The Judge may adjourn his court; the school and the workshop may close shutters; the mourner may veil features and turn friend and stranger; your time and space I cannot tell, though at no distant day, and from another standpoint in this moving panorama of rebellion.

DEW.

How True!

Every editor knows the truth of the following, from the New York Journal:—

It is one of the hardships of our profession that its working wheels—brains and hearts—are not allowed to lag for sickness, or stop for calamity or sorrow. The Judge may adjourn his court; the school and the workshop may close shutters; the mourner may veil features and turn friend and stranger; your time and space I cannot tell, though at no distant day, and from another standpoint in this moving panorama of rebellion.

DEW.

How True!

Every editor knows the truth of the following, from the New York Journal:—

It is one of the hardships of our profession that its working wheels—brains and hearts—are not allowed to lag for sickness, or stop for calamity or sorrow. The Judge may adjourn his court; the school and the workshop may close shutters; the mourner may veil features and turn friend and stranger; your time and space I cannot tell, though at no distant day, and from another standpoint in this moving panorama of rebellion.

DEW.

How True!

Every editor knows the truth of the following, from the New York Journal:—

It is one of the hardships of our profession that its working wheels—brains and hearts—are not allowed to lag for sickness, or stop for calamity or sorrow. The Judge may adjourn his court; the school and the workshop may close shutters; the mourner may veil features and turn friend and stranger; your time and space I cannot tell, though at no distant day, and from another standpoint in this moving panorama of rebellion.

DEW.

How True!

Every editor knows the truth of the following, from the New York Journal:—

It is one of the hardships of our profession that its working wheels—brains and hearts—are not allowed to lag for sickness, or stop for calamity or sorrow. The Judge may adjourn his court; the school and the workshop may close shutters; the mourner may veil features and turn friend and stranger; your time and space I cannot tell, though at no distant day, and from another standpoint in this moving panorama of rebellion.

DEW.

How True!

Every editor knows the truth of the following, from the New York Journal:—

It is one of the hardships of our profession that its working wheels—brains and hearts—are not allowed to lag for sickness, or stop for calamity or sorrow. The Judge may adjourn his court; the school and the workshop may close shutters; the mourner may veil features and turn friend and stranger; your time and space I cannot tell, though at no distant day, and from another standpoint in this moving panorama of rebellion.

DEW.

How True!

Every editor knows the truth of the following, from the New York Journal:—

It is one of the hardships of our profession that its working wheels—brains and hearts—are not allowed to lag for sickness, or stop for calamity or sorrow. The Judge may adjourn his court; the school and the workshop may close shutters; the mourner may veil features and turn friend and stranger; your time and space I cannot tell, though at no distant day, and from another standpoint in this moving panorama of rebellion.

DEW.

How True!

Every editor knows the truth of the following, from the New York Journal:—

It is one of the hardships of our profession that its working wheels—brains and hearts—are not allowed to lag for sickness, or stop for calamity or sorrow. The Judge may adjourn his court; the school and the workshop may close shutters; the mourner may veil features and turn friend and stranger; your time and space I cannot tell, though at no distant day, and from another standpoint in this moving panorama of rebellion.

DEW.

How True!

Every editor knows the truth of the following, from the New York Journal:—

It is one of the hardships of our profession that its working wheels—brains and hearts—are not allowed to lag for sickness, or stop for calamity or sorrow. The Judge may adjourn his court; the school and the workshop may close shutters; the mourner may veil features and turn friend and stranger; your time and space I cannot tell, though at no distant day, and from another standpoint in this moving panorama of rebellion.

DEW.

The Skater.

The skater lightly laughs and glides, Unknowing that beneath the ice Whereon he carves his fair device A sufficed corpse in silence stands.

It glared upward at his play, Its cold, blue, rigid fingers steal Beneath the treading of his heel; It floats along and floats away.

He has not seen its horror pass; His heart is blithe; the village hears His distant laughter; he cares not In festive waltz to avert the glass.

We are the skaters, who skim The surface of Life's solemn flood, And drive, with gladness in our blood, A daring dance from brim to brim.

Our feet are swift, our faces burn, Our hopes aspire like soaring birds; The world looks on our frolics with scorn, And sees the golden time return.

But ever near us, silent, cold, Float those who bounded from the bank With eager hearts like us, and sank Because their feet were overbold.

They sank thro' breathing-holes of vice; They trod the treacherous sheen of unbelief; They knew not their despair and grief. Their hearts and mind are turned to ice.

HARD TIMES.

"GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE."

"But, do you know, it's hard times now, Nellie?" said Mr. Hall to his young wife.

"Hard times?" repeated Nellie, her sweet mouth pouting. "Fie! that's the convenient excuse you men always use when we want a new dress. I've lived too long with papa, and in brother Morgan's family, not to know how little meaning there is in the word. You are only a bit stingy."

"No, Nellie, you know that I am not. You know I am not. These are certainly the hardest times I ever knew for a man to do business on credit. You know I haven't a great deal of capital, though my name is good. The banks are crashing everywhere; it's hard to borrow money; and it will be hard for unemployed young merchants to get goods, or even get extension of credit—I fear for myself. Am I unreasonable in wishing you to think of all this before I buy an eighty dollar dress?"

"No, George—yet—what will they say?—Mrs. De Jayne gives her soiree next week, and, positively, I have 'nothing to wear'; and you know how much they have all made of me since we came here; and now, I've got to lose it all, because I've 'nothing to wear.'"

"Nothing to wear?" queried George, rather quizzically. "Why, Nellie, you've got a pretty sprigged muslin; you've got a black silk; and there is that beautiful lace dress you had when we were married."

"Yes, yes, I know—but I mean I've nothing new to wear—everybody has seen them all a dozen times."

"Ah, Flora McFlimsy," said her husband, laughing.

"Well, laugh," retorted Nellie, rather pettishly, with a desperate effort not to cry; "you may as well laugh at me as to have the whole town laugh at me for wearing my old dresses—when will all make fun of it."

"Then they are not worth minding, Nellie, I am sure. I know you would rather stand such idle laughs than to have me break down and cheat my creditors; and, Nellie, eighty dollars will make a great difference with me just now."

"Well, I'm sure, I wish they had never taken any notice of me here. The rest of the women will have new costumes, whether it's hard times or not"—and Nellie was actually crying.

"Think about it till supper-time, Nellie," said George, hastily; "I must go down to the store now; and he stooped to kiss her, but the flushed forehead did not lift from the embroidered muslin mullin left the room."

Nellie had a miserable half-hour cry; and, when she went into her bedroom to smooth her hair, she was startled to see how swollen her face, were, and how her cheeks were stained. She had not looked so homely and unhappy since she was married, and her head ached, so too, and not a pleasant thought to relieve her; everything looked gloomy. Finally, after much bathing, her face began to look natural, and she tied on the pretty Neapolitan hat her husband had bought in the city, and wrapped her dainty white shoulders in her silk shawl, and went out "calling."

"calling"—an escape valve for "emmi" which men cannot appreciate.

"Oh, dear Mrs. Hall," screamed one of her friends, as Nellie entered the *bijou* parlor, "oh, Mrs. Hall, I'm so glad you're come; I want your taste about my new dress for Mrs. De Jayne's; see!" and she held up a beautiful ruby velvet, and then the most delicate and fairy of Honiton sleeves and collars.

"See! isn't James real thoughtful and tasty? He brought this up from the city last night. But what do you mean to wear? I'm dying to know. You must tell me; I won't breathe a word to anybody."

"Really, Mrs. Williams, I don't know," poor Nellie answered; "I have not concluded; but your velvet is superb."

"Yes, I think so; and Maria has a new brocade, and Mrs. Henry Gray has a set of real Valenciennes; but you mustn't breathe a word, on your life, for they told me in confidence; and don't mention my new velvet."

And this was the manner of greeting to which Nellie was subjected in that round of calls—how consoling it was! Finally, she came to Mrs. De Jayne's. Now, Mrs. De Jayne was a lady whose dicta was law, who gave the tone and style to all the "society" in the town of Lanesburg. She had wealthy relatives in the near city, and spent a part of every winter with them. She was a proud looking woman, and had a natural taste for beauty and luxury; so she dressed splendidly, had a palatial mansion and fashionable visitors; and, as she was naturally social, and loved to be admired, and as several of her neighbors were quite wealthy, she made up a set in her town, into which she admitted the young merchant's wife, Mrs. Hall; for Nellie really was a sweet, graceful little woman, who dressed homely, and never made any awkward movements in drawing rooms, and was very much admired; and received all the attentions paid her with a charming, well-bred air; so that the aristocratic Mrs. De Jayne felt herself safe in taking her as a sort of *protege*.

"Really, Mrs. Hall, I am glad to see you," she said, with genuine pleasure, as she came forward to meet her; "come and sit in my boudoir, and let's have a little tete-a-tete. I've something especial to say. Have you seen that case of velvet Clark brought in yesterday? No, I thought not. Well, they are splendid. There is an emerald one there—so superior to Mrs. Williams', so much more lustrous; and I told Clark to lay it aside until I came again. Now, I selected it for you. It will just bring out that rose-tint of yours."

"Thank you, dear madam," Nellie responded, in an enthusiastic tone, but with a sinking heart; "I must call and see you to-morrow, I think. You are very kind."

"Yes, do; and we will go down town. Oh, I must tell you, brother Clarence and his wife and two or three families from the city are coming up, and you know how anxious I am to meet them,"—so Mrs. De Jayne urged, as Nellie stood in the door.

Again Nellie warmly thanked her, and then walked toward home, feeling so miserable—so wishing she had no fashionable friends, no position to keep; so devoutly wishing she and George could move into a little back-woods nook, in some remote corner of the world, where emerald velvets and soirees could not intrude. With this weariness, came up those high impulses which are in every true woman's heart, and she resolved that she was so heartless to sacrifice her home happiness for a triumphal hour, among the butterflies of fashion, she would cheerfully give it up for her husband's advantage.

Thus she earnestly spoke to her husband when he came from the store that night. He glanced at her cheerful face, and his reply, "That's my own, true, little Nellie," fully compensated for her discarded desires.

The night of Mrs. De Jayne's soiree was a warm October night—so calm, and mellow, and golden, with the hazy air, and the moon and stars—just the night for Nellie to wear her lace dress, though she had worn it four times before that season; yet she looked so sweetly, with a chaplet of gorgeous wood leaves over her brown braids—like a sylph among the stately ladies in velvets, silks, and moire antiques—that three or four intellectual men from the city went by them to talk with Mrs. Hall. Some of her set eyed her scornfully; even her well-bred hostess gave her a critical look. But Mrs. Hall knew two or three secrets which gave her strength to meet them composedly; ruby velvet's husband's notes were protested, and Mr. De Jayne would have to suspect by next week at the latest. She glanced over at him, as he stood by his wife, so radiant in her satins and diamonds. How sober, how anxious and sick, he looked; how ghastly his smiles were! She was thankful that her husband could wear his calm look without deceit.

Next week, there was a financial panic.—Mr. De Jayne failed. There was a rumor that Mrs. De Jayne sold her diamonds; her brother Clarence, a wealthy banker, had suspended, and could not assist them; and ruby velvet's husband was a poor man—his wife's last dress was worth more than any article of real estate he owned.

Yet George Hall met his creditors honorably in New York; though he was not able to fill his store again, and accepted a clerkship at a moderate salary, as the best thing he could do.

Times certainly were "hard." Little wife Nellie found there was more truth than poetry in the expression, "nothing to wear."

When she came to look over her wardrobe, she took a long look ahead, and saw what she must do without for the coming winter; though, somehow, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. De Jayne and others held up their heads and "dressed." Her conscience, her sympathy for her husband, forbade her such a course.—There was her little purple velvet hat and mantilla she had when she was married; she had worn them two winters, waiting till George had got started in business before she bought another. This winter, George had promised her a new hat and mantilla; but she must wait. There was a new merino she wanted—her blue was so well known at church and in the street—but still, she would do without any new dress; and so she told George, and a troubled look she had seen upon his face late disappeared. She made up the pretty delicate he bought for her the next day, and wore it serenely by the side of richly dressed ladies whose husbands are in debt and embarrassed by the demands of their wives and daughters.

Is there not some true, independent woman, in all our towns, who will follow Mrs. Nellie Hall's example, and show their neighbors how they may aid their husbands in these "hard times?"

A FRIENDSHIP ACT.

A terrible case of cruelty has come to light in Peoria, Ill. A man named H. Bolinger, and his wife, took the sister of the latter to board; and, as she possessed some property in her own right, they undertook to starve her to death. The neighbors, however, got wind of it, and the girl, who is about 15 years of age, was taken away on a writ of habeas corpus. When found, she was covered with dirty rags, without shoes or dress, emaciated to the extreme, bending with pain, and too weak to walk. Her feet were deeply blue, having been repeatedly frozen, and she was covered with ulcerated sores, caused by the blows she had received. She was obliged to sleep in the garret, on a little bed not 20 inches wide, spread on the floor and but partially filled with straw, and with a pillow glazed black with blood and filth.

INCIDENT IN A RAILWAY CAR.—Monster—"I'm afraid I'm sitting on your crinoline, ma'am."

Affable young lady—"O, never mind, sir, it's of no consequence; you can't hurt it."

Monster—"No, ma'am, it's not that; but the confounded thing hurts me."

The heart is perpetually in vigorous motion and the brain should be as busy as the heart.

A white face is sometimes disguised as a black one, but a black soul much oftener as a white one.

It little becomes the feeble to be unjust; justice is, peculiarly, the shield of the weak.

UNION AND REBEL VICTORIES.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, FEB. 24, 1863.

GEN. BEAUREGARD has issued a proclamation advising all persons unable to take part in the defence of Charleston and Savannah to leave those cities, as an attack is daily expected from the naval and land forces of the enemy. He calls upon all able-bodied men to come in with scythes, spades and shovels to assist in repulsing the Yankees.

You, Sir.
Reader, are you loyal to the Government which has protected you and your fathers, bestowing privileges upon you and them which no other nation has given to its subjects? If you are, then, in this hour of peril, you will listen to no voice which whispers of peace at the sacrifice of a dismembered republic, to no argument of compromise that yields to the enemies of our country a new Government, founded on the wreck of a broken Union. You will cherish a firm and abiding faith in the ultimate triumph of Right, and the complete destruction of a stupendous Wrong. You will suffer with the Government; you will sympathize with its efforts to crush Rebellion; and, while regretting its misfortunes, no day or hour will find you giving comfort or countenance to those who, openly or covertly, encourage the defamers or destroyers of the Republic. That man must be base, indeed, who will desert his country and its cause when its very life is threatened; much more base is he who, still claiming its protection and living under its wholesome laws, is willing to become a traitor.

Do you, for a moment, hesitate to shield the fame, the honor, and glory of your country from those who would rob it of these attributes? Do you, secretly, wish for the success of those in insurrection, and allow political motives to influence your good judgment, to the injury of the national honor? Then believe yourself a traitor and an enemy to loyal society. If you advocate peace, for the sake of a peaceful separation of these States, let this course confirm you in this belief, and warn you of impending consequences. Whether this rebellion result in the dismemberment of the Union or in rendering it, eventually, stronger and more united, the community in which you live will look upon you as a traitor, and, ever afterwards, that stigma will cling to your name. Your children will blush to own you as a father, and even the stone which marks your final resting place will be pointed at with scorn and derision. The tory of the Revolution could not have been more despicable than the Northern traitor in this rebellion; and, whatever may be the light in which he is now considered, posterity will, not unjustly, condemn him and his memory to a traitor's fate.

Connecticut Democracy—Treason!
The Democrats of Connecticut held their State Convention at Hartford on Wednesday, nominating Thomas H. Seymour for Governor, James A. Hovey of Norwich for Lieut. Gov., J. H. Hoy of Greenfield for Secretary of State, Andrew L. Kidson of Newton for Treasurer, and Gen. Lloyd E. Baldwin of Willimantic for Comptroller. This ticket is "copperheaded" throughout, and a more treasonable demonstration has not been made in any free State against the Government than was made by this Hartford Convention. The Government was denounced as worse than that at Richmond, the Southern people were the victims while we are the oppressors, and the people were called upon to resist the Government in drafting under the new military bill, and to oppose the carrying on of the war by every possible means. James Gallagher of New Haven said if the U. S. Marshal attempted to arrest him, he would "shoot him, damn him!" and advised others to do the same thing. The resolutions are after the same stamp, breathing resistance to the Government. If this outspoken treason is not effectually repressed by the people of Connecticut we greatly misjudge their patriotism and fidelity to the Union. We cannot believe that a party avowing such sentiments as those uttered by members of the Convention and adopted by its resolutions, can meet with anything but utter defeat at the polls on the day of election.

SALE OF THE HANCOCK ESTATE.—The ancient and valuable estate on Beacon street, Boston, belonging to the heirs of the late John Hancock, has been sold to Messrs. James H. Beebe and Gardner Brewer, for the sum of \$125,000. The estate contains about 10,000 feet of land, which makes the price paid over \$12 per foot. It is supposed the purchasers will erect private dwellings on this most desirable site in the city, and that soon all vestiges of this ancient and Revolutionary residence will disappear from view.

CONSCRIPTION.—The Conscription Bill reported by Senator Wilson passed the Senate last Monday night. We gave its provisions in last week's paper. Nobody is exempt except the President, Governors of States, the only sons of widows dependent on them for support, felons and physically and mentally incapacitated persons. If drafted, a person may escape duty by furnishing a substitute or paying \$300. It is the best military bill that has yet been devised.

ANOTHER VICTIM TO THE ALABAMA.—Capt. Allen of the brig Hannali, at Aspinwall, reports, January 23, when 20 miles south of St. Domingo, saw the smoke and spars of a steamer, and half an hour afterward saw a vessel burning about a mile from the steamer. Saw the burning vessel all night, but there being no wind, could not get to her.

A NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY PROPOSED.—In view of the flimsy character of the postal currency a proposition has been made to coin the fractional parts of a dollar of zinc as a substitute therefor. It is suggested that the mints might thus be afforded employment, and a more acceptable currency than that now in use be readily furnished.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The week is barren of important war news and, though there is a hopefulness manifested by the Washington authorities, all military advances seem to have come to a dead lock. The army of the Potomac is still before Fredericksburg, with the exception of the 9th army corps, which has been sent to Fortress Monroe. We have a report that Federal troops have been landed at Newport News, and hints are thrown out that a movement in the rear of the rebel army is on foot. Gen. Lee is still with the rebel army at Fredericksburg, and new fortifications are daily going up in their front. The smoke from their camp fires indicate a large force, but these indications may be designed to conceal the weakness of the enemy.

Gen. Hooker paid a visit to Gen. Sigel on Saturday. The Phillips House, a fine old mansion near Fredericksburg, for some time occupied as Gen. Stoneman's headquarters, was accidentally destroyed by fire on Saturday.

A squad of the 5th Michigan cavalry were surprised at Amandale, Va., on Saturday night, by a superior force of the rebels. In the skirmish, we were forced to give way, with a loss of fifteen killed and missing and a few wounded.

The contraband traffic between the rebels in Maryland and Virginia, by which large quantities of goods have found their way across the Potomac to Richmond, has been broken up.

A large quantity of provisions, and a number of horses, mules, &c., intended for the rebels, were seized. Among the captures were two large mail bags, several citizens engaged in smuggling, some rebel soldiers, and a rebel signal officer, stationed to report the movements of vessels.

We learn from Harper's Ferry of a skirmish of our cavalry scouts with Bayler's rebel cavalry, a few miles south of Charlestown, in which Bayler and two of his men and a number of horses were captured.

THE SOUTHWEST.
The rebels are said to be again advancing upon the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, having already reached Okoloma, where they are trying to repair that portion of the road destroyed by Gen. Grant. They are, also, hurrying troops to Vicksburg, in anticipation of the attack there. It is asserted that a large part of the Army of Virginia is already there, and that Mobile has been left with only four thousand men, the rest having been sent to swell the Vicksburg host.

A dispatch from Cairo informs us that the levees on the Mississippi side of the river have been cut by our forces, twelve miles below Helena, at Yazoo Pass; also at Greenville, and on the Louisiana side, opposite Lake Providence.

We learn from Vicksburg of a skirmish near Lake Providence, Carroll county, La., a few miles above, between a scouting party of National troops and a body of rebels, in which a considerable number of the latter were killed and 32 taken prisoner. Ninety horses were also captured. Our loss was small.

Advices have reached Gen. Curtis' headquarters in St. Louis, from Arkansas, that Hindman's rebel army is completely demoralized, and is wholly inefficient. Three hundred of his men are said to have fallen to death on the recent retreat from Van Buren.

The late victory at Fort Donelson was won, it now appears, by the gunboats, which reached the scene of action and commenced throwing shells among the rebels after our forces had been entirely surrounded by the enemy. Our men had their last round of artillery ammunition in the guns when the gunboats arrived.

The secessionists of Arkansas are much dispirited and disgusted, having, evidently, almost abandoned the hope of keeping that State out of the Union.

The pirate Alabama was spoken, on the 28th of January, about 30 miles north-east of St. Johns, New Providence.

The pirate Florida has been forced to take refuge at Kingston, Jamaica, where she was at last captured.

A UNION PRAYER BY SPURGEON.—The Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln seems to have wrought quite a change in the opinion of Englishmen in regard to the rebellion. Mr. Spurgeon, who preaches in London, before a congregation of 7000 persons, and often more, on a late Sunday, in the course of his prayer, said—

"O! God, we pray for the nation across the ocean; and this time, we make use of a supplication which we have not used these three months. We were afraid that our Northern brethren were not sincere in their throwing off the bands of slavery, but now they have come out honestly, we pray, God speed the North!" Throughout the vast assemblage, there was one hearty, loud response of "Amen!" which was the more thrilling because, in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, the worshippers do not, generally, make any audible response. "By any means," continued Mr. Spurgeon, "by any means, set the slave free, but let this cruel war be also stopped."

THE ROMANCE OF A YOUNG GIRL NIPPED IN THE BUD.—Two or three days since, a young French girl, named Pauline Miller, residing at West Hoboken, was arrested, in male attire, while attempting to enlist at a recruiting office in New York, and was sent to Police Headquarters. At the latter place, she narrated a very plausible story, which was credited, and considerable sympathy was elicited in her behalf. She stated that her father and brother had enlisted in the army, since which, her mother had died; and, being unable to pay the rent of her apartments, she had been turned out of doors, and that she had attempted to enlist for the sake of being near her father and brother. The girl was sent, in charge of two officers, to the police station at Jersey City. Upon entering, the girl was once more recognized by her mother, who was then in search of her runaway daughter. Pauline's desire for adventure under an assumed character, had not been satisfied, and she departed in company with her mother with great reluctance.

AN AFFLICTED FAMILY.—Samuel Moore, of Warwick, Mass., committed suicide on the 1st inst. He had seen much affliction. His wife became insane 37 years ago. She still survives him. His eldest son, Alfred, 20 years ago, was found dead in his chamber, wounded by the discharge of a gun. Six years ago last October, his only daughter was found dead in her bed; and, two years ago last August, his house was burnt down, and he was left without a house for shelter.

THE NEW NAVY YARD.—The conflicting interests urging New London and League Island for naval stations have been consented to a compromise, both agreeing to ask for an appropriation from Congress of \$250,000 for each.

PERSONAL.—Nicholas Longworth, the great Western wine grower, who died in Cincinnati on the 10th inst., leaves property valued at fifteen millions of dollars. Mr. Longworth was 80 years old.

The New Currency Bill.

The New National Currency bill which Congress has been debating so long passed the Senate on Thursday, last week. It provides for the appointment of a comptroller, specifies his duties, and makes the necessary regulations for the government of his office. It creates banking associations, to be organized as corporate bodies, with not less than five persons constituting the association in any case; shows how they are to be organized and governed, provides the proper safeguards and restrictions, &c. These institutions may purchase, hold, and dispose of real estate. Before any institution can commence business it must transfer to the Treasury of the United States bonds of not less than one-third of the amount of the capital stock paid in. On complying with these conditions the institutions will be entitled to receive from the comptroller bills of different denominations in amount equal to the capital stock already paid in. The amount of these circulating notes is not to exceed \$300,000,000, and they are to be distributed throughout the States, Territories and District of Columbia, upon the basis of representative population. The comptroller, under the direction of the treasurer, is to provide plates, engravings, etc., for making these bills or notes. These notes are to be held at par throughout the United States. A tax of one per cent. is to be paid by these banks to the government semi-annually, in July and January. The bank officers are to make regular and accurate returns of their transactions to the proper authorities. No notes but such as are provided for in this bill will be allowed to be put into circulation by these banks. The bill further provides rules for the government of these institutions in detail, and at much length, affixing certain penalties for any violations of law, such as the public safety demands. The bill contains some sixty-three sections.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.—We have advices from Mexico to the 20th ult., which are important. Congress adjourned on the 15th, with the full determination of prosecuting the war against the French to the bitter end. The French, contrary to the reports which have before reached us by way of Havana, had not advanced upon Puebla, but were still at Palmar, thirty miles distant, unable to move for lack of teams and mules. The most active preparations were in progress at Puebla for their reception, new works of defence having been thrown up at all points.

CONVENTION OF PRISONERS OF STATE.—The prisoners of State who have suffered incarceration in the various forts and prisons of the United States government, have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of concerting measures to obtain redress for their grievances. They are to hold a grand convention in New York city on the 4th of March, when the subject of their wrongs will be fully discussed, and some plan to obtain satisfaction will be agreed upon.

MONROE MESSAGE.—Brigham Young, in his Message to the Legislature of Deseret, complains that his State has not been admitted or recognized by Congress. Its population during the season, has been increased by several thousand immigrants; its southern settlements strengthened; cotton is to be grown; machinery has been imported especially for manufacturing wool, and there is every reason for encouragement respecting future prospects.

"ON, SPOON!"—A sweet mistake has just come to light in Washington, over which the lobby are getting quite excited. It has been discovered that the sugars known to refiners as A, B and C sugars have not been mentioned in the Internal Tax Bill, while all other classes have been freely taxed. Who drew up this particular section of the bill has not yet been made public, but the matter is certainly attracting much attention.

EFFECT OF A CONTINUED PAPER MONOPOLY.—The New York Herald says that, provided the paper monopoly is continued, before six months are gone half the journals and publishing houses in the country will be broken up and with them half the paper makers, and that the latter will feel very much like the man who killed the goose that laid the golden eggs.

BROADBIRDS LEAVING.—Quakers are leaving the South, as they are not exempt from military duty, and they do not fancy fighting for slavery, against which wrong they have so repeatedly borne their testimony. Those who leave lose their property, and are in much the same situation as that of the French emigrants of seventy years ago.

BLACK TROOPS FOR MEXICO.—The borrowing of black troops from the Viceroys of Egypt by the French Emperor for Mexico has excited considerable feeling among our representatives abroad. Consul-Gen. Thayer at Alexandria sends the facts to the State Department, and Minister Dayton confirms them.

MISSOURI.—The value of negro property is rapidly declining in Missouri, in view of the imminence of emancipation. At a public vendue recently at Jefferson City, white-bodied black bodies with human souls in them, sold without warrant against running away, at \$10 a head.

THE COST.—The cost of the Southern war, it is estimated, will be about \$338,538,733, to the Southrons, by the 1st of next July. Most of it will be owing to somebody or other, but nobody will pay it, should the South be conquered.

DESTROYED BY A MOB.—The office of the Leavenworth (Kansas) Inquirer was destroyed by a mob on the 10th inst. The Inquirer has been from the first a traitorous sheet, and on the night before it was mobbed filled its office with armed men, as if defying assault.

THE POTOMAC ARMY.—Mr. Wilson has stated in the Senate that the army of the Potomac has 300 regiments but only 100,000 men, and that Rosecrans had at the battle of Murfreesboro' 140 regiments, but only 45,000 men.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

COPPERHEAD DEMOCRATS seem to be nothing short of blockheads. They talk of compromise with the rebels, while the latter are treating with ridicule and defiance all their offers of peace on any terms except by acknowledging the Confederacy. These copperheads are, in plain language, either fools or traitors, and we are not sure but they are both. At any rate, they talk foolishly and act traitorously.

—Mr. Cyrus Holmes, of Springfield, Ohio, a poor carpenter with a beautiful daughter, has just inherited \$214,000 by the death of an uncle. The charms of his daughter will be more bewitching than ever, now.

—A whole company of colored men have enlisted in New Bedford, and the colored regiment will go into camp at Worcester. Capt. R. G. Shaw, Jr., of the 2d Mass. Reg., will, probably, be the colonel.

—Tobacco speculators in the Connecticut Valley have raised the price of the weed, in that locality, 20 and 25 cents per pound.

—Slave dealers, says the Chicago Tribune, are purchasing negroes, at cheap rates, in Missouri, and smuggling them down the Mississippi River.

—The Buffalo Express says the colored men of that vicinity are considering the subject of a colored regiment, to be raised in Western New York, with its headquarters in that city.

—The snow storms which the North doesn't get have all gone South. Even snow is becoming sectional. The South will be growing its own ice, next.

—When Gen. McClellan visited Sharp's factory, at Hartford, they gave him a handsome rifle. It is safe to say that that weapon will never hurt any one.

—The entire immigration, last year, into the United States, was 114,475, nearly 100,000 arriving at New York.

PATE.
"What Pates impose, that men must needs abide; It boots not to resist both wind and tide."

—Now that tags are so high, wouldn't it be a good speculation to capture the rebel armies, for the sake of the rags worn by the Southern chivalry?

—The statement that democrats hate the negro, is not literally true. They hate him, if he is free, a man; but they love him if he is a slave, and is willing to come under bonds never to come out of bondage.

—Col. Wm. Brown, Assistant Adjutant General of Mass., died, suddenly, at Boston, on Monday afternoon.

—Over 3,000,000 pairs of metal shoe tips are made at Lewiston, Me., annually.

—The copperhead democrats think it unconstitutional for black men to fight the white men; but, down in Dixie, the thing was done neatly, a short time ago.

—People are pretty apt to judge others from the estimation they place upon themselves; hence, an honest man thinks other people honest, and treats them as such, but a mean man thinks everybody else mean also.

—In the land of cotton, which is the land of Dixie and rebellion, cotton cloth is worth 96 cts. a yard, and a bleached article brings \$1.50 and \$2 per yard.

—New Jersey has been put under the eye of Gen. Wool.

—Government is not buying gold, and has bought none for six months.

THE RIGHT TALK.—In response to congratulatory resolutions passed by the Cincinnati City Council, Gen. Rosecrans said:—

"May no syren song of peace, founded on the delusive hopes of the honor, truth, or justice of the rebel leaders, induce us to peril both honor and the safety of our homes. I never permitted to enjoy those homes ourselves, we will, at least, endeavor to leave them safe and free under the Constitution and laws to our posterity."

A SPIRITED LADY.—A gentle and cheerful-minded lady from the Darlington district, S. C., writes the following to the Charleston Courier:—

"I propose to spin the thread to make the cord to execute the order of President Davis, when old Butler is caught, and my daughter asks that she may be allowed to adjust it round his neck."

SINGULARITY TREE.—The Houston Telegraph tells the following incident of the fight on the Harriet Lane:—

"One of the Texans who boarded the Harriet Lane, immediately on jumping aboard, grasped a Federal by the collar, exclaiming, 'Surrender, or I'll blow your brains out.' The other replied, 'You'd better look at me first! Recognition was instantaneous—they were brothers.'"

REPORTED ADVERSITY.—The committee on federal relations in the Massachusetts legislature, Thursday afternoon, reported to the House of Representatives that "the resolve authorizing our senators and representatives in Congress to use their influence in the reduction of the paper duty ought not to pass."

We think that committee must steal their newspapers, for persons who read and pay for them cannot be such heathens as to aid a monopoly that prevents the dissemination of knowledge.

SINKING OF A STEAMER.—About 8 1/2 o'clock on Monday night, last week, ten miles south of the Highlands, the steamship North Star came in collision with the steamship Ella Warley, from New York for Havana, striking her at midships, and sinking her in twenty minutes. The passengers were all saved, but six of the crew are missing. A number of the ladies were saved in their night-dresses, and are now in a destitute condition in New York city.

DEATH OF AN AGED LADY.—Mrs. Rebecca Wells, who was born in Warren street, N. Y., in the year 1760, was found dead in her bed at No. 201 Varick street, on Saturday, the 7th. Deceased was 103 years of age, and enjoyed good health till within three months of her death, and was able to attend to all her own immediate domestic wants. She had relations in Williamsburg who offered her a home, but she preferred to live alone, without even the aid of a servant.

FATAL EXPLOSION.—Early last Saturday morning an explosion occurred on board the new Government iron-clad Keokuk, lying in the East River, New York, whereby four of the men employed on board were instantly killed, and another was so seriously scalded that it is believed he cannot recover. The verdict of the jury declares that the occurrence was purely accidental.

COUNTERFEIT GREENBACKS.—A man named E. Delevan Bliss was arrested in New York on Saturday evening, charged with passing a forged fifty dollar U. S. greenback at Niblo's Theatre. He was committed for examination.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

The Sabbath school class of Mr. Freeman Dodge, of this village, have presented him with an elegant engraving of the Last Supper, which he acknowledges in an appropriate card in another column.

SOCIAL GATHERING AT FOUR CORNERS.—The ladies of the Methodist society at Four Corners will hold their annual social gathering in their church next Wednesday evening. An address and good social time will constitute the order of exercises.

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—The Boston Duck Manufacturing Company has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. (\$21 per share); Thorndike Company 3 per cent. (\$30 per share); Palmer Company 4 per cent.; all of this town; and the Warren cotton mills 3 per cent. (\$30 per share).

ARRIVED.—The remains of M. M. Chaffee, of Wales, whose death we mentioned last week, arrived at Boston in the schooner H. W. Fryc, from Newbern, on Wednesday, and the funeral will take place at the Baptist church in Wales on Sunday at 10 A. M. The bodies of Mr. Chaffee, with those of Corporal Griswold and a young man named Saddler, of Enfield, arrived in Palmer Friday.

SEASON RIDE.—The school children of Indian Orchard, to the number of about forty couples, availed themselves of the good sleighing, last Saturday, to visit Palmer. They stopped at the Antique, where they refreshed themselves, and enjoyed a happy hour as none but girls and boys can enjoy such an occasion.

SCHOOLS ABRUPTLY CLOSED.—The three schools in this village, which took a fortnight's vacation on account of the breaking out of the small pox among the pupils, commenced again on Monday, but were abruptly closed for the term on Tuesday afternoon, it being thought advisable not to continue them, as they were to close finally in a couple of weeks.

WARREN.—Charles H. Johnson, of Warren, has authority to enlist a company of colored men, and he is about to open a recruiting office in Springfield. Here is a chance for the colored men of Hampden county to show their patriotism, and sympathy for their brethren in bondage. There ought to be one company, at least, of colored men from this county.

FREE MASON CELEBRATION.—The Thomas Lodge of Freemasons, in this town, will observe Washington's birth-day, the 22d of February, by a celebration on Monday evening, the 23d. The exercises will take place at the Baptist church, and an address will be given by Rev. A. O. Hamilton, formerly of Monson. After the address, a supper will be provided in the vestry. Lodges in neighboring towns are invited.

TO THOSE WHO WEAR GLASSES.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Lazarus & Morris, in another column. They will be in this place next week, for the purpose of supplying those in need of spectacles with a superior article. Being practical opticians, they can fit glasses when it is impossible for the wearer to find them in a general assortment at the shops. Let those who suffer from impaired vision try them.

A MONUMENT TO SERGEANT HERRING.—It is the intention of the citizens of Nashville to erect a monument to Sergt. Silas Herring, son of Silas C. Herring of Brimfield, who was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro. It will be remembered that, when the Anderson Troop (cavalry) refused to fight, on account of private grievances, he announced his intention of going alone to represent the regiment, which so roused his company that they all resolved to accompany him, thus saving the entire regiment from disgrace.

A MONSON NIMROD.—Solomon Squier and his brother, of Monson, went out hunting one day last week, and, after 10 o'clock A. M., they bagged twenty rabbits and one partridge, being an average of one in less than every fifteen minutes. They would have killed more but for a lack of ammunition, the last charge being fired with the stopper of the shot pouch instead of shot. What is more, they had no dog to assist them. Mr. Squier and his brother are experts with the gun or rifle, their exploits in hunting having become quite famous. It strikes us that they would make capital sharpshooters, if employed to pick off the rebels who oppose our march into Dixie.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—EIGHT CARS OFF THE TRACK AND DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.—The freight train west met with a destructive accident about two o'clock last Sunday morning. A little before reaching the bridge west of this village, one of the rails broke, and eight of the cars, loaded with freight, were thrown from the track and precipitated about thirty feet down the embankment. Two or three other cars were thrown off the track, but not much damaged. A gang of hands with teams, under the supervision of Assistant Superintendent Russell, were employed all day in removing goods from the wrecked cars and getting the track clear for the running of trains on Monday.

SOUTH WILBRAHAM ITEMS.—Mr. Editor:—The past has been somewhat of an eventful week for us. On Monday, Mr. Ebenezer Stacy was thrown from his wagon upon the frozen ground, cutting a frightful gash on the side of his head, leaving the skull bare. His horse gave the first alarm, by returning home somewhat unconcernedly, not so much as stopping to pay gate fees at the yard of the barn, but, "chuck-like," leaped over the gate, wagon and all, to the great fright of the stock there peaceably assembled. His faithful "Patrick," seeing the commotion, exclaimed, "Ebbe is kilt!" Mr. Stacy was found, in about half an hour, in a senseless condition. Dr. Bottom, being called, found the cerebellum not broken, and, after dressing up his wounds, so much improved his appearance that, on Tuesday, it was thought he would be able to try to over again in a few days. As yet, however, he is closely confined. The cause of the accident is a question, no doubt his neighbors would have called him "right."

—On Tuesday evening, two vehicles, going in opposite directions, one being driven by

Theodore Griswold and the other by John Warren, came in collision in the street here, making a complete smash-up. Mr. G. finding himself some ten feet ahead of his horse. The bystanders represent him as looking like a clothes-pin stuck in the mud, head downward. Mr. W. was more fortunate, but got badly jostled hither and thither. Examination of the ruins showed shafts broken, felloes and spokes gone, axle-tree bent, harnesses broken, and Theodore and John all safe, only "badly scared." Moral—Always give half the road, and speed down to "two forty."—Mr. H. M. Sessions is severely afflicted in his family by sickness and death. He has a family of children, four under six years. All have been hard sick with scarlet fever. "Little May," aged three years, died on the 16th inst.; "Charlie," his only son, four years, lies at the point of death; the other two are now convalescent. The sickness has been short, but severe and truly distressing, baffling the skill of physicians. Dr. Calkins, of Springfield, now has the charge. As yet, the disease does not spread. Should it do so, I will inform you.

INTERNAL REVENUE ITEMS.—The amount of U. S. taxes collected in the 12th division of this Congressional district, embracing the towns of Palmer, Monson, Brimfield, Holland, Wales, and Wilbraham, for the months of September, October, and November, was about \$19,000. The town of Palmer paid more than half of this tax. Holland does not have any kind of business that pays a tax, and furnishes but three occupations that require a license. Neither does it furnish a taxable carriage. Palmer furnishes more two horse carriages than the other five towns. Monson pays more on silver ware than all other towns in the division. Horatio Lyon, of Monson, pays the highest tax on silver ware. Wilbraham furnishes more taxable single carriages, according to its population, than any other town. The taxes for December are much smaller than in any previous month, amounting to only \$1,500.

SOUTH WILBRAHAM.—Mr. Editor:—I have been permitted to read a letter from Rev. W. C. Leonard, late pastor of the M. E. church here, now captain of Co. L, 46th Reg. Mass. Vol., at Newbern, N. C. The letter was directed to a sister of the M. E. church here, and, by her permission, I send you an extract from the letter. Speaking of the prosperity of his late church and society, their prayers and his desire to meet and be with them again in the prayer meetings, &c., he says: "I am more satisfied than ever that my course in the pulpit and the prayer-room is the best, with reference to the political issues of the hour." While I regard slavery as a great wrong, and pray its destruction, I think the attention of a congregation should not be constantly engaged with the subject. An anti-slavery or anti-rebellion lecture in South Wilbraham will do but little good here. No slaves are there, nor slaveholders. Sinners abound there; and the preaching and praying and singing and exhorting should be, 'Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.' They should pray for the nation's prosperity, the dreadful 'strife to cease'; but to pray that the South should be annihilated, the slaves all sent to Liberia, or some other definite object, beyond our knowledge of what is best, is to pray at random." I extract the above for the benefit of those clergymen who are constantly harping upon the one idea principle—slavery extermination and annihilation of the South. Those clergymen who know Mr. Leonard, it is hoped, will see his suggestion, and not "pray at random." It is not unfrequent that such prayers as he describes are to be heard from the pulpit on the Sabbath, in the prayer-meeting, the monthly concert, and even at social gatherings, when that class of preachers happen to be present. Not many Sabbaths since, a clergyman, from a parish contiguous to this, exhausted himself and fourteen minutes of time to the destruction and annihilation of the South, "praying at random;" but, when he came to pray for all other objects, three minutes was all he could find time to devote to them. When will our clergymen all see eye to eye? When will they preach, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God?" We suggest the last above, text of Scripture for a text, next Sabbath morning, for all clergymen who may see the above.

OBSEQUIES.
—Mr. Leonard did not preach politics and anti-slavery from the pulpit, and nothing else, but preached and exhorted sinners to repentance.

PROBLEM IN ARITHMETIC.—If a sick of timber, 100 feet long, twenty-four inches square at one end and eight inches square at the other, uniformly diminishing throughout, the whole length of the stick, should rest on a lever so as to exactly balance, what would be the length of the stick each way from the centre of the lever? The stick gives the solution, and the rule, if within two weeks, can have the Journal, free, for one year.

ARREST OF DESERTERS.—Since the 1st of August last 1169 deserters have been arrested in Massachusetts and committed to the Tombs and station houses in Boston. About one hundred were arrested in the month of January, and since the 1st of February the number has been about forty, half of whom belonged to the 2d Mass. Cavalry. The number of arrests weekly is not half as large as it was two or three months ago. The arrests were made by Provost Marshal Blake and his assistants.

ANOTHER PIRATE.—A Liverpool letter of the 24th ult. says: "The Georgiana, a screw steamer, left a few days since. She is ostensibly a merchant ship, with a cargo for Nassau, but it is thought by some she will prove to be a cruiser, from the fact that she is pierced and has guns on board. Her ports, while here, were closed and caulked to escape notice."

A CREDULOUS PARSON.—The "Rev." Chas. E. Claussen, of Newport, K. I., was recently robbed of \$400 in gold. A Cincinnati fortune-teller informed him that a certain school teacher was the guilty party, and the reverend doctor accordingly had him arrested, but not a particle of evidence was found against him.

RECOVERED DAMAGER.—The gentleman who recently was ejected from a railway car in Canada for insisting on paying his fare in Nassau, has recovered two hundred and fifty dollars damages from the company.

ACADEMY BURNED.—The Conway, Mass., Academy was destroyed by fire on the 27th, together with the books of the scholars. The building was insured for \$1600. Total loss \$2500.

COST OF GENERAL OFFICERS.—The cost of a Brigadier and his staff is about \$16,000 a year, and the cost of a Major General and his staff, \$24,000.

Cupid and the Fairy.

Roving Cupid a sailing went,
Within a little shell,
And to his many friends he sent
A sad and last farewell.
The shell-room drifted out to sea,
Encountering many a gale;
Alas! can Love amounting be,
Muttering solemn wail?
A Fairy, dancing o'er the main,
Espied the jolly craft;
And, glad to see her swain again,
She scanned him, fore and aft.
Then Cupid raised his tiny bow,
And swung it high in air,
That thus the little maid might know
The danger lurking there.
Ho! goddess dear, now lend your ear,
Called Cupid, bold and loud,
For e'en thou not the thunder hear,
And see you murky cloud?
Two tear drops, from the Fairy's eyes,
Fell on the truant's wings;
These floated him to azure skies,
Where now he sits and sings.

DRUNKENNESS NO EXCUSE FOR CRIME.—In case of an application for a new trial of Wm. Hopp, now under sentence of death in Chicago for the murder of his wife, Judge Mannes refused to grant it. The plea, on the trial, was insanity. Upon this point the Judge remarked: "That species of intoxication is not an excuse for crime, but rather an aggravation of the offense. It is because drunkenness produces this state of mind that the law will not allow it as a justification. Any other principle would be unsafe."

EXTENSIVE PRINTING OFFICES.—The American Bank Note and National Companies are now each running two hundred and fifty presses. They are still engaged on the old Government contracts, and print over \$1,000,000 per day, of which \$200,000 is postal currency. No headway has as yet been made with the one hundred millions legal tender notes.

CELESTIAL COTTON.—The news from San Francisco, that manufactured cotton goods (700 bales of drills and sheetings) have arrived at that port from China, and that hereafter the California market will be liberally supplied with cotton goods from that quarter, creates considerable comment.

OCCUPATION FOR CONTRABANDS.—The unemployed lands of the rebels near Fortress Monroe and Norfolk are to be tilled by blacks during the coming year. Special attention is to be given to raising vegetables for the New York market.

For the first time for several years all the Republican candidates for municipal offices in Burlington, Iowa, have been elected, by majorities ranging from 50 to 100. Last October the Democrats carried the town by over 100 majority.

He who has an inordinate admiration for antiquity must have more taste for wrinkles than dimples.

100,000 BARRELS OF the

LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S

POURRETE.

No. 111 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass.
This company, with a capital of \$150,000, the most extensive works of the kind in the world, and an experience in the manufacturing of over 23 years, with a reputation long established, having also the exclusive control of all the rights of the great city of New York, are prepared to furnish an article which is, without doubt, the cheapest and very best fertilizer in market. It greatly increases the yield, and ripens the crop from two to three weeks earlier, at an expense of from three to four dollars per acre, with little or no labor. Also, FIFTY TONS OF BONE TAFEU, being a mixture of bone and night soil ground fine, at \$45 per ton—a superior mixture for grain and grass. Price of POURRETE, \$1.50 per barrel. Seven barrels and over delivered free of charge. A pamphlet containing all necessary information, may be had free by addressing a letter to the subscriber. JAMES T. FOSTER.
Care of the Lodi Manufacturing Company,
66 Courtland street, New York.
77 3m. W.S.WALLIS, Agent, Holland, Mass.

H. T. SMALL & CO.,

Stafford Springs, Ct.

NEW GOODS AT FORMER PRICES!

A SPLENDID STOCK

—OF—

CLOTHING,

Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery,

Suspenders, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats,
Stocks, Shirts, Bosoms,
Collars, Buttons, Brushes—all kinds,
Cutlery, Knives, Razors,
Scissors, and all kinds of

YANKEE NOTIONS.

MEN AND BOYS'

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,
Good Stock of CHILDREN'S SHOES.

HATS & CAPS,

A large stock of Fashionable Goods,
At Low Prices.

DOUBLE KNOT COATS,

And a good assortment of

UNDER CLOTHING.

Fur Collars, Fur Gloves,
Fur Capes,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Pure and reliable, Trusses, Supporters,
Leeches, Breast Pumps, all
kinds of Syringes,

FANCY SOAPS, PERFUMERY,
Dye-Stuffs, Potash, and all goods usually sold
by Druggists.

H. T. SMALL & Co.
Stafford Springs, Sept., 1862.

IT IS A WONDER that every business man
don't have a Pack of Business Cards printed when
he can get them so handsomely done at this office.

PALMER BUSINESS CARDS.

ALBERT BURLEIGH,
Carpenter and Joiner, and dealer in Lumber,
Doors, Windows, &c.

A. MASON,
Refreshment Saloon, Weddings and parties sup-
plied with Cake and Ice Creams.

A. M. HIGGINS & CO.,
Druggists, and dealers in Medicines and Fancy
Articles.

ANTIQUE HOUSE,
By E. B. SNOW, east of railroad bridge.

A. R. MURDOCK,
Licensed Auctioneer, Thorndike.

B. H. JOHNSON,
Carpenter and Joiner and Mover of Buildings.

CHAS. H. GOFF,
Livery and Feeding Stable.

CYRUS KNOX, Jr.,
News Room and Stationery, at the Post Office.

DANIEL GRANGER,
Counselor and Attorney at Law.

D. MULVIHILL,
Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing
Goods.

E. B. ELSBREE,
Livery and Feeding Stable.

E. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel, Paints, Oils,
and Glass.

E. NICHOLS,
Dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Pipe, &c.

E. S. BROOKS,
Repairer of Watches and Jewelry. Billiard Room.

F. J. WASSUM,
Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing
Goods.

FREEMAN DODGE,
Meat Market, basement of Commercial Block.

GILBERT HIXON,
Boots and Shoes made to order. Journal Block

HENRY JONES,
Barber and Hair Dresser, Opposite the depot.

HOVEY & SUTCLIFFE,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Meal,
Grain and Feed.

H. W. MUNIER,
Merchant Tailor, and manufacturer of Custom
Clothing.

IRON FOUNDRY,
By JOHN A. SQUIER, Furnace street.

J. G. ALLEN,
Counselor and Attorney at Law, Notary Public,
and General Insurance Agent.

JOHN BOWLES,
Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, and Fancy
Articles.

JOHN FEENEY,
Eating Saloon, opposite the depot.

JOHN SHAW,
Brick Mason and Plasterer.

JOHN WAITE, Agr.,
Manufacturer and dealer in Harnesses, Trunks,
Robes, Whips, &c.

J. P. SHAW,
Dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, &c. Farmers'
produce exchanged for goods. Commercial Bldg.

J. S. LOMIS,
Dealer in all kinds of House Furniture, Coffins,
and Burial Caskets.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Dealer in Groceries, Crockery, Provisions, Flour.

K. H. ALLEN,
Meat Market, basement of Palmer House.

L. S. HILLS,
Deputy Sheriff, for Hampden and Hampshire.

M. F. O'X,
Wholesale dealer in Fresh Fish, Oysters, Nuts,
Fruit, &c.

MRS. A. C. COLLINS,
Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods.

M. W. FRENCH,
Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, opposite the
depot.

NASSOWANNO HOUSE,
By J. W. WEAKE, opposite the Depot.

NEWTON & CONVERSE,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Grain, and
Groceries.

N. PIPER, Agr.,
Manufacturer of Monuments, Tombstones, and
other Marble Works.

P. MCNAMAMY,
Blacksmith and Horse Shoer.

P. P. KELLOGG & CO.,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready-Made
Clothing, &c.

SMITH, LOMIS, & CO.,
Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturers and repairers.

S. W. SMITH, Agr.,
Dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, Farmer's
Produce, &c.

WM. A. COOPER,
Ambrotype and Photograph Artist. Opposite
the Palmer House.

WM. FULLER,
Nassowanno Livery and Feeding Stable.

WM. MERRIAM,
Currier and retail dealer in all kinds of
Leather.

W. N. COLBY,
Dealer in Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

W. W. CROSS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Millinery, Garrets, and
Crockery Ware.

W. W. HAGAR,
Jeweller and Repairer of Watches.

M. FOX,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FRESH FISH, OYSTERS,
Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables,
Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in
Eastern Hampden for
Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.

Store removed to
NASSOWANNO BLOCK.
Palmer, July 13, 1861.

JUST RECEIVED—
A fresh lot of
DELHI FLOUR,
which will be kept constantly on hand; also,
COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
S. G. SHAW.
Palmer, May 3, 1862.

A. B. COWAN, Dentist, Of-
fice and residence in Lawrence's
Block, Palmer, Mass.

A NICE PACK of Wedding or Visiting
Cards can be printed at this office, short no-
tice. Wedding Invitations always on hand.

267 E. C. BARR'S 267

LADIES' AND GENTS'

REFRESHMENT & ICE CREAM SALOON.

FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

Persons visiting the city will find a neat and
convenient place to get a Lunch or an Ice Cream.

Wedding and other parties furnished with
All Kinds of Cakes, Plain and Fancy.

ICE CREAM, of all flavors, SHEPHERD, ROMAN
PUNCH, FROZEN PUNDS, PYRAMIDS, FRUIT,
CONFECTIONERY, &c., &c., at short notice.

Ornamental work done to order. Country
orders solicited.

267 Main street, SPRINGFIELD, Mass.,
Opposite Chicopee Bank.

Insurance Agency!

ARE YOU INSURED?
Policies Issued Registered, and losses ad-
justed and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

All descriptions of real and personal property
insured. Time—one month to five years.

Rates as low as consistent with safety and
prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, \$1,000,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, \$230,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON.
Capital and assets, \$210,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD.
Capital and assets, \$350,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN.
Capital and assets, \$345,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE!

Provide for your family while in health!
Life is uncertain; death is certain!

Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!
NON FORFEITING POLICIES ISSUED.

Your money is not lost by suspension of
payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, \$250,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, \$475,000.
JAS. G. ALLEN, Agent.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES

OF THE

BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S

PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have friends and relatives in the army
or navy, take especial care that they be
supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and
the brave soldiers and sailors have neglected
to provide themselves with them, no longer
present can be sent them by their friends. They
have been proved to be the soldier's never-failing
friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops
Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured
by using these admirable medicines, and by pay-
ing proper attention to the directions which are
attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headache, and Want of Appetite, incidental
to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise
from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspi-
ration, or eating and drinking what is unwholesome,
thus disturbing the healthy action of the
liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved,
if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken accord-
ing to the printed instructions, will quickly pro-
duce a healthy action in both liver and stomach,
and as a natural consequence a clear head and
good appetite.

Weakness or Debility induced by over-fatigue
Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable
Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire
additional strength. Never let the bowels be
either confined or unduly acted upon. It may
seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be
recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many per-
sons supposing that they would increase the
laxation. This is a great mistake for these Pills
will correct the liver and stomach, and thus re-
move all the acrid humors from the system. This
medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole or-
ganic system, however deranged, while healthy
strength and relaxation of the bowels so sure as
this famous medicine.

Volunteers, Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.
Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can
with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are
taken night and morning, and the Ointment be
freely used as stated in the printed instructions.

If treated in any other manner they dry up in one
part to break out in another; whereas this Oint-
ment will remove the humors from the system,
and leave the patient in a healthy condition. It
will require a little perseverance in the use of
these pills to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet,
Sabre, or Bullet, Sores or Bruises.

To which every soldier and sailor are liable,
there are no more safe, sure, and conver-
sible as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor
wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his
wounds dressed immediately, if he would only pro-
vide himself with this matchless Ointment, which
should be thrust into the wound and smeared all
around it, then covered with a piece of linen from
his knapsack, and compressed with a handker-
chief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to
cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every soldier's knapsack and seaman's chest
should be provided with these valuable remedies.
CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the
words, "Holloway, New York and London," are
discernible as a water-mark, in every leaf of the
book of directions attached to each pot or box.

A handsome reward will be given to
any one rendering such information as may lead
to the detection of any party or parties counter-
feiting the medicines, or vending the same, know-
ing them to be spurious.

Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway,
80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respecta-
ble Druggists and Dealers in Medicines through-
out the United States and the civilized world, in
Potsdam Boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the
larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every
disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young
men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility,
Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supply-
ing the means of self-cure. By one who has cured
himself after being a victim of misplaced con-
fidence in medical humbug and quackery. By en-
closing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies
may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAY-
FAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., New York.

S. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner
& dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing,
timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on
hand. All kinds of Jobbing done to order.
Palmer, April 1, 1861.

SINGER & CO'S LETTER "A"

Family Sewing Machine,

WITH ALL THE

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Is the best and cheapest, and most beautiful of all
Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew any-
thing, from the running of a tuck in Tarlatan to
the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot
or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gos-
samer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to
perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck,
quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of orna-
mental work. This is not the only Machine that can
fell, hem, bind, braid, &c., but it will do so
better than any other Machine. The letter "A"
Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great
variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which
is now becoming so popular, is as a box or case,
implies, one that can be folded into, as a box or case,
which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substan-
tial, and spacious table for the work to rest upon.
The cases are of every imaginable design—plain
as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elabo-
rately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk
twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best
quality.

Send for a copy of "Singer & Co's Gazette."

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
458 Broadway, New York.

Boston Office - 69 Hanover St.
Hartford Office - 55 Albany House Block.
Providence Office - Phoenix Building.

Jan 12

FINKLE & LYON

Sewing Machine Company.

538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

To parties little acquainted with the
FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES

the careful perusal of the Company's Circular is
specially recommended. This Circular can be had
on application. It is very specific, and will be
found highly instructive, having been prepared
with much care, and will abide by all state-
ments therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic
of the entire Circular:

"This Machine is better adapted than any other
Sewing Machine in market for the frequent changes
and almost endless variety of sewing required
in a family, for it will sew from one to twenty
thicknesses of Marcelline without stopping, and
make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the finest
gauze to the heaviest cloth, or even the stoutest
harness leather, without changing the feed,
needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of
machine whatever."

Thus we have successfully overcome the most
difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was
no ordinary triumph. Definitely can we now say,
"No other Machine compares with it in this re-
spect." Hence, we have uniformly—almost with-
out exception—taken the highest premium when-
ever the Machine has been properly exhibited in
competition with other first-class sewing machines.

Hence is it that we are able to offer the following
guarantee:—"We warrant every Machine we
sell to give BETTER satisfaction than any other
Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded."

We never sell a Machine on any other terms. The
guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business
man in the land. For more than five years have
we relied upon such facts for the reputation of our
Machine; and without a single travelling agent
man in the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood on
the continent where the Machine is not favorably
known. We prefer such a reputation to one based
on mere "talking points," as they are technically
called in the trade. Hence we make but one kind
of stitch—the lock-stitch, alike on both sides, re-
quiring only one-third the thread of other kinds
of stitches.

N. B.—Local agents wanted in every county
throughout the West. Special inducements offered.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. CO.,
538 Broadway, New York.

GRAY'S CELEBRATED

HAIR RESTORATIVE!

\$1,000! It is not a Dye! \$1,000!

Will cause Hair to grow on bald heads; will re-
store grey or discolored hair to its original color;
and color; will prevent the Hair from
falling off, and promote a new and healthy
growth; completely eradicates dandruff;
will give to the hair a clean, glossy appearance; is
a certain cure for all diseases of the head.

Read the following testimonials:—
U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NEW YORK,
Nov. 5, 1861.

WM. GRAY, Esq.: Dear Sir—Two months ago my
head was almost entirely bald, and the little hair I had
was all gray, and falling out very fast, until I feared I
should lose all. I commenced using your Hair Restor-
ative, and it immediately stopped the hair falling out,
and restored the color, and after using two bottles my
head is completely covered with a healthy growth
of hair, and of the same color it was in early manhood.
I take great pleasure in recommending your excellent
Hair Restorative, and you may also refer any doubting
person to me. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
Southern District, New York.

PRICE...75 CENTS. THREE BOTTLES...\$2.

Prepared and sold by the Proprietor, WILLIAM
GRAY, at Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y.

At wholesale by F. C. WELLS & CO., 110
Franklin st.; D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway;
HALL & RUCKEL, 218 Greenwich st., New
York; and retailed by all responsible druggists
throughout the United States.

N. B.—Druggists or others sending cash orders
for the Restorative, will be supplied with circulars
containing certificates from people of the highest
respectability, from all parts of the country.

52-ly.

AMHERST, BELCHERTOWN, & PALMER

RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, June
2, 1862, trains will run as follows:

Leave Amherst at 9:15 a. m., and 3:45 p. m.
Leave Palmer at 2:10 and 6 p. m.

Passengers taking the mail trains from Albany
or New York for Springfield, will not fail to connect
at Palmer with cars for Amherst. Stage ca-
binets connect at Belchertown for Enfield, Green-
wich, and Danvers; at Amherst for Northampton,
North Hadley, Hadley, and Sunderland.

LONGLEY & SMITH, Lessees.
Amherst, June 2, 1862.

SAVE YOUR SILKS, RIBBONS, &c., &c.

Hegeman & Co's Concentrated Benzine
removes Paint, Grease Spots, &c., instantly, and
without injury to the most delicate color or fabric.
Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists & Druggists, N. Y.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUN- BURN, &c.

Hegeman & Co's Camphor Ice with Glycerine, if
used according to directions, will keep the hands
soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sold
by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists & Druggists, N. Y.

PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE WHO EMPLOY MENT.

Any person, male or female, who wishes pleas-
ant employment, either for pastime or profit, may
address A. T. PARSONS, 36 Liberty street,
Dec 13-3m. NEW YORK.

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, RHEUMA- TISM, &c.

Hegeman & Co's Genuine Cod Liver Oil has been
proved by nearly 20 years' experience to be the best
remedy for Consumption, &c., and while it cures
the disease it gives flesh and strength to the
patient. See

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XIII.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1863.

NUMBER 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

GORDON M. FISK & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance. One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents if payment is delayed till the end of the year. For six months, seventy-five cents; for three months, thirty-eight cents; for one month, fourteen cents; single copies, four cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted on reasonable terms. JOB PRINTING, of all kinds, executed in the best style and at short notice.

G. M. FISK. JAS. McLAUGHLIN.

WIT, FACTS, AND WISDOM.

COMPILED BY BRUCE L. RUSSELL.

INVITATION TO HORACE GREELLEY, FROM THE BOMB (GA.) CURRIER.

Come, Mr. Greeley; come to the South—The land you have lived and reared on; You can lower your chin and open your mouth When your neck strains the rope you are tied on.

Bring old Granny Giddings, blustering Hale, Fred Douglas, and Henry Ward Beecher, And Negro Thief Hyatt, in Washington jail, And Sumner, the devil's preacher.

Come, bring all your friends, so goodly and good, Who rob, kill, and bury, for the freedom Of the blacks, who despise your contemptible blood, And can find other friends when they need 'em.

Let each bring some strong chain, a bible, a pike, Which your shriekers of freedom delight in; Such tools as your father, the devil, doth like, To use in the cause which you fight in.

Come! bring all your friends, and never despair, Thou chief of the devil's apostles; Our help will assist you in walking the air, And make a display of big tassels!

The foregoing poem is not cited for its intrinsic value or poetic beauty, but simply to show the feeling which animates a large portion of the Southern people.

Infantile Avarice.—"Grandpa, when are you going to die?" "Why, my dear?" "Cuz ma says you are going to leave all your money to me."

Wanted to know.—If the cup of sorrow has got any saucer.

Arithmetical Questions.—If twelve dozen make one gross, how many will make one grocer?

If a journeyman dyer can earn two dollars a day by dying, what should it cost him to live?

Are not the United States subject to the rule of three—Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary?

It is the opinion of some that their lives are spent in accomplishing nothing but small deeds. All that life presents for them to do is "little things." A cheerful performance of all the duties of life indicates as surely a heart truly noble and great as "the noblest deeds of the noblest men."

The component parts of an editor are defined thus: The constitution of a horse, the obstinacy of a mule, the independence of a wood sawyer, the pertinacity of a dun, the endurance of a starving anaconda, the impudence of a beggar, possessed with the information of a library; and he must be a moving target for everybody, and assist busy-bodies to pry into the business of their neighbors. If he does not come up to these requisitions, he is not thought a good editor.

In the cemetery at Tunzville, Mass., may be found an epitaph that well deserves a place among the collections of the curious in these matters. On a stone, placed at the grave of a child, is the following inscription:

"This little hero that lies here Was conquered by the diarrhoea."

The Rip Raps.—Fort Calhoun, or "Rip Raps," is an immense foundation for a fortification, in Hampton Roads, about equidistant from the main land, north and south. It is situated on the south side of the ship channel, and completely commands the navigation of the James River. It has been, for some years, loaded with hundreds of tons of loose stone, to aid in settling the walls.

Though not a secure fortification in itself, it is an admirable place for a rifle cannon battery, as is shown by the facility with which shells were thrown into Sewall's Point Battery, three miles off.

Daniel Webster.—October 29th, 1862, was the anniversary of the funeral of Daniel Webster, who died Oct. 24th, 1852. In view of the present condition of public affairs, we might all unite in the desire expressed, some time ago, by Rufus Chouteau, "Oh, for one hour of Webster!" Could the great statesman now appear among us, he would witness, in the most revolting manner, the fulfillment of his 7th of March speech in the Senate, 1852, on the unity of the North.

He expressed himself in a speech to his fellow citizens at Marshfield, in September, 1848, as follows: "We talk of the North. There has, for a long time, been no North. I think the North star is, at last, discovered. I think there will be a North; but, up to the recent session of Congress, there has been no North, no geographical section of country in which there has been found a strong, conscientious, and united opposition to slavery. No such North has existed." What would the immortal statesman say now, if he could see the singular position of the North-to-day?

There is a word, of plural number. A foe to peace and human slumber. Now, any word you chance to take, By adding S, you plural make; But, if you add an S to this, How strange the metamorphosis! Plural is plural then no more, And sweet, what bitter was before.

Will any of our readers furnish a solution?

The Government is about to issue proposals for three enormous ocean-iron-clad men-of-war, similar to the Dictator and Princeton, now building. They will be over four hundred feet long. The armor of the turret is to be two feet thick, and the outside bow as sharp as a knife. They will carry 200 guns, capable of discharging, at one shot, half a ton weight of iron, hurling a crushing force of about nineteen hundred tons. Rather dangerous business, war is, in these times.

The Rebel Congress began its first session at Richmond, Feb. 19th, 1862. Jefferson Davis was inaugurated as President of the Confederacy for six years from Feb. 22d, 1862—rather an eventful year for the first one.

Curiosity.—A blast from the "horn of plenty."

PALMER, Feb., 1863.

BETSEY MORSE.

School District, Number Seventeen, of the town of Pineville, boasted of a goodly number of scholars, both large and small, handsome and homely, and endowed with the usual variety of talent and disposition peculiar to a school. There were restless boys, who spent all their leisure time in cutting out hares and houses on the writing desks; boys who drew comic pictures with red chalk on the plastering, and then gravely wondered at recess whose work it could be; boys who thought the flavor of an apple greatly improved if it could be privately eaten during school hours. There were girls who showed their artistic taste by picking the nap of their woolen dresses, to make variegated lamp mats in their spelling books, and some who showed their natural predilections by keeping their readers filled with paper dolls.

There were scholars who always had good lessons, and some who were hopelessly stupid. There were some who were always the teacher's favorites, and such generally enjoyed immunities from punishment not accorded to others guilty of the same offenses. Woe to the unlucky pupil who excited the aversion of the teacher, and, after that, of the school; but such ones are found in nearly all collections of the young.

For down-right tyranny, commend me to a district school. There might make right, the majority makes the rules for the despised minority, and the familiarity with which every pupil feels to act out his or her impulses often descends to personal abuse.

Among those who for years stemmed the current of unpopularity in the district in question, was Betsey Morse. Betsey was truly an interesting specimen of girlhood; homely and ungraceful and without any of the mental brilliancy that would have made her respected, she seemed truly what her chief tormentor, Will Hopkins designated her, "a regular gawky." Just because nature had been less bountiful to her than to others she seemed to be singled out as a mark for every one's malice. She had no brother to protect her, no sister to sympathize with her, and her parents were staid, reserved people, whose lives seemed far apart from that of their lonely child.

But there came a time in Betsey's school days, when for two whole winters she had a champion. Mortimer Bliss came down from the North to stay with his aunt, Mrs. Brewer, and go to school. He was fourteen at that time, about Betsey's age, but her opposite in every respect. Handsome, generous, and full of animation, he was as much loved by all as she was disliked. His love of justice caused him often to become the defender of Betsey from her train of persecutors. "Come boys," he would say, "that's not fair," and would often shame them into better behavior.

There were many rival spelling schools held in that and the adjoining districts about those days, and it was owing to Mortimer that Betsey was invited to go with the rest of the school, whenever they went away from home to exhibit their spelling. Will Hopkins used to propose to draw cuts who should ask her to go, but Mortimer, who had a kind of daring about doing unpopular things, would say, "Now Betsey, he sure and have your hood and shawl on when we come along," and Betsey, thinking herself favored to go at all, was perfectly satisfied with her informal invitation.

Before Mortimer's coming she had been especially slighted at their own spelling school. It seemed to require a great deal of moral courage in the choicer to select Betsey, although she was not an indifferent speller; but Mortimer had set them an example of better things, so that while he remained in Pineville, she was comparatively happy. He returned to his home in the spring, and came back again when the winter school commenced. School opened the third season, however, without his arrival, but he was daily expected, and the scholars were on tip-toe with delight, when one day at noon recess, Sarah Brewer, his cousin, entered in tears, with the intelligence that Mortimer was dead—had died suddenly, about the time he had expected to return there. The scholars heard the news with that kind of awe with which the young hear such intelligence, and an unusual silence prevailed for a time, when it was observed that Betsey Morse was weeping quietly but profusely. Will Hopkins was the first to notice it, and it turned the current of his ideas. "Well, I wouldn't cry, Betsey," said he in a mocking voice, "you'll spoil that pretty face, and that would be a pity." "I don't care," said Betsey, roused for once to defend herself, "he was good to me any how."

"Better dry up, though," pursued her tormentor, "taint likely he'd ever looked at you if he'd lived to get married." Betsey refused to reply. Pretty Maria Blair who sat not far off, smiled to encourage Will in his attacks on Betsey. But Betsey became a tolerable scholar, and although at the age of eighteen, to use an expression of Will Hopkins, "she was, if sober, at least a useful member of society."

Betsey was such a proficient with her needle, that after she had left school her parents had taken her away to learn a trade, and on her return she went from house to house sewing. This occupation she followed for years. Betsey had accepted the verdict of her school mates, and never seemed to outgrow the impression of her unpopularity at school. She had no confidence, and in the quiet routine of her life she fell into habits of reverie. She would sit and ply her needle industriously, and in the meantime wander off into a world of unreality. She was ever meeting there some hero, and, almost unconsciously to herself, he would take on the form and features of Mortimer Bliss.

Thus passed five years of Betsey's youth. She had almost ceased to think of marriage as her lot, and had she remained in the neighborhood where she was reared, she might have equalled public expectation and been an old maid; but some good fortune took her away ten miles, to an aunt's to do up her fall sewing. There she made other acquaintances, went about some, and finally passed the entire winter. For some reason, Betsey appeared to much better advantage away from home. She was no longer Betsey, who at school had been teased by half her mates and laughed at by the other half, but Miss Morse.

The first place that Betsey went to from

Uncle Ben Slocum's, was Mr. Bronson's one of the best and richest farmers of the town. There was a large family and her services were required a month or more. While there she daily saw the oldest son, Levi Bronson, go in and out; but she was so accustomed to pass through the world unnoticed, that she never dreamed that the quiet, sensible man, whom every one, even his own father, looked up to, bestowed a second thought on her. She knew that she was passing a delightful winter, the happiest indeed that she ever remembered, but she did not inquire the cause. In many respects Betsey was still a child.

It was, however, with some confusion that she announced to her uncle that he need not be to the trouble of taking her home, as Mr. Bronson was going over to Pineville the next day, and had asked her to go with him.

Uncle Ben, amused at her apparent simplicity, made no remark, but, the next morning, as he looked from the dining room window and saw Levi assisting Betsey into the cutter and arranging the robes to protect her from the cold, he said to his wife, who stood by, "Well, mother, if Betsey gets such a husband as Levi Bronson by coming over here, she hasn't done slow. She's a first rate girl, but anybody wouldn't exactly look to see her make the best match in town when there's so many pretty girls about."

For some cause Mr. Bronson was uncommonly still that morning, and as Betsey could not think of anything to say about the weather or anything else, she was silent too. They had traveled some distance thus, when she was suddenly electrified by Mr. Bronson turning abruptly toward her and saying, "Miss Morse, you know that I am a plain man, and cannot help coming straight to the point when I have anything to say. Will you come back here sometime as my wife? I have a home waiting for a mistress; and if you do not refuse, I will try to make you as happy as you deserve."

"Why, Mr. Bronson!" was Betsey's first astonished exclamation, when she found herself able to speak at all, "you can't be in earnest in wishing to marry me. Nobody ever saw anything in me to love before; how can you?"

"You undervalue yourself, greatly, was his reply. Betsey was not hard to be convinced of his sincerity, and by the time they had reached the site of the old school-house, where she had suffered martyrdom so many times in her childhood, she was engaged. The old structure had been removed, and a new building, of neat and attractive appearance, erected in its stead. In the new joy that filled Betsey's heart, she mentally compared the change in the place to the change that had begun in her life.

The time that intervened between the engagement and the wedding was a season of quiet but intense happiness to Betsey. So much more joy had fallen to her lot than she had ever anticipated, that she wondered what she had done to deserve it, and when the wedding day came and passed, and Betsey was installed in her new home, she felt that for her life had just begun. Her husband was neither brilliant nor vivacious, but he was uniformly kind and one of those rare men in whose uprightness she could confide without fear, and Betsey appreciated him. Many of her old schoolmates who were in the habit of regarding her with contempt, might have taken a pattern from her house-keeping, and envied her the affection which her husband manifested toward her.

Here, in her home where peace and plenty reigned, Betsey might have said to have rivalled the bee in industry. Year after year went by and children came to fill her cup of happiness and overflowing. Nathan and Levi, the two oldest, had been named for grandfather and father by the proud and happy grandmother. Two girls, Sarah and Ellen, came next. The greatest difference of opinion Betsey was ever known to have with her husband, was when he wanted to call one of the girls by his name. Beside these was the baby, a few weeks old.

When Betsey's children were old enough to begin to go to school, almost for the first time during her happy married life, her old school experience rose up before her, and she felt resentful for the persecutions she had suffered. She felt as if she would be willing to endure almost anything herself rather than to have her children grow up with as little self-respect as she herself had possessed.

But as she saw their joyous countenances, she felt that the world wore a different look to them from what it did to her in her childhood.

One morn'g, about this time, Mr. Bronson entered the room where Betsey was seated with the baby in her arms. "Well," said he pleasantly, "taint his joy to have a name sometime, Betsey? What is it going to be?"

Betsey was silent a moment as if gathering courage for the effort, then she spoke:—"Levi, haven't I always been a good wife to you?"

Her voice was so different from usual that her husband looked at her in astonishment.

"Why, Betsey," he replied, "what have I done that you should think that I do not appreciate such affection as few men find?"

"Nothing, Levi," said she, "but there is something I wanted to say to you about naming the baby." The whole story came out then, how through those long dark years before she knew him she had loved the memory of Mortimer Bliss, and it seemed to her now, through the development and self-knowledge which had come with her maturer years, that she had been guilty of deceit toward her husband, in keeping the knowledge from him. "I always knew," she went on, "that spiteful Will Hopkins told the truth when he said that Mortimer never would have thought of me if he had lived to marry. I knew that what he did for me was out of kindness, but after he died I was so lonely, that young as I was I could not help dwelling on the memory of one who had befriended me so often, and I felt some way glad that, as he was dead, he never could be anything to any body else. He seemed to belong to me. I do not speak of this, Levi, because I do not tell perfectly satisfied with my lot in life. A woman accustomed to appreciation and kindness could not have loved you as I have, but I believe I am a better woman than I did have even an imaginary affection to keep my

heart warm during those years, and I have been thinking, that if it would not pain you, I would like to call the baby Mortimer. I would not ask you without telling you every thing."

Mr. Bronson listened to this recital without any of the jealous pain that a more selfish and narrow mind might have felt. He understood the truthfulness of heart which had caused Betsey to make this confession. He knew that he was first and best in her heart and he answered, "willing, my dear wife. It shall be Mortimer; but do not think of the past and blame yourself for what was perfectly natural."

One of Betsey's quiet enjoyments, after her marriage, had been to ride over to Pineville Center occasionally, to attend church. She never felt her heart swell with such thankfulness for the blessings of her lot, as it did in the dear old church, when the past unconsciously rose up in contrast with the happy present.

Something like a year after the time we last looked in upon Betsey, she might have been seen one pleasant morning in June, in her old place there, with her husband, the little Levi and his two sisters, Nathan, the trusty oldest son, having charge of the baby in the roony family carriage. There was quite a time shaking hands with her old schoolmates, after services, all glad to recognize her now, and a great crowding round the carriage by the young mothers to get a sight of the baby.

Among them was Sarah Brewer, the cousin of Mortimer Bliss, now the wife of a wealthy farmer living a short distance from the town, and Marie Blair, who had been for many years the wife of Will Hopkins, esq., a lawyer and politician, in a small way, living at the Center. The two schoolmates were intimate yet and walked homeward together.

"Won't you come in," asked Mrs. Hopkins, pausing as she reached her own door, "and wait until the children come along from the Sabbath school?" Mrs. Wilson assented, and on entering the house they were soon joined by the master.

"How well Betsey Bronson does look," Mrs. Hopkins was remarking to her friend. "Yes," broke in her husband, not at all improved in his disposition, and who never lost an opportunity to make his wife uncomfortable, "if I was going to marry again I could look out for the homeliest old maid I could find. Look at Betsey Bronson; she looks at least ten years younger than Marie does now."

"She can afford to with such a kind husband as she has got," retorted his wife. "I believe that Betsey is as happy as a woman need be," said Mrs. Wilson, "but I do wonder how she came to call her baby Mortimer."

"I don't," said Esq. Hopkins, "the sum of it is that there always was more about her than any of us were willing to allow, and I believe she has never forgotten your cousin. I often think of the jokes I used to play on her and wonder if she bears any malice for them." Petty tyrant that he had ever been, he would have prized Betsey's good opinion now.

"I don't think she does," said Mrs. Wilson. "I have heard her express as much myself, for she says her present happiness has caused her to forget whatever was disagreeable in the past."

Happy Betsey, riding homeward, surrounded by those she loved and with the pet of the family sleeping in her arms, could she have heard Mrs. Wilson's remark, would have echoed the sentiment.

A Heroine. A correspondent of the Altoona Register, writing from Broadtop City, Huntingdon county, Ill., says he had the pleasure of meeting, at a place called Dudley, a woman named Mary Owens, who had just returned from the army, in full uniform. This remarkable woman accompanied her husband to the army, and fought by his side until he fell. She was in the service eighteen months, took part in three battles, and was wounded twice; first in her face, above the right eye, and then in her arm, which required her to be taken to the hospital, where she remained in Danville, Montour county, Penn., under the name of John Evans, and gives, as her reason for this romantic undertaking, the fact that her father was uncompromising in his hostility to her marriage with Mr. Owens, threatening violence in case she disobeyed his commands; whereupon, after having been secretly married, she donned the United States uniform, enlisted in the same company with her husband, endured all the hardships of the camp, the dangers of the battle-field, saw her husband fall dead by her side, and is now wounded and a widow. Mrs. Owens looks young, is rather pretty, and is the heroine of the neighborhood. She is of Welsh parentage.

How They Do Things in Vermont. A young gentleman in Lincoln, Vermont, says a correspondent of the Middlebury Register, who had been married some over a year, took such a dislike to his wife, because, as it is said, she would not risk early, that he took the liberty to whip her, kick her out of bed, and do other ungentlemanly deeds. This course of things did not continue long before they agreed to separate. They have a child about six months old, which she wanted and he was determined to have. The idea of his keeping such a young child away from its mother created some excitement among the citizens, and, accordingly, a crowd of some sixty persons went to his house one evening last week and ordered him to give it to the mother, under no less penalty than a garment of tar and feathers gracefully thrown over his person.

He succumbed, and the child was given over to the mother.

A Sad Night. That a young man of a good family, possessing all the requisites for a happy and useful life, should make a fool of himself with strong drink, is a sad thing. He is ashamed of himself. He looks down as he walks or rides through the streets, and he is going down fast to a drunkard's grave. There has been a great change in him during the past year. His hand trembles; his walk is unsteady; his voice is failing; his eyes are red and bleared; and his whole appearance indicates that he will soon become a complete wreck, physically, mentally, and morally.

"How far is it to Heaven?"

"This day thou shalt be with me in Paradise," said the dying Saviour on the cross. It is not far to heaven; it is not a day's journey. The angel messenger came all the way from heaven, and touched Daniel about the time of the evening sacrifice. The Saviour ascended to heaven from Olivet, and was soon out of sight. The dying saint closes his eyes in death—sleeps in Jesus—and opens them in heaven. Sometimes the departing christian hears the songs and the music of heaven strike on his ear, even before his immortal spirit stretches its wings for the final flight. How far is it to heaven?

Reading, in all your inquiries in this anxious, inquiring world, have you made this one inquiry of the heart and the head? We often hear the weary traveler inquiring how far it is to the place of rest. We hear the lost wanderer inquire how far it is to his home. You profess, gentle reader, to desire an eternal home in heaven. Why not, then, utter the anxious inquiry: How far is it to some of the readers of this paper. You may be already within the sound of its happy voices, and but for the "veil of humanity," they would even now fall upon the ear. But you will soon hear them. Only a little, little farther on, and heaven shall be attained.

"How far is it to heaven?" How few make the inquiry! How few desire to know; and could you be assured that one hour more would end the journey, how startled, and even how afraid you would be to know that heaven was so near. "How far is it to heaven?" You have not often made the inquiry. You are not ready to make it. You have a thousand plans to fulfill—a thousand adventures to make—a thousand hopes to realize, before you are ready for heaven.

"How far is it to heaven?" Perhaps some reader does not wish it near. Heaven may be far from you, and may never be nearer than at this moment. Like the comet that is wandering from the sun, the great centre of attraction, and shoots of into interminable space, so you may be wandering from heaven, and destined always to wander.

A Naval Heroine. A naval command should be bestowed on the heroine of this achievement: Among the American vessels captured by the Retribution, was the American brigantine J. P. Elliott, of Bucksport, Me., A. Devereaux Master. Her officers and crew were taken on board the pirate and placed in irons. A crew was put on board the brig, consisting of Gilbert Hay, Prizemaster, lately from Fort Lafayette; and John Gilbert, Mate; and five seamen. The captain and mate of the J. P. Elliott were accompanied by their wives. The wife of the mate was left on board the brig.

This woman had cause to fear bad usage at the hands of the prize-master and his mate, and managed to get them intoxicated, when she proposed to the seamen, who were mostly, if not all, colored people from St. Thomas, to make them prisoners and capture the vessel. She took iron handcuffs from her trunk and put the pirates in irons, and took possession of the vessel.

She had studied navigation on the voyage with her husband, and assumed command, sailing for St. Thomas till she spoke a French vessel, which gave her the right course. She made Tortola, whence she was piloted by colored people to St. Thomas, where she arrived on the 17th ult., and placed the brig in the hands of the U. S. Consul, who put the master, mate, and five seamen, on board the U. S. steamer Alabama.

Effects of the American War. The solidarity, to use an expressive French word, of the human race, and its community of interests, are strikingly brought out by the effects of the present civil war in the United States. That war rages only around the borders of the seceded States, but its effects are felt throughout the world. Is there misery in Virginia and Tennessee? so is there in Lancashire and Germany. Nay, from missionary reports, we learn that the native weavers in India are in great distress, on account of the high price of raw cotton, and that the Nestorians, in Persia, whose clothing is almost wholly of cotton, find it difficult to sustain themselves, on account of the greatly enhanced price of apparel. In a word, every nation that grows, manufactures, or uses cotton, is affected just in proportion to its interest in that universal staple.—Montreal Witness.

Death Before Disloyalty. The rebels have, lately, been enforcing their conscription laws in Maryland, Tenn. The Nashville Union learns that a Mr. Dillaba, of that county, upon being advised by some of his friends, to quietly submit to impressment, vowed that he would take his own life before he would shoulder a rebel musket. A few days afterward, a party of horse were scouring his section, taking conscripts into the Confederate army. They came up with Mr. Dillaba, when, being unable to make good his escape, he drew a knife and cut his own throat from ear to ear. He died a short time thereafter.

"Vatican." Many who see this word may not understand its import. It is a pile of buildings covering a space of 1,200 feet in length, by 1,000 in breadth on one of the seven hills of Rome. The site was once the garden of a barbarous Nero. Early in the sixteenth century, the Bishop of Rome erected there a humble dwelling. This has been added to by one Pope after another, until it is now one of the most spacious and magnificent palaces, stocked with paintings, statues, books, and antiquities, of the rarest kind.

A Pretty Sinner may chance to be more attractive than an ugly saint, and persons sometimes find it out. A Yankee divine, of an advanced age, took for his second wife a damsel young and handsome. When the elders of the church came to inquire if the lady was a suitable person to make a useful figure as a parson's wife, he answered frankly that he didn't think she was. "But," added the irrepressible doctor, "although I don't pretend she is a saint, she is a very pretty little sinner, and I love her." And the twain became one flesh.

The Loyal Southerner Found at Last.

When the rebellion commenced, the administration were sure that there was a latent Union sentiment in the South, and after two years spent in diligent search, that original Union sentiment has at last been discovered in Tennessee, as will be seen by the following letter from Nashville:

A few days ago, a tall, dejected looking middle aged man made his appearance before Col. Gillem and solicited a pass. The first question put by the Colonel was:—

"Are you a loyal man?"

"Well," said the mysterious looking solicitor, "I expect I am."

"You expect you are? don't you know whether you are a good Union man or not?" "I expect; I don't know, sir."

The appearance of the man and his manner of conversation rather nonplussed Col. Gillem, who continued, however:—

"Where do you wish to go, sir?"

"I want to go home, sir."

"Where is your home?"

"In East Tennessee."

"When did you arrive in this city?"

"Several years ago."

"Where was you at the commencement of the rebellion, sir?"

"In this city."

"Did you ever hear Andy Ewing make any of his speeches?"

"No, sir."

"Have you ever been in the rebel army?"

"No, sir."

"Did you ever intend to take up arms against the Government of the United States?"

"No, sir."

"Have you a family in East Tennessee?"

"Yes, sir—a wife and two daughters."

"How long is it since you have seen your family?"

"Ten years."

"Ten years! Where have you been during all that time?"

"In the State Prison, sir."

"Mr. Bent," said the Colonel, turning to one of his clerks, "give this man a pass to East Tennessee."

A Soft Answer. When John Brown, D. D., first settled in Haddington, Scotland, the people of his parish gave him a warm and hearty reception; only one of the members of that large church and congregation stood out against him. The Rev. Doctor tried all the means in his power to convert the solitary dissenter to the unity of feeling which pervaded the whole body, but all his efforts to obtain an interview proved abortive. As Providence directed, however, they happened one day to meet in the street, when the Doctor held out his hand, saying:—

"My brother, I understand you are opposed to my settling at Haddington."

"Yes, sir," replied the parishioner.

"Well, and if it be a fair question, on what grounds do you object to me?"

"Because, sir," quoth he, "I don't think you are qualified to fill so eminent a post."

"That is just my opinion," replied the Doctor; "but what, sir, is the use of you and I setting up our opinions in opposition to a whole parish?"

The brother smiled; and their friendship was sealed forever. How very true and forcible God's word, "A soft answer turneth away wrath!"

Laugh. No other exercise is equal to laughing.—Nothing acts so directly and happily upon the organs within both chest and abdomen.—Ten hearty laughs—real shouts—will do more to advance the greatest health and vitality than an hour spent in the best attitudes and motions if done in a sober, solemn spirit.—Of course, I know you can't laugh at will, so you must play with the dog, play with your children, introduce a hundred games which involve competition and fun. Open the folding doors, move back the centre table and go it. Play with the bags, run for the pins, play any of the games which you can recall from your early experience. One good laugh—it is worth more than medicine to restore health.

Impudent Questions. To ask an unmarried lady how old she is. To ask a lawyer if he ever told a lie. To ask a doctor how many persons he has killed.

To ask a minister whether he ever did anything wrong. To ask a merchant whether he ever cheated a customer. To ask a young lady whether she would like a beau.

To ask an editor the name of any of his correspondents. To ask a subscriber if he has paid the printer.

A Wise Remark. "Having, in my youth," says a celebrated writer, "notions of severe piety, I used to rise in the night to watch, pray, and read the Koran. One night, while deeply engaged in these exercises, my father, a man of practical virtue, awoke while I was reading. 'Behold,' said I to him, 'thy other children are lost in irreverent slumber, while I alone awake to praise God.' 'Son of my soul,' he answered, 'it is better to sleep than to wake to remark the faults of your brethren.'"

POLITENESS.—"Will you have this seat sir? I prefer to stand," said a little boy, sitting in a pew, when the church was crowded, to an old gentleman standing in the aisle. "Thank you, my little man," said the gentleman, smiling very gratefully upon the little fellow, "and you shall sit upon my knee, if you please."

When the service closed, the gentleman inquired of him his name, and asked him, "Why did you give up your good seat?"

"Mother teaches me," said he, "never to sit when an older person is standing near me."

A SEVERE TRIAL.—"Ah, Sam, so you've been in trouble, eh?" "Yes, Jim." "Well, cheer up, man; adversity tries us, and shows up our better qualities." "Ah, but adversity didn't try me—it was an old judge, and he showed up all my very worst qualities." "Ah! that alters the case."

CONUNDRUM.—Look at your hand, and you will see that which is not, never was

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, FEB. 28, 1863.

THE war news contains nothing of an exciting nature. The capture of the Queen of the West by the rebels on Red River is confirmed, and as an offset the Union gunboat Indianola has destroyed a rebel steamer near Port Hudson. On the Rappahannock the rebels have captured some of our pickets, and are evidently getting ready for a raid in some direction.

The Conscription Act.

The conscription bill reported by Senator Wilson in Congress, the provisions of which we published a couple of weeks since, has passed both branches and will undoubtedly be signed by the President. This act relieves the several States of any responsibility in drafting, assuming that the people of the whole Union owe service to the Government which protects them. There can be no shirking the draft when it is ordered, as it will be supervised by U. S. officers who cannot be embarrassed by State or local authorities. The act, though rigid, demonstrates the power of the Government to sustain itself, and gives strength to the cause in which we are engaged. Without it, the army would soon become impotent, the war would cease, and Rebellion would triumph.

The conscription act is as nearly impartial as a bill could well be formed. It enrolls every able-bodied male citizen, white or black, between the ages of 20 and 45, who is liable to be called into service for three years. This enrollment consists of two classes, one embracing all able-bodied single men between 20 and 45 years of age, and all married men between 20 and 35. This class must first be exhausted by the draft before men with families, over 35 years of age, can be taken. Unless our armies are largely increased beyond their present size, the first class will furnish all the troops necessary for two or three years. Substitutes may be furnished or commutation made not to exceed three hundred dollars.

Exemptions include only the Vice President of the United States, heads of Executive Departments, United States Judges, Governors of States, only son of an indigent widow, or infirm parent, or one such son, where there are two or more, to be selected by the parent, also the only brother of orphan children under twelve years, also the father of motherless children of the same age; and where two of a family are in military service the remainder of such family, not exceeding two, shall be exempt. No person convicted of felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve.

The bill also provides that volunteers now in service who re-enlist for one year shall have a bounty of \$50, one-half paid down; those who enlist for two years receive \$25 of the regular \$100 bounty. There are also provisions for the consolidation of skeleton regiments; also that generals in the field may execute court-martial sentences against spies, deserters, mutineers or murderers, without reference to the President; courts-martial may reduce absentees officers to the ranks, clothing, arms, &c., shall not be sold, pledged or given away, and may be taken wherever found in illegal hands; persons who entice soldiers to desert, or harbor them, or buy their arms or uniforms, and ship captains or railroad conductors who knowingly convey deserters may be fined \$500 and imprisoned from six months to two years. Any person who resists a draft or consents others to do so, or dissuades them from performing military duty, shall be summarily arrested, locked up until the draft is finished, then be tried by a civil court, and fined \$500, or imprisoned two years, or both.

It is reported that soon after the bill goes into effect a call for more troops will be made, and the machinery for drafting will be put into operation. It appears necessary that this should be done, as the time of the two years' soldiers expires in May, and that of the nine months' men in July.

Who are Pensioners?

The question is often asked, "who are entitled to draw pensions?" The act of Congress, passed July, 1862, made liberal provisions for granting pensions to disabled or invalid soldiers who have served in the army of the Union since the 4th of March, 1861, and also to all widows and children (under sixteen years of age) as well as mothers and dependent sisters of soldiers killed in battle, or who shall die by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service and line of duty. The provisions, as a whole, are much more liberal than the old pension laws for the Revolution, or the war of 1812. The amount of pensions for total disability are fixed as follows:

Non-commissioned officers, per month	\$8
Musicians and privates
Second lieutenants
First lieutenants
Captains
Major
All officers of higher rank

But a large majority of those accepted as pensioners are only partially disabled, and the amount of pension is rated according to their disability, which may be one-fourth, one-third, one-half, two-thirds, three-fourths, &c. The disability is based on the proportion which the effects of a wound received or disease contracted in the public service, actually disables one from obtaining a livelihood.

A RIVER OF DEATH.—Yazoo is said to be an Indian name, signifying "River of Death." The water of the river is always of a stagnant, slimy thickness, and certain to produce an incurable disease when used any length of time. Nearly all of the men in Gen. Sherman's army who went up the Yazoo were affected by the water, and some of the wounded who have returned are yet suffering from the disease then contracted. The river is properly named.

A FISHING STORY.—A Mississippi paper boasts that the wife of Senator Bright recently crossed Gen. Bragg's lines in possession of scaled dispatches for Jeff. Davis, the contents of which, as announced, solicit the Confederate Government to receive into its confederate the States of Illinois and Indiana, and in fact all the States west of the Mississippi.

THE PAPER DUTY.—One hundred book, periodical and newspaper publishers in New York have forwarded a petition to Congress asking the repeal of the duty on paper.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

We are counselled to keep up good courage concerning the war; and why shouldn't those who don't fight hold on to their courage as well as those who do? There never has appeared less activity among our armies than now, but this is owing to the impossibility of moving troops and supplies through mud and mire. Something more than what is doing is expected of our navy, for it is well equipped, and ought to win victories now if ever.

Gen. Hooker's Potomac army is reported in good condition, and a number of forays have been made against the enemy, which have resulted in the capture of supplies and the gaining of much valuable information. The contraband trade across the Lower Potomac has been almost entirely broken up.

News from Vicksburg is to the effect that our mortar boats opened upon the rebel batteries on the 18th. The firing was responded to by the confederates, when it was found that our boats were too much exposed, and their position was changed.

The Richmond Examiner of the 21st inst. contains a dispatch, dated Fort Hudson, Feb. 18th, announcing the report of the capture of the Queen of the West, the United States gunboat which recently ran the blockade of the rebels at Vicksburg. She was attacked by the fortifications on Red River, and, after a brisk cannonading, struck her colors. Thirteen of the officers and crew were captured. The capture of the rebel transport Eva by the Queen of the West has already been announced. It appears that the pilot of the Eva was taken on board the Queen, and compelled, under guard, to pilot her up the river. He succeeded in deceiving the Commander of the Queen as to positions of the rebel batteries; and, when she had reached Gordon's Landing, she was fired into and disabled. She drifted to the opposite side of the river, when all but thirteen of her officers and crew succeeded in escaping to the transport De Soto. The Queen and all her armament, supplies, &c., remained in the hands of the rebels. According to the rebel report, a rebel steamer subsequently pursued and recaptured the Eva, which had one of her wheels disabled, and the De Soto was burned to prevent her capture. It is also stated that the National gunboat Indianola had gone up the Red River to attempt the recapture of the Queen.

A dispatch from Memphis, to the Western papers, gives a report that the whole of Admiral Porter's fleet will run the blockade at Vicksburg.

A dispatch, dated Feb. 17, states that the success of Gen. Grant's new cut-off in the rear of Vicksburg is now the talk in military circles. Within a fortnight, gunboats and transports will pass through the new channel, completely circumventing Vicksburg. Contrabands are seized, wherever found, and pressed into service, to cut trees, dig up stumps, and clear out obstructions. About 3,400 are already at work. Gen. Grant's plan, evidently, is to surround the city by gunboats, to prevent retreat, and then to take the place by regular siege operations, and not by a bold dash upon their batteries.

A letter from our army before Vicksburg states that Jacob Thompson, H. Chaney's Secretary of the Navy, was found in the river on the 11th ult., in a skiff, by one of our musketeers, and compelled to leave. He is now in care of Rear-Admiral Porter.

We get nothing new from Charleston, or other Southern ports where our navy ought to be at work.

As a specimen of the tender mercies of the rebels, we quote, from a Richmond paper, a proposition, now before their Congress, to sell into perpetual slavery every negro captured from the Union armies. This is, however, an improvement, the practice having been to shoot all such prisoners.

The Washington Republican states that a command has, at last, been definitely arranged for General Butler, and adds that there is no more important field of operations on the continent than the one which will be embraced within the new department about to be given him.

Texas papers say that Mexican banditti have invaded the country east of the Rio Grande, and are perpetrating all manner of outrages. They say that some of them operate under the United States flag.

The notorious traitor, George N. Sanders, has worked his way through Canada, to Halifax, and sailed for Europe in the last steamer. He bears despatches to the rebel commissaries abroad.

Richmond papers are grumbling still over the great hoax about raising the blockade at Charleston.

SENTENCED TO BE SHOT AFTER HE WAS DROWNED.—Sylvester Bull deserted from a New York regiment about six months ago, but was caught and sentenced to be shot. He attempted to escape from Fortress Monroe, but was drowned in the attempt. Five months afterwards the President formally approves the sentence which condemns the drowned man to be shot!

A FIGHT WITH INDIANS.—We have an account from Salt Lake City of a short, sharp and decisive campaign against the Indians on Bear River by the troops under command of Col. Connor. The Indians were Bannocks and Shoshones, from 200 to 300 in number, and were almost exterminated—only about a dozen escaping.

AN UNEXPECTED PLEASURE.—The following is told by a New Orleans correspondent:

"Dr. Knapp, a gentleman who owns a large plantation, recently had some northern visitors at his place, and, in order to show them how happy his slaves were, ordered one of them to sing, whereupon the fellow struck up the 'Old John Brown' song, more to the amusement of the guests than of the host."

RASCALLY SPECULATORS.—It is now said that the reports of impending Indian hostilities in the north-west are part of a systematic movement of speculators who wish to get a large body of troops sent in that direction, in order that they may have a chance to fleece the government.

BOUNDARY WAR.—A little boundary war has broken out between California and Nevada in Honey Lake Valley. Resistance was made by arms to a service of process by a California sheriff, six of his men being wounded. At last accounts both parties were unconquered and defiant.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE GEN. BANKS.—While Gen. Banks was passing out of the ladies' entrance at the city hotel at New Orleans he was fired at by a person concealed in a recess, the ball whizzing closely by him. The affair caused much excitement, but the villain was not caught.

Terrors of Rebel Despotism.

While our treacherous democrats of the North are complaining of the arbitrary power of President Lincoln, in arresting disloyal citizens, denouncing the Washington Government as worse than that of Jeff. Davis, they overlook entirely the bloody despotism which reigns in the South. For every disloyal citizen arrested here, at least one loyal citizen of the South has been cruelly murdered for refusing to espouse the cause of rebellion. Here expression of opinion is ununmuzzled; there to speak disrespectfully of the tyranny that over-awes the land is sure to bring swift and terrible punishment. People are maltreated, hung, shot, or butchered without the shadow of trial or the privilege of being heard. A Memphis correspondent writes that the Rebel conscription act causes the greatest consternation in Mississippi and Alabama.

The act includes all from eighteen to forty years of age, and that recently passed takes all from forty to sixty years of age. The State of Mississippi has been laid off in districts of twenty miles square, and Recruiting Colonels appointed for each district. A thousand conscripts have been appointed to enforce the conscription act; and the Militia act in North Alabama is even worse. Many Union men in that section state that violent efforts are made to force them into the Confederate ranks. The Union men have long hid out in the woods and caves, rather than be taken as conscripts. Guerrillas and bloodhounds have been put upon their track, and many poor victims have been smelt out in this way.

Not long since, a young girl, carrying food to her father, who was hiding in a cave, was attacked by one of these bloodhounds and torn to pieces.

It is estimated that not less than 1,000 Union men, from Mississippi and Alabama, have made their way to Corinth, where Gen. Dodge made all possible provisions for them. Gen. Dodge sent out and brought in the families of the persecuted and down-trodden Union men, and has established a sort of encampment, or home for all these families at Purdy, where they are likely to be freed from persecution.

A regiment of Union men from Alabama and Mississippi is being formed at Corinth. It already numbers six full companies. Abraham Kennedy and J. A. Mitchell, of Hackett's settlement, Monroe County, Ala., have been hung by the rebels for indulging Union proclivities. Mr. Holloway and daughter of the same county have been shot; and Rector Lewis, an immediate neighbor of suspected Union proclivities, was hunted down by bloodhounds and captured. The houses of several Union men were burned down over their families' heads, and the people living in the neighborhood notified that if they harbored their own houses would be burned. Mr. Peterson, living at the head of Bull Mountain, was killed for Union sentiments. Two women in Tusculum County were seized, and placed in a cage, to cut trees, dig up stumps, and clear out obstructions. In addition to the foregoing, 100 families, driven out of Alabama, reached Corinth on foot without food or clothing. Some of the fugitives are old men, 80 years of age.

A PRETTY STRONG BILL AGAINST TREASON.—The legislature of Michigan has under consideration the following bill for the punishment of traitors—copperheads:

The people of the state of Michigan enact that if any person, while any war, rebellion, or insurrection exists against the United States, or against this state, shall publish, or cause to be published, any seditious address, pamphlet, paper, notice, letter, advertisement, picture, design, or any other printed, engraved, or lithographic matter, tending to bring into hatred and contempt the constitution and government of the United States, as lawfully established; or to excite unlawful opposition to the government of the United States, or of this state, he shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term of not more than seven years, or by a fine of not less than ten thousand dollars.

THE PREMIUM ON GOLD.—The error into which the London Times, the New York French paper, and the Montreal papers have fallen in computing the value of paper money when gold is at a premium, is a very common one. If gold is 25 per cent. premium, they naturally judge that the paper dollar is at 25 per cent. discount, or worth 75 cents, and so on. A very simple rule to find the exact depreciation of paper money is found in adding two eighths to 100 and then dividing the same by the per cent. value of gold. Thus, when gold is at par, or 100 per cent., the result obtained is 100, the value of each being the same. If gold is at 125 per cent., the result is 80; the value of the paper dollar is, the result is 80; the result is 66 2/3 for the paper dollar. If at 200 per cent., the result is 50 cents, the value of the paper dollar, and so on. Thus it will be seen that when gold is 1000 per cent. (worth 10 per cent. premium), the paper dollar is (worth 10 cents).

PICKET COMPLIMENTS.—One of our men on the Rappahannock, a few days ago, during a wordy contest with rebels on the bank opposite, showed the foe his own clean blue, and asked the rebels why they wore such beastly, dirty, ragged clothes, if they were so well off as pretended. The rebels' reply was that they always put on old clothes when they went to butcher hogs.

SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH LINES.—Arrangements are nearly completed for building a third telegraph line between Boston and Washington. All the funds are subscribed, and the contract executed. Henry O'Reilly and others contemplate building a fourth line over the same route and have made partial arrangements for the same.

STRAW PAPER.—The Lockport, N. Y., Journal states that large quantities of straw are being bought in the Western part of that county and taken to Niagara Falls to be manufactured into paper. Five dollars per ton is paid for the straw, and \$1.50 per ton for drawing. The machinery at the Falls has been arranged for the manufacture of straw into paper.

FRENCH NEWS.—The Havana papers are filled with unfavorable news respecting the progress of the French army in Mexico. The same news, from French sources, will here contradict the Spanish accounts, and it is decidedly difficult to obtain the truth respecting the war in Mexico.

LARGER GUNS.—There are indications that the eleven and fifteen-inch guns, hitherto regarded as monitors in their way, will be eclipsed by ordinance of twice their size. Contracts have already been made for twenty-inch guns, and experiments are being made for twenty-five and thirty-inch guns.

ON!—The New Bedford Mercury says that Miss Lavina Warren's fingers are all Thumb's.

Letter From the 36th Regiment.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., Feb. 20th, 1862. FRIEND FISK:—The 36th regiment landed at this point on Friday last, after a two days' passage from Aquia Creek. We are now encamped about one mile from the landing, and a few rods from the banks of James River. We have, indeed, a beautiful location, and are highly pleased at again beholding some of the advantages of civilization, and enjoying some of its pleasures. True, the past three days proved rather a damper to our spirits—in fact, dampening the outer as well as the inner man—for it rained incessantly the whole time, and our blankets soon becoming wet, we found it impossible to keep warm; but kind Providence is now blessing us with lovely weather, while Uncle Sam has magnanimously provided us with new wedge tents, intended for five men each, and is now giving us a liberal supply of good rations, including soft bread, potatoes, onions, dried apple, molasses, &c. Those who have money can purchase most of the luxuries which are found upon our home tables. Oysters are in great demand, and sell for \$1 per gallon. Butter is fifty cents per pound, and cheese twenty, ten two dollars, and everything else in proportion—much cheaper than at Alexandria. We have a mail every night, and express boxes come through from home without trouble. The entire corps is now encamped here, and great exertions are being made to perfect the troops in drill and discipline. The blockading squadron stationed at this point is quite formidable, consisting of the steam frigate Minnesota, the iron-clad Galena, the iron-clad Nahant, of the Monitor class, and several gunboats. As we passed the Nahant, she saluted us by firing a rocket shot from her fifteen-inch gun. The ball struck the water six times, and went about two miles and a half in the direction of Craney Island. Another Monitor was in the Roads a day or two ago, but she left in company with a gunboat. The masts of the ill-fated Cumberland can be seen from our camp. It is a mystery to me why she has not been raised, for she lies in a favorable position, and not a great amount of labor would be required to accomplish this object. We shall, probably, remain here some weeks, but I trust we shall see fighting ere long.

ON OUR OWN.

A REMARKABLE DIVORCE CASE.—THE BRIDE OF AN ENEMY. The city of Chicago has been thrown into a state of feverish excitement, arising out of an elopement, marriage, separation, application for divorce, prosecution for perjury, false imprisonment, &c. It appears that one Henry McLaughlin eloped with a Harriet Baldwin, who was not yet fourteen years of age. The girl's father removed the bride, the morning after marriage, to his home, and a suit for divorce was soon commenced by him. He charged that her husband had made false representations respecting her age, and that she was incapable of consummating a marriage, not yet having reached fourteen years of age; that the marriage was performed without consent of parents, and, therefore, wholly null and void; and, therefore, it was asked, that she be restored to her maiden name, and all its privileges, the same as if marriage had never taken place. Her husband demurred to this complaint, that she, being incapable of instituting marriage on account of being under fourteen years of age, was also incapable of disaffirming the marriage. The application for a divorce was overruled.

But the matter did not end here. The friends of the repentant bride had a warrant issued for the arrest of McLaughlin for perjury, in swearing her to be eighteen years old, when she was but thirteen. The defence to this charge is, that frequent representations to this effect had been made by her and her step-mother. He has not been arrested yet, having kept out of the way to avoid the service of the warrant.

McLaughlin, determined, if possible, to obtain possession of his bride, and indemnification for injuries sustained, has instituted an action against his wife's father and brother for trespass, in taking from him his wife and falsely imprisoning her and restraining her of her liberty, laying damages at \$6000. All these issues are yet to be joined, which will make it one of the most remarkable and romantic trials on record. Both parties are highly respectable, and, of course, the "upper ten" of Chicago is all alive.

THE SPECULATION IN GOLD.—A correspondent of the New York Post says:—

The newspapers quote regularly the price of gold in Wall street, and give accounts of the fluctuations in the gold market. Why do they not also quote the price of second-hand clothes in Chatham street? The two trades are in the same hands, and I can't see why you journalists make much of one and say nothing of the other?

HORSE KILLED.—On Friday, Mr. Harvey Wilson of Leicester lost a very valuable horse in a somewhat singular manner. He had left his team standing a moment by a neighbor's door; when a sudden waft of wind blew the buffalo robe over the horse, frightening him so that he ran at full speed down a hill and dashed himself against an elm tree, was instantly killed.

THE "PEACE" CONVENTION A FAILURE.—The Kentucky House of Representatives, on the 11th, rescinded its resolution passed the day previous, inviting commissioners from other state legislatures to meet commissioners appointed by that body at Louisville. Loyal sentiment is yet too powerful for the copperheads.

A GOOD WAY TO REGULATE PRICES.—They have a summary way of regulating prices in Vermont. A wood merchant, who had put up his stock to \$6 a cord, suddenly found that his supply had skeddaddled, and that it was distributed in lots to the poor all round. The thing was done between sundown and sunrise.

ON, MY!—F. O. J. Smith, a member of the General Court of Maine, has made a three days' speech, and winds up with the hope that Maine will unite with the Canada. He earnestly desires that Maine "may mount the wings of hope and go back to the mother government."

WANT MORE PAY.—Certain officers in the Boston custom house have petitioned Congress for the addition of \$1 per diem to their pay—making it \$4 a day—on account of the great expense of living at present. They should live more economically.

A BIO HOG.—There was exhibited in Boston the present week, the carcass of a hog which weighed 1180 pounds. Before it was slaughtered it weighed 1330. It was nearly three years old and had reached the size of an ox.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.—On and after the first of March, postage due on mail matter received by steamships from Europe will be payable in gold or silver coin, in accordance with a recent act of Congress.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

The snow storm which promised sleighing the first of the week has brought us our weekly quota of mud and slop, much to the disappointment of those who had counted largely on sleigh rides. We are now on the threshold of Spring, having realized less than a week of sleighing through the winter. The ice-men, after many discouraging attempts to gather a crop of winter's harvest, have filled their houses, so that iced water will not be scarce next summer.

The war appears to be dull business, though a losing business to us, both in money and men. The latest loss is the ram Queen of the West, which, butted itself into a trap of the enemy, which has closed its rambling career for the present.

Mrs. Magee, of Rowena, is recruiting her squad of infantry with remarkable rapidity, without bounty or State aid. Within three and a half years she has mustered in twelve, all of whom remain in active service.

The loss by death in Gen. Grant's army, near Vicksburg, is alarming. The levees of the Mississippi are ruffled with billow graves by this tempest of death. The soldiers are carried out of the hospitals at the rate of a hundred a day, never to return. The sick have not the necessities of life, and suffer severely.

Another emancipation proclamation from the President is predicted—namely, his own emancipation from the rule of the radicals.

Enormous amounts of English goods reach the rebels through Mexico, though the Mexican ports are supposed to be blockaded by the French.

The Californians are going into the cotton-raising business. One way or another, there will be cotton enough, if the world will wait for it to come.

Scmebody says that "Seward is a Sphinx." The Sphinx killed herself when she was "found out," and Seward is killing himself, politically, since the people have found him out.

The English Marquis of Hartington sported a secession badge at a private party in New York last week, not having manners enough to know that it was an insult to the party.

A deserter from Gen. Hooker's army was lately shot while attempting to escape, and others will receive like treatment if they attempt to desert.

The rebels won't starve so long as we continue to furnish them with supplies. They have just captured a train of wagons near Romney, Va., appropriating their contents to their own use.

The Prince of Wales has taken his seat in Parliament.

Home is the sphere of harmony and peace. The spot where angels find a resting place. When, bearing blessings, they descend to earth."

Mrs. Jane Swisshelm, of Minnesota, is as savage upon the Indians of that State as the savages themselves. She goes for hunting, shooting, and banging them, as she would so many mad dogs, advising every man in Minnesota, who can get a rifle, to commence the work of murder forthwith. Why don't Mrs. Jane get her rifle, too, and join in the destruction?

Gen. Houston, of Texas, has given \$100 for the benefit of wounded rebels in the Galveston fight.

FORTUNATE CAPTURE.—Ten thousand bottles of whiskey were captured at Aquia Landing, Virginia, some days since. It belonged to sutlers who, had the story reached the army, would have realized from its sale fifteen thousand dollars in profits. At Winchester, Va., whiskey sells readily at forty dollars per gallon, while flour is only twenty dollars per barrel.

GIRLS IMPEDE LEGISLATION.—Some press girls at Washington actually clogged the wheels of legislation the other day, by striking for an advance of wages. Bills desired by some of the Senate Committee could not be had, and the girls, thirty in number, carried their point. They now receive \$6 per week instead of \$5.

A FAMILY TO BRAG ON.—A gentleman residing near Syracuse, N. Y., has a family that "it will do to brag on." It consists of one daughter and four sons. The aggregate weight of the sons is eight hundred and eighty-eight pounds! The "girl" weighs over three hundred, and the father about two hundred and sixty.

WIFE MURDERS.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday night, last week, Thomas Banks, an old man of 61, while intoxicated, knocked his wife down and beat her, and then poured scalding water over her head and shoulders, and the doctors say she cannot live. The same night Michael McLaughlin, also drunk, kicked his wife to death.

NOR SO.—The statement, made within a few days, that France is about to raise the blockade, has no foundation in truth. Official authority has been given to contradict it. The relations of the French Minister and Secretary Seward are friendly and frank.

HAVE AN EYE ON THEM.—Senator Wilson stated, in debate, last Saturday, that the Government had ample evidence for arresting numerous public men at the North, on the charge of treason, but preferred to keep a sharp eye upon them.

GRAND SUBLUNARY SMASH-UP.—The disciples of Miller, the Second Adventist, are again trying to raise an excitement. They now set the 17th of August next as the day on which all alibiary affairs are to be closed up.

LIBERAL OFFER.—Three rebel ladies announce in the Raleigh Standard that they will provide clothing for three soldiers as long as the war continues, if the soldiers whom they shall select will consent to marry them when the war is over!

AN OLD SKATER.—The Vermont Messenger says that on the last day of last January, Mr. Elias Truax, sen., aged 91 years, skated across Franklin Pond, a mile and a quarter, and back, and did it as handsome as a boy of fifteen.

TEA FROM JAPAN.—The first cargo of tea imported direct from Japan sold for \$1.20 to \$1.25 per pound. It is claimed that this tea is free from adulteration when imported direct from Japan.

COAL CORING DOWN.—In New Jersey, coal is selling at \$7 per ton. The Philadelphia Press gives cheering indications that the supply will soon be largely increased.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—George W. Randall of Three Rivers has been appointed Justice of the Peace.

BRIMFIELD.—Two farms are offered for sale in Brimfield, at auction, as will be seen by our advertising columns.

GRN. TOM THUMB and his wife passed through here on Wednesday, accompanied by Barnum and the mother of Tom's wife.

LUNZOW.—The ladies of the Methodist Society at Jenksville held a social gathering on Thursday evening. An "old folks" concert formed a part of the exercises.

DICKVILLE.—The scarlet fever has prevailed with fatal effects for some time among the children at Duckville, and there appears little abatement of the disease at present.

The depot at Three Rivers has been turned into a shoemaker's shop, or a shoemaker has been turned into the depot, we hardly know which.

BROKE AN ARM.—Joseph W. Sanford of Ware, fell upon the sidewalk in Cross street, Boston, Tuesday evening, and broke his right arm. He was removed by the police to the Trimountain House.

The social gathering at the Methodist church at Four Corners, last Wednesday evening, was well attended. Rev. Mr. Parkhurst, late chaplain in the army, addressed the people, and, at the close, a contribution was taken up, amounting to \$110.

WRONG.—The amount of U. S. taxes for the month of December, in the 12th division of this district, was wrongly stated in part of last week's edition. It should have been \$3,500, instead of \$1,500. One wrong figure made the error.

CLOSE OF SCHOOLS.—All of the winter schools have closed, and the Superintendent is preparing his report. As a general thing they have been successful, and but for serious interruptions in some of them by a fear of the small pox, the past would have been a very prosperous school year.

DISTINGUISHED BULL FOR SALE.—The full-blooded Durham bull belonging to the Monson State Almshouse is offered for sale. He was the king of beasts at the last fair of the Eastern Hampden Agricultural Society, and some enterprising stock raiser who admired him then will be glad of the chance to purchase him now.

MASONIC CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.—The Masonic fraternity of this and adjoining towns observed the anniversary of the birth of Washington by a gathering at the Baptist church on Monday evening, the members mostly being accompanied by their wives. George Robinson of Ware, W. M., was master of ceremonies. An address on the life and character of Washington was delivered by Rev. A. O. Hamilton of Fitchburg. After the address a supper was served in the vestry to about 200 guests. The lateness of the hour, and chilly atmosphere of the room prevented the carrying out of that portion of the programme which included speeches and sentiments; at the table, but did not prevent the assembling of a large party at Antique Hall, where several hours were spent in the "mazy dance."

WILBERHAM ITEMS.—The house of Henry Butler, half a mile east of Collins' Depot, was broken open between Wednesday night and Sunday morning, in the absence of the family, and all the wearing apparel of Mr. Butler, with some gold rings &c., belonging to Mrs. Butler, stolen. Mr. Jonathan Ely, of Wilberham, now 85 years of age, cuts and draws his own wood and does his own work on his farm, besides working at his trade as shoemaker almost daily. He frequently walks from his house to Palmer and back, a distance of five miles. A short time since, he went to the depot to take the cars for Springfield, but, being late, he walked the whole distance, twelve miles, and back, and brought a roll of leather under his arm. He walks as smart and erect as most young men of twenty-five.

ATTEMPT TO POISON REV. MR. SPURGEON.—An English correspondent of a Canada paper says that an attempt was recently made to poison the great Baptist preacher of England the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. According to his account, a present of a huge plum cake was left at Mr. Spurgeon's door; but, for some reason, it was examined and found to contain arsenic. The act is attributed to the animosity of some of the people among whom he was then preaching.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Cassius M. Clay has been re-commissioned as Minister to St. Petersburg, and will leave immediately for Russia. It is said that Ex-Secretary Cameron will have a military governorship. He had an interview with the President on Saturday.

CITY SCUM.—Among the diseased edibles confiscated by the City Inspector of New York last week, were 550 pounds of beef, 200 of veal, 1000 of mutton, 1700 of fish, 250 of poultry, 170 of pork, 550 of tripe, 380 of sausages, and 200 eggs.

LAW AGAINST COTTON PLANTING.—The Mississippi Legislature has passed a law that not over three acres of cotton shall be planted to the planter, under a penalty of five hundred dollars per acre, half to go to the informer.

STRONG ARMY.—The Southern papers say that Gen. Rosecrans' army is 100,000 strong. We hope that their figures are right, this time. Rosecrans is a man who knows how to head men, and therefore he should have men to head.

RETIRING FOR HEALTH.—Major General George W. Morgan, the Cumberland Gap hero, is compelled to retire from active service, for a time, owing to impaired health.

BAD CONDUCT.—A party of 200 federal soldiers, on their way south, recently beat every colored man who fell in their way. They would do better to help beat the enemy.

A SHORT SERMON,

IN WHICH NOT LITTLE IS SAID, BUT MUCH IS MEANT.

Text:—"Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God."

Not seeing the suggestion of "Observer," in the last week's Journal, that all clergymen who should see his instructive article in season should preach from the above text on Sabbath forenoon, till it was too late to follow the suggestion, and wishing to oblige so good a friend, I thought it best to write a short sermon for the columns of the Journal. On a slight examination, it seems to me that an "expository discourse," without "applications," will be best adapted to the text, the place, and the times. Every man, it is said, interprets a text to suit himself. It is my purpose, on the present occasion, to present to the reader the various practical renderings which have, of late, been given to the text:

1. Blessed is the Copperhead, whose intense love of the Union leads him to oppose, with the whole weight of his influence, every effort of the administration to crush the rebellion and save the Union; whose tender love for the negro would keep him out of the Union army, lest his life might be put in jeopardy to save the Union; whose veneration for the Constitution is so great that he would sooner see it torn and trampled under foot by rebels than saved by the administration by "cracking it a little," whose patriotism is so evident that he has to tell people he is for the Union, or they would never find it out; whose political creed is so exceedingly broad that a minister can hardly preach or pray without stepping upon his "political sore toe," whose foolish and disloyal course digs his own political grave and asks his townsmen to bury him ten feet under ground, with his face downwards.

2. Blessed is the good christian man whom God has appointed to the special and noble work of watching the pulpit with as much vigilance as Cerberus watches the mouth of Avernus, to keep it free from all political preaching that is not measured by his own political compass; to look at his watch while the minister prays; to give the ministry special directions what texts to preach from, what he may say and what he may not say; to perpetually forbid his saying or praying "nigger;" to make channels in which the minister's conscience is perfectly free to run but must not run over; to make padlocks for ministers' lips, and offer societies three dollars apiece to put them on; to crush, with an overwhelming weight of weight, every minister that does not admit his divine commission; to dictate to them their duty; to "skedaddle" from the meeting house and the public gathering whenever a person who believes in liberty of speech is to speak or pray; and, lastly—which is the part of his commission to which he is the most expert and successful—to make an ass of himself when he cannot make a slave of the ministry. Holy, honorable, elevating work! Surely, such a noble christian "peacemaker" must get the blessing.

3. Blessed is the "Observer," he is a Solomon or an Ignoramus, who takes his observations without sight; who gets some of his best views and impressions in the darkest nights; who abuses a soldier without measure while here, and publishes his letters, followed by his own damning praise, after he is gone; who makes great swelling promises, in public, if he will enlist, then backs square down the moment one supposes he ever meant what he said; who is so addicted to peace-making among his neighbors that he cannot make an observation without hitting somebody, who goes to the wrong meeting or lives in the wrong end of the street, a sly dab under the fifth rib; who don't live in a glass house, and this is at liberty to stone others at his leisure; who, like a certain bird, seems to carry off and at once alights upon it, pen in hand, supposing others will enjoy the flavor as well as he does.

In conclusion, all the above-mentioned classes expect to be regarded as "peacemakers," "be called the children of God," and expect to get the blessing; and if the blessing referred to in the text is a "Scotch blessing," "forty stripes save one," "let all the people say amen."

P. S.—This sermon is written as an illustration, and in the spirit of King Solomon's exhortation:—"Answer a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceits."

P. S., 2d.—We hope the most sanguine expectations of "Observer," have been fully realized in the above sermon; if not, I can write three more from the same text—one "explanatory," one "historical," and one of "running applications."

So, WILBRAHAM, Feb. 23, 1863.

The present session of Congress will close next Thursday.

Money and the Markets.

Gold has been up to 173 the present week, and silver to 165, but fell off a little on Thursday. All kinds of goods are advancing in price, but buyers purchase sparingly, being unwilling to risk much when there is a liability to lose more. Cotton is rated at 90 and 91; flour from \$8.50 to \$10.25. For prices of meat, beef, pork, hay, &c., see our local market. As gold rises, so rises almost every article of household consumption.

Palmer Market.

Flour	\$9.10 Butter per lb	20
Rye per bush	1.00 Lard	12 1/2
Oats	1.00 Cheese	15
Meal per bush	.65 Pork by hog	10 1/2
Feed	2.00 Pork by cwt	7.00
Salt per bush	1.00 Beef	12 1/2
Salt coarse fine, sack	2.50 Salt beef	8
Butter per bush	4.00 Hams	14
Potatoes per bush	.60 Tripes	12
Apples per bush	1.25 Cabbage	10
Beans per bush	2.50 Turkeys & chickens	15
Eggs per doz	.20 Wood per cord	3.00

Brighton Market.

Receipts 850 hogs, 8 stores, (2200 sheep and lambs, and 180 swine; good beef cattle were a shade higher than last week, extra market beef \$8, first quality 7.50, second 6.50, third 4.75; milk cows \$4.50; common 1.00; yearlings none; two years old 1.50; three years old 2.10; 22; sheep and lambs sold quick at last week's prices, prices in lots \$3.75, 4.00, extra 4.50; 5.00; swine and spring pigs, at wholesale, 4.00; at retail 4.50; hides @35c; tallow 8c; pelts \$2@2.25.

Special Notices.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.—Married ladies, whose health is not permitted an increase of family, have here a safe remedy without the disagreeable necessity of consulting a physician. They will not injure the most delicate constitution. Price one dollar. Sent by mail by all respectable druggists. See advertisement.

The Soldier's True Friend.—For over forty years, Dr. Holloway has been supplying all the armies of Europe with his Pills and Ointment, they having proved themselves the only Medicines able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores, Wounds, and Bruises. Every knapsack should contain them. Only 25 cts. per pot or box. 1232.

A Lyric.

What makes me laugh when others sigh,
No tear can ere bedew mine eye,
It is because I always buy—Herrick's Pills.
What is it makes me hale and stout,
And all my friends can't make it out,
I really could not live without—Herrick's Pills.
So if you're sad, or grieved or ill,
Pray do not pay a doctor's bill,
But take a dose of magic pills—Made by Herrick.
Put up with English, Spanish, German and French directions. Price 25 cts. per box. Sugar coated. See advertisement on this page.

MARRIED.

In Tolland, 23d, by Rev. Geo. Morse, ROBERT T. CROSS and ADALINE RICHARDSON.

DIED.

In Wilbraham, 5th, at the residence of Rev. C. Noble, Mrs. LUCY GRAY, 43, of Yarmouth.
In Warren, 18th, Mrs. CHARLOTTE A. ORCUTT, 21.
In Monson, 20th, ALETHA, 1 year, 7 months, daughter of A. L. Hayes.
In Sturbridge, 17th, of consumption, ANN L., 27, daughter of Capt. Asa Fisk.
Another sister dear has gone;
Another gem in Heaven;
One less to love us here on earth,
She was but lent—not given.
In Wilbraham, Ct., 20th, MARIA S., 3d, daughter of Burnham Lillibridge.
In West Stafford, 18th, of spasmodic croup, CHARLES, 7, a promising son of ACERY BIRD.
In Stafford Springs, 25th, DAVID HUMPHREY, an officer of the Stafford Board of Relief.
In Middletown, N. Y., 25th, JOHN ZATAN, 22, son of A. C. King.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS

25 VARIETIES sent free of postage on receipt of \$1, and
WARRANTED TO BE EQUAL TO ANY
ever sent out for the money.

Put up and for sale by
D. R. TYLER, Warren, Mass.
Feb. 23, 1863.

FOR SALE.—A FINE DURHAM BULL.

Three years of age, is for sale at the Monson State Almshouse. Inquire of
JOHN M. BREWSTER, Jr., Supt.
Monson State Almshouse, Feb. 25, 1863.

BOSTON DUCK COMPANY.

THE subscribers, being the President and a majority of the Directors of the Boston Duck Company, hereby give notice that the amount of all assessments voted by the Company and actually paid in, is three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that the amount of all existing debts on the first day of January, instant, when the accounts were made up, was one hundred and sixteen thousand four hundred and seventy-four dollars, and seven cents.

A. H. FISKE, President.
LYMAN NICHOLS, Secretary.
EDWIN WRIGHT, Directors.
E. P. WHITMAN, S.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of a license from Hon. John Wells, Esquire, Judge of Probate for said county, will be sold at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 25th day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in the premises, the dwelling-house and lot belonging to the estate of Benjamin T. Weaver, late of Palmer, deceased. The premises are situated in the village of Three Rivers, about 80 rods easterly of the Palmer Company's Mill, on the Springfield road. The lot contains about one-third of an acre, with one and a half story dwelling house, and a good barn standing thereon. Terms and conditions made known at time and place of sale.
N. MARY A. WEAVER, Executrix.
Palmer, Feb. 26, 1863. f28.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS.

For Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, General Debility, &c., &c. Price 50 cents per bottle.
DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR AND BLOOD PURIFIER.
A remedy of unequalled value for the removal of every obstruction from the liver, kidneys, stomach, and bowels, and every impurity from the blood. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by A. M. HIGGINS & Co., Palmer, and H. T. SMALL & Co., Stafford Springs.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY FOR Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Stiff Neck and Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Wounds, Piles, Headache, and all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, OF CONNECTICUT, The Great Natural Bone Setter.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, OF CONNECTICUT, Is known all over the United States.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, OF CONNECTICUT, Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment," known all over the United States.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Rheumatism, and never fails.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Headache immediately, and was never known to fail.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Toothache in one minute.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately, and leaves no scar.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
Agents—A. M. Higgins & Co., Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; H. T. Small & Co., Stafford Springs.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY GOODS

DISPATCH!

Cotton Over 90 Cents

PER POUND, February 23, 1863.

J. H. STORRS

Will continue to sell COTTONS AND PRINTS AT THE SAME PRICES.

We would now inform all who have not obtained their cottons that we shall sell for a few days

4-4 Sheetings,	30 cents.
9-8 do	33
40 inch, heavy,	37 1/2
4-4 heavy,	37 1/2
Bleached Cotton,	20
Prints, fast colors,	20

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, &c., At Less than the Present Wholesale Prices.

GEO. H. GILBERT & CO'S CELEBRATED BALMORAL SKIRTS.

J. H. STORRS, WARREN, MASS.

Feb. 23, 1863. 1yr.

Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF THE PRIZE.

The volumes bound constituting themselves a library of fiction from the best authors, such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—Boston Courier.

The most popular Monthly in the world.—New York Tribune.

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellence of Harper's Magazine—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—no other publication of the kind in the world, and no other of the kind in the United States.

We speak of this work as an evidence of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood cuts, and it combines in itself the rarest monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily Journal. It has great power in the dissemination of American literature.—Tribune's nation of American Literature, London.

No Magazine in Europe or America is so well known; none has half as many readers; and no one can safely say, none has half as many readers, that unite in a healthy, diversified, elevating, periodical literature. It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend.—Harper's Magazine.—Methodist Preceptor (Baltimore).

TERMS.

The papers of permanent value which have been published in almost every number, rendered complete sets of Harper's Magazine a desirable acquisition to any public or private library. The publishers can supply complete sets, or any number from the commencement. For 25 cents they will send any number by mail, postpaid. Any volume containing six numbers, bound in muslin, will be mailed, post-paid, to any place in the U. States within 1,500 miles of New York, for \$2.50. Complete sets, now comprising 25 volumes, will be sent by express, the freight at the expense of the purchaser, for \$1.85 per volume.

One copy one year, \$3; two copies one year, \$5; Harper's Magazine and Harper's Weekly, (yearly), \$5. And an extra copy, gratis, for every 10 subscribers, at \$2.50 each, or 10 copies for \$23. In subscribers at \$2.50 each, or 10 copies for \$23. The semi-annual volumes, bound in cloth, \$2.50 per volume. Muslin covers, 25 cents each, with additional postage. The postage upon all must be remitted for postage. The postage upon where it is received. The postage is 35 cents a year, or 9 cents for three months.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York.

LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN!

Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price 5 cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Syphilis, or Venereal Disease, and its kindred Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, Mental and Physical, resulting from self-abuse, &c., by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., author of the Green Book, &c.

The world renowned author in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, blisters, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself speedily, privately, and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CHAS. J. CULVERWELL, 127 Bowery, New York, Post office box, 4386.

LAWRENCE & CO. will pay the highest market price for Hides and Skins delivered at their market.

Palmer, Jan. 24, 1863.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

On the premises, Tuesday, March 10, 10 o'clock a. m., I shall offer at auction the farm on which I now live, (unless previously sold) containing 135 acres, more or less. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, a large amount of wood and timber, abundance of good fruit trees of various kinds, good buildings, situated 1 1/2 miles from the village of Brimfield, a pleasant and desirable for a farmer's residence. Any one wishing to purchase will do well to call and view the place. Brimfield, Feb. 21, 1863. F. W. FAIGE.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

100 PAIRS Men's, Boys', and Youths' THICK BOOTS, now offered for sale at

GRANGER'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

PALMER DEPOT, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Also, just received a large supply of LADIES', MISSES', & CHILDREN'S SHOES, consisting in part of those quick-selling (and hard to be found)

TRIPLE GRAINED Calf BALMORALS, with and without patent leather tips, sewed, nailed, and pegged, "all the goods." Together with

RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, of all kinds, AT LOW PRICES. Palmer, Feb. 14, 1863.

This Week Receiving

DRESS GOODS,

DOMESTICS,

FLANNELS,

YARNS AND GLOVES,

LINENS AND HOSIERY,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FLOUR AND OILS,

FAMILY GROCERIES

EVERYBODY WANTING

GOODS TO EAT OR TO WEAR,

MAX BE ASSURED THAT

I SHALL SELL

AT THE

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

And an examination will prove it.

M. W. FRENCH.

DRY GOODS STORE TO RENT.

No. 1, Ely's Block, WARREN, MASS. For a term of 3 years or less; is situated in the BUSINESS PART of Main street, has recently been repaired and refitted, and is an excellent stand for any one desiring to locate permanently. For particulars apply soon to

H. S. PARSONS, Ware, Jan. 24, 1863. f.

UNITED STATES BOUNTY, PAY, AND PENSION OFFICE.

GAMALIEL COLLINS, P.M., Thordike, Mass. BOUNTY AND BACK PAY collected promptly, and PENSIONS procured.

Pay Contingent upon Success.

SOLDIERS enlisted since March 1, 1861, in any kind of service, military or naval, who are disabled by wounds or diseases, or of wounds or diseases contracted in line of duty, are entitled to pensions. All pension claims against the government, and claims for arrears of pay and bounty, will be promptly attended to and collected at the lowest rates. No charge made to the soldier unless the claim is successful.

JAS. G. ALLEN, Counselor & Attorney. Palmer, Sept. 20, 1862.

Palmer Steam Mill!

THE subscribers, having leased the Steam Mill formerly occupied by Hall & Trumble, offer for sale

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL, FEED, SALT LIME, COAL WOOD, &c. AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, HONEY & SUTCLIFFE. Palmer, Mass., Dec. 20, 1862.

AUCTION BILLS, Circulars, Ball Tickets and other kinds of Printing, executed as neat as wax, and cheap as usual, at this office.

BILL HEADS, neatly printed at the Journal Office.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO BE RENTED, at MODERATE PRICES. Apply to CHARLES PHIPPS, Ware, Mass. Feb. 7, 1863.

FARM AT AUCTION: WILL be sold at auction on the premises, the most part of Brimfield, on TUESDAY, March 24th, at 10 o'clock a. m., the FARM of the subscriber, containing 100 acres, and buildings thereon. Also, 1 acre of Oxen, 1 Horse, 1 Cow, 1 Yearling, 1 Calf, 1 Pig, 1 Buggy, and Farming Tools generally. Brimfield, Feb. 24, 1863. LEWIS KING.

OPTICIANS & OCULISTS.

LAZARUS & MORRIS.

MESSRS.

LAZARUS & MORRIS, PRACTICAL

OPTICIANS & OCULISTS,

No. 17 Hungerford and Cone's Building, HARTFORD, CONN., and No. 184 MAIN ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Claim for their Celebrated

Perfect Spectacles,

The under-mentioned advantages over those in ordinary use:

1st. That from the peculiar construction of the Glasses, they ASSIST and PRESERVE the Sight, rendering frequent changes quite unnecessary.

2d. That they confer a Brilliancy and Distinctness of Vision, with an amount of Ease and Comfort not hitherto enjoyed by spectacle wearers.

3d. That the material from which the Lenses are ground is manufactured specially for Optic purposes, and is pure, hard, and brilliant, and not liable to become scratched.

4th. That the frames in which they are set whether in Gold, Silver, or Steel, are of the Finest Quality and Finish, and Guaranteed Perfect in every respect.

Apart from the above advantages offered, Messrs. Lazarus & Morris are EDUCATED, PRACTICAL Opticians and Oculists, and are exceedingly skillful in FITTING the Eye, whether for diseased or impaired vision, however difficult the case may be. They examine the Eye with a powerful Lens, and on the result of such examination at once select Glasses to suit. The Eye so fitted with Spectacles, possessing the requisite power, neither more nor less, do NOT FADE, or require the constant changes that are so necessary where badly fitted or improper glasses are used. The assurance is offered that their business will be, as heretofore, conducted with HONOR and INTEGRITY, and in a uniformly Courteous and Pains-taking Manner.

114 ly

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

To MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price \$1, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other remedies have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain opium, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions, in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES, (late I. C. Baldwin & Co.) Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1 and 6 postage stamps, enclosed, will secure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail. 1331 Sold in Palmer by A. M. Higgins & Co. x

PENSION AGENCY!

INVALID SOLDIERS discharged from service, and the widows and orphans of soldiers who died in the United States service, or of wounds or diseases contracted in line of duty, are entitled to pensions. All pension claims against the government, and claims for arrears of pay and bounty, will be promptly attended to and collected at the lowest rates. No charge made to the soldier unless the claim is successful.

JAS. G. ALLEN, Counselor & Attorney. Palmer, Sept. 20, 1862.

Palmer Steam Mill!

THE subscribers, having leased the Steam Mill formerly occupied by Hall & Trumble, offer for sale

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL, FEED, SALT LIME, COAL WOOD, &c. AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, HONEY & SUTCLIFFE. Palmer, Mass., Dec. 20, 1862.

AUCTION BILLS, Circulars, Ball Tickets and other kinds of Printing, executed as neat as wax, and cheap as usual, at this office.

BILL HEADS, neatly printed at the Journal Office.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO BE RENTED, at MODERATE PRICES. Apply to CHARLES PHIPPS, Ware, Mass. Feb. 7, 1863.

GRAND OPENING.

NEWTON & CONVERSE, Have bought the stock of GROCERIES of R. H. ALLEN, and will keep

A FULL STOCK on hand of FLOUR, MEAL, SALT, LIME, OILS, FLUID, BUTTER, CHEESE

Fish, Crackery, GLASS, STONE, and WOODEN WARE, and will sell

THE DIFFERENCE.—On the 12th of December, 1861, the city of Charleston, S. C., was visited by a fire which destroyed five hundred and seventy-six buildings. On the 10th of May, 1862, the city of Troy, N. Y., had a like visitation, and six hundred and seventy-one houses were swept off by the conflagration. In the former city not a brick or stone has been relaid, while in the latter place a stranger would now hardly be able to find the district where the fire occurred, except from the appearance of the numerous new buildings. These facts show one of the other of two things, or both—either the great difference in the enterprise of the two sections, or that the people of Charleston believe that city will fall into the hands of the loyal army, and do not intend throwing away any money on new buildings.

A touching incident occurred in the Fredericksburg battle. A little dog belonging to sergeant W. H. Brown, of the Thirty-first Pennsylvania, followed him into the action. He was killed, and his pet stationed himself over the body, refusing to leave it. Whenever passing persons removed his cloak the dog would kiss the dead man's face, and acted unceasingly when it was covered. When the corpse was conveyed to its grave, the little dog followed—the only mourner.

DENTAL CHARGES.—In consequence of the "increased cost of the materials used," the New York dentists have advanced their charges. Before the war a man might be dragged three times around the room, have his jaw broken and a double tooth extracted for the low charge of twenty-five cents. The luxury is now no longer within the reach of moderate means.

SUICIDE OF MRS. WABASHAW.—The wife of Wabashaw, the Sioux Chief, died at Fort Snelling last week Wednesday evening, from starvation. One of the Indians who was executed at Mankato, named "White Dog," was her brother, and his death affected her so that she refused to eat enough to support existence and literally starved herself to death.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON CROP.—Consul Bunch at Charleston writes to the British Foreign office that about 4,250,000 bales of upland cotton remain in the rebel States, which could be exported in case the ports were opened. The British consul at Savannah estimates the entire cotton crop this year at 1,000,000 bales.

AN INFERENCE.—A wise father once endeavored to teach his son the nature of an inference. "Thus, for example," said he, "when we read that the deluge covered the whole earth, the inference therefrom is that the inhabitants were drowned. Now, Nasman, the Syrian, was commanded to wash seven times in the river Jordan—what inference would you draw from that?" "That he must have been plaguily dirty," was the precocious one's reply.

WHERE THEY GO.—A Scotch pastor recognized one of his female parishioners sitting by the side of the road, a little fuddled. "Will you just help me up with my bundle, guide me?" said she, as she stepped. "Fie, fie, Janet!" cried the pastor, "to see the like of you in sic a plight; do you know where all drunkards go?" "Ay, sure," said Janet, "they just go whar a drop of good drink is to be got."

NEW ARRIVAL
—OF—
WINTER GOODS,
At H. T. SMALL & Co's.
Stafford Springs, Dec. 6, 1862.

NO. 1 POTASH, Just Received by
H. T. SMALL & Co.
VALENTINES, Sentimental and Comic,
at H. T. SMALL & Co's.

DIARIES—1863,
at H. T. SMALL & Co's.
H. T. SMALL & CO.,
Stafford Springs, Ct.

NEW GOODS AT FORMER PRICES!

A SPLENDID STOCK
—OF—
CLOTHING,
Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery,
Suspenders, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats,
Stocks, Shirts, Bosoms,
Collars, Buttons, Brushes—all kinds,
Cutlery, Knives, Razors,
Scissors, and all kinds of
YANKEE NOTIONS.

Men and Boys'
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,
Good Stock of CHILDREN'S SHOES.

HATS & CAPS,
A large stock of Fashionable Goods,
At Low Prices.

DOUBLE KNIT COATS,
And a good assortment of
UNDER CLOTHING.

Fur Collars, Fur Gloves,
Fur Capes,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Pure and reliable, Trusses, Supporters,
Leeches, Breast Pumps, all
kinds of Syringes,
FANCY SOAPS, PERFUMERY,
Dye-Stuffs, Potash, and all goods usually sold
by Druggists.

H. T. SMALL & Co.
Stafford Springs, Sept., 1862.

IT IS A WONDER that every business man
does not have a Pack of Business Cards printed when
he can get them so handsomely done at this office.

PALMER BUSINESS CARDS.

ALBERT BURLEIGH,
Carpenter and Joiner, and dealer in Lumber,
Doors, Windows, &c.

A. MASON,
Refreshment Saloon. Weddings and parties sup-
plied with Cake and Ice Creams.

A. M. HIGGINS & CO.,
Druggists, and dealers in Medicines and Fancy
Articles.

ANTIQUE HOUSE,
By E. B. SHAW, east of railroad bridge.

A. R. MURDOCK,
Licensed Auctioneer, Thorndike.

B. H. JOHNSON,
Carpenter and Joiner and Mover of Buildings.

CHAS. H. GOFF,
Livery and Feeding Stable.

CYRUS KNOX, JR.,
News Room and Stationery, at the Post Office.

DANIEL GRANGER,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law.

D. MULVILL,
Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing
Goods.

E. B. ELSBREE,
Livery and Feeding Stable.

E. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel, Paints, Oils,
and Glass.

E. NICHOLS,
Dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Pipe, &c.

E. S. BROOKS,
Repairer of Watches and Jewelry. Billiard Room.

F. J. WASSUM,
Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing
Goods.

FREEMAN DODGE,
Meat Market, basement of Commercial Block.

GILBERT HIXON,
Boots and Shoes made to order. Journal B. ck

HENRY JONES,
Barber and Hair Dresser, Opposite the depot.

HOVEY & SUTCLIFFE,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Meal,
Grain and Feed.

H. W. MUNER,
Merchant Tailor, and manufacturer of Custom
Clothing.

IRON FOUNDRY,
By JOHN A. SQUIER, Furnace street.

J. G. ALLEN,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law, Notary Public,
and General Insurance Agent.

JOHN BOWLES,
Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, and Fancy
Articles.

JOHN FEENEY,
Eating Saloon, opposite the depot.

JOHN SHAW,
Brick Mason and Plasterer.

JOHN WAITE, AGR.,
Manufacturer and dealer in Harnesses, Trunks,
Robes, Whips, &c.

J. P. SHAW,
Dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, &c. Farmers'
produce exchanged for goods. Commercial B'k.

J. S. LOOMIS,
Dealer in all kinds of House Furniture, Coffins,
and Burial Caskets.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Dealer in Groceries, Crockery, Provisions, Flour.

K. H. ALLEN,
Meat Market, basement of Palmer House.

L. S. HILLS,
Deputy Sheriff, for Hampden and Hampshire.

M. F. OX,
Wholesale dealer in Fresh Fish, Oysters, Nuts,
Fruit, Ales, &c.

MRS. A. C. COLLINS,
Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods.

M. W. FRENCH,
Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, opposite the
depot.

NASSOWANNO HOUSE,
By J. W. WEEKS, opposite the Depot.

NEWTON & CONVERSE,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Grain, and
Groceries.

N. PIPER, AGR.,
Manufacturer of Monuments, Tombstones, and
other Marble Works.

P. MCNAMAMY,
Blacksmith and Horse Shoer.

P. P. KELLOGG & CO.,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready-Made
Clothing, &c.

SMITH, LOOMIS, & CO.,
Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturers and repairers.

S. W. SMITH, AGR.,
Dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, Farmer's
Produce, &c.

WM. A. COOPER,
Ambrotype and Photographic Artist. Opposite
the Palmer House.

WM. FULLER,
Nassowanno Livery and Feeding Stable.

WM. MERRIAM,
Currier and retail dealer in all kinds of
Leather.

W. N. COLBY,
Dealer in Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

W. W. CROSS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Millinery, Garments, and
Crockery Ware.

W. W. HAGAR,
Jeweller and Repairer of Watches.

M. F. OX, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FRESH FISH, OYSTERS,
Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables
Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in
Eastern Hampden for
Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.

Store removed to
NASSOWANNO BLOCK.
Palmer, July 13, 1861.

JUST RECEIVED—
a fresh lot of
DELHI FLOUR,
which will be kept constantly on hand; also,
COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

S. G. S. H. A. W.
Palmer, May 3, 1862.

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Of-
fice and residence in Lawrence's
Block, Palmer, Mass.

A NICE PACK of Wedding or Visiting
Cards can be printed at this office at short no-
tice. Wedding Envelopes always on hand.

267 E. C. BARR'S 267

LADIES' AND GENTS'
REFRESHMENT & ICE CREAM SALOON,
—AND—
FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

Persons visiting the city will find a neat and
convenient place to get a Lunch or an Ice Cream.

Wedding and other parties furnished with
All Kinds of Cakes, Plain and Fancy,
ICE CREAM, of all flavors, SHERBET, ROMAN
PUNCH, FROZEN PUDDING, PYRAMIDS, FRUIT,
CONFECTIONERY, &c., &c., at short notice.

Ornamental work done to order. Country
orders solicited.

267 Main street, SPRINGFIELD, Mass.,
Opposite Chicopee Bank.

Eastern Hampden

INSURANCE AGENCY!

ARE YOU INSURED?

Insurance Policies REGISTERED, and losses ad-
justed at PARITY OF VALUE.

All descriptions of real and personal property
insured. Time—one month to five years.

Rates as low as consistent with safety and
prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, \$1,500,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, \$230,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON.
Capital and assets, \$241,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTER OAKS CO., HARTFORD.
Capital and assets, \$350,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN.
Capital and assets, \$400,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE!
Provide for your family while in health!

Life is uncertain; death is certain!
Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!

NON-FORFEITING POLICIES ISSUED.
Your money is not lost by suspension of
payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, \$250,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, \$500,000.
Palmer, Jan. 26, 1861. JAS. G. ALLEN, Agt.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES
OF THE
BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have friends and relatives in the army
or navy should take special care that they be
supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and
where the brave soldiers and sailors have ne-
glected to provide themselves with them, we
present can be sent them by their friends. They
have been proved to be the soldier's never-failing
friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops
Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured
by using these admirable medicines, and by pay-
ing proper attention to the directions, which are
attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headache, and Want of Appetite, incidental
to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so often, usually arise
from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspi-
ration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwhole-
some, thus disturbing the healthful action of the
liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved,
if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken accord-
ing to the printed instructions, will quickly pro-
duce a healthy action in both liver and stomach,
and as a natural consequence a clear head and
good appetite.

Weakness or Debility induced by over-fatigue
Will soon disappear by the use of these invalu-
able Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire
additional strength. Never let the Bowels be
either confined or unduly acted upon. It may
seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be
recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many per-
sons supposing that they would increase the re-
laxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills
will correct the liver and stomach, and thus re-
move all the secret humors from the system. This
medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole or-
ganic system, however deranged, while health and
strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing
will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as
this famous medicine.

Volunteers' Attention! Indications of Youth.
Sores and Ulcers, Blisters and Swellings, can
with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are
taken night and morning, and the Ointment be
freely used as stated in the printed instructions.
If treated in any other manner they dry up in one
part to break out in another; whereas this Oint-
ment will remove the humors from the system, and
leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man. It
will require a little perseverance in bad cases to
insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet,
Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,
To which every soldier and sailor are liable,
these medicines are of service, and convenient
as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor
wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his
wounds dressed immediately, if he would only pro-
vide himself with this matches Ointment, which
should be thrust into the wound and smeared all
around it, then covered with a piece of linen from
his knapsack, and compressed with a handker-
chief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to
cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every soldier's knapsack and seaman's chest
should be provided with these valuable remedies.
CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the
words, "Holloway, New York and London," are
describable as a water-mark, in every leaf of the
book of directions around each pot or box; the
same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to
the light. A handsome reward will be given to
any one rendering such information as may lead
to the detection of any party or parties counter-
feiting the medicines, or vending the same, know-
ing them to be spurious.

Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway,
80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respecta-
ble Druggists and Dealers in Medicines through-
out the United States and the civilized world, in
Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 60 cents, and \$1 each.
There is considerable saving by taking the
larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every
disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box. 18.

THE CONFESIONS AND EXPERIENCE
of a NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young
men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility,
Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supply-
ing the means of self-cure. By one who has en-
dured himself after being a victim of misplaced con-
fidence in medical humbug and quackery. By en-
closing a post-paid, directed envelope, single copies
may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAY-
FAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., New York. 34

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner
& dealer in Boats, Sash and Blinds Framing,
timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on
hand. All kinds of Jobbing done to order.
Palmer, April 1, 1861.

SINGER & CO'S LETTER "A"

Family Sewing Machine,
WITH ALL THE
RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Is the best and cheapest, and most beautiful of all
Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew any-
thing, from the running of a Luck in Tartan to
the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot
or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gause or Gos-
amer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to
perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck,
quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of orna-
mental work. This is not the only Machine that
can fell, hem, bind, tuck, &c., but it will do it
better than any other Machine. The letter "A"
Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great
variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which
is now becoming so popular, is, as its name im-
plies, one that can be folded into a box or case,
which, when open, makes a beautiful, substan-
tial, and spacious table for the work to rest upon.
The cases are of every imaginable design—plain
as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elabo-
rately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk
twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best
quality.

Send for a copy of "Singer & Co's Gazette."
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
458 Broadway, New York.

Boston Office - 69 Hanover St.
Hartford Office - 5 Allen House Block.
Providence Office - Phoenix Building.

1862

FINKLE & LYON

Sewing Machine Company.

638 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

To parties little acquainted with the
FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES

the careful perusal of the Company's Circular is
specially commended. This Circular can be had
on application. It is very specific, and will be
found highly instructive, having been prepared
with much care, and we will abide by all state-
ments therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic
of the entire Circular:

"This Machine is better adapted than any other
Sewing Machine in market to the frequent changes
and almost endless variety of sewing required
in a family, for it will sew from one to twenty
thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and
make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the finest
gauze to the heaviest cloth, or even the stoutest
harness leather, without changing the feed,
needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of
machine whatever."

Thus we have successfully overcome the most
difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was
no ordinary triumph. Defiantly can we now say,
"No other Machine compares with it in this re-
spect." Hence, we have uniformly—almost with-
out exception—taken the highest premium when-
ever the Machine has been properly exhibited in
competition with other first class sewing machines.
Hence it is that we are able to offer the following
guarantee, viz.: "We warrant every Machine we
sell to give perfect satisfaction than any other
Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded."

We never sell a Machine on any other terms.
The guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business
man in the land. For more than five years have
we relied upon such facts for the reputation of our
Machine; and without a single traveling agent in
the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood on the
continent where the Machine is not favorably
known. We prefer such a reputation to one based
on mere "talking points," as they are technically
called in the trade. Hence we make both sides
of the lock-stitch, alike on both sides, re-
quiring only one-third the thread of other kinds
of stitches.

N. B.—Local agents wanted in every county
throughout the West. Special inducements of-
fered.

FINKLE & LYON S. M. CO.,
638 Broadway, New York.

GRAY'S CELEBRATED

HAIR RESTORATIVE!

It is not a Dye!

Will cause Hair to grow on bald heads; will re-
store grey or diseased hair to its original condi-
tion and color; will prevent the Hair from
falling off, and promote a new and healthy
growth; completely eradicates dandruff;
will give to the hair a clean, glossy appearance; is
a certain cure for all diseases of the head.

It is a Perfect and Complete Dressing for the Hair.

Read the following testimonials:—
U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New York,
Nov. 6, 1861.

WM. GRAY, Esq.: Dear Sir,—Two months ago my
head was almost entirely bald, and the little hair I had
was thin, and falling out very fast, until I feared I
should lose all. I commenced using your Hair Resto-
rative, and it immediately stopped the hair falling out,
and soon restored the color, and after using two bottles
my head is completely covered with a healthy growth
of hair, and of the same color it was in its original
state. I take great pleasure in recommending your excellent
Hair Restorative, and you may also refer any doubting
person to me. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
Southern District, New York.

PRICE.....75 CENTS. THREE BOTTLES.....\$2.

Prepared and sold by the Proprietor, WILLIAM
GRAY, at Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y.

At wholesale by F. C. WELLS & Co., 110
Franklin st., D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway;
HALL & RUCKEL, 219 Greenwich st., New
York, and retailed by all responsible druggists
throughout the United States.

N. B.—Druggists or others sending cash orders
for the Restorative, will be supplied with circulars
containing certificates from people of the highest
respectability, from all parts of the country.

52—ly.

AMHERST, BELCHERTOWN, & PALMER
RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, June
2, 1862, trains will run as follows:

Leave Amherst at 9.15 a. m., and 3.45 p. m.
Leave Palmer at 2.10 and 6 p. m.

Passengers taking the mail train from Albany
or New York for Springfield, will not fail to con-
nect at Palmer with cars for Amherst. Stage ac-
commodations at Belchertown for Enfield, Green-
wich, and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton,
North Hadley, Hadley, and Sunderland. 57.
LONGLEY & SMITH, Lessees.
Amherst, June 2, 1862.

SAVE YOUR SILKS, RIBBONS, &c., &c.
Hegeman & Co's Concentrated Benzine
removes Paint, Grease Spots, &c., instantly, and
cleans Gloves, Silks, Ribbons, &c., equal to new,
without injury to the most delicate color or fabric.
Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists,
Hegeman & Co., Chemists & Druggists, N. Y.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUN-
BURN, &c. Certain and immediate cure.

Hegeman & Co's Comfort Ice with Glycerine,
if used according to directions, will keep the hands
soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sold
by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & Co., Chemists & Druggists, N. Y.

PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOY-
MENT.

Any person, male or female, who wishes pleas-
ant employment, either for pastime or profit, may
address A. T. PARSONS, 36 Liberty street,
Dec 13—3m. New York.

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, RHEUMA-
TISM, &c.

Hegeman & Co's Genuine Cod Liver Oil has been
proved by nearly 20 years experience the best
remedy for Consumption, &c., and while it cures
the disease it gives flesh and strength to the pa-
tient. See that you get the GENUINE. Sold by
druggists generally. HEGEMAN & Co.,
d13 3m Chemists and Druggists, New York.

PALMER JOURNAL

Printing Establishment!

EVERY VARIETY OF

PRINTING

Executed with

RAPIDITY,

NEATNESS,

and DISPATCH!

There are few offices

in the country capable of

doing so good work as

this. We print

POSTERS, large and small,

HAND-BILLS, of every variety,

BILL-HEADS,

LETTER-HEADS,

ENVELOPES,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING CARDS,

VISITING CARDS,

HORSE BILLS,

With Cut.

TROTTING BILLS,

With Cut.

RAILROAD BILLS,

With Cut.

MAN